CLOTHING.

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We shall then

At that hour the

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The C. O. D. Clothiers,

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MADISON-ST.,

NEAR DEARBORN.

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CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,

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The only Wholesale

CASH CLOTHING

HOUSE in the West, OF-

FER BARGAINS that

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TERMS:

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For a Term of Years, that Well Known and Popula Seaside Resort,

THE OTTAWA HOUSE,

CUSHING'S ISLAND, POHTLAND HARBOR, MAINE, easily accessible and delightfully situated, within three miles from Portiand City, with which it is nonstant communication, as also the neighboring islands by ferry steamers.

Cushing's island is one of the most eligible and picturesque Seaside Resorts on the Atlantic Coast, comprising 300 acres of land, with delightful Groves, Drives, and Walks, a considerable portion under cultivation, and a well-stocked farm.

Facilities for Boating, Fishing, and Bathing unequaled.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

To Rent.

Elevator, all complete by May 1. SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

STOP AND THINK

Is there any use in waiting for Openings when you can buy a good Trimmed Hat for \$1.75?
Also, a beautiful Dress Bonnet from \$5 to \$10 (better than many French Bonnets that cost double).
Full line of French Hats, Bonnets, and Novelties, all selling less than any other place in the country.

WEBSTER & CO.

REMOVALS.

MILLINERY.

per cent off...... 10 days.

can compete with.

Gents' Furnishers.

mence.

close doors until

2:15 P.M

RHODE ISLAND.

ed as a corrective to the present Administra-tion. Mr. Blaine is a favorite with a smaller number, and the names of less prominent candi-

dates, like Edmunds and Conkling, are occasionally mentioned. Bayard is respected by the Democrats. Hendricks and Thurman would be

if they held sound views on finance, but Tilden

CONNECTICUT. At the points from which our advices come,

lilden has the lead with the Democrats. His

strength with the masses, who have an eye on the "bar"!", would force the moral and aris-

tocratic class to swallow him, although they might otherwise prefer Bayard. With the Re-

ublicans in New Haven and vicinity, Blaine's

name is strongest. Elsewhere Grant is men-tioned first.

Some diversity of view is reported in both. At Trenton, Newark; Paterson, and Vineland the

weight of Republican opinion is in favor of Grant, but prominent mention is also made of Blame and Secretary Sherman. At all points

heard from except one, the renomination of Til-

PENNSYLVANIA.

Advices from fifteen sources leave no room

for doubt as to who are the favorites of the two

parties. From only two points do we hear of

uncertainty. There Grant is mentioned by

some, Blaine by others, and the masses have no

particular choice. At all points Grant stands easily first. To the Democracy, rank and file,

filden and his "bar'l" are everywhere first.

If the Democracy of Tennessee ultimately decide to support Tilden's candidacy, it will be

because he is the most "available" man, o that they would tender the balm of sympathy

for his grievous wounds, and not because they

are more to their taste. At Memphis, indeed,

the great "reformer" is actually despised. The Republicans mainly declare for Grant.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The palmetto Democracy doesn't feel sweet toward Mr. Tilden, but would probably vote for

him if nominated. They would more candidly

support Thurman, Hendricks, or Bayard, Grant

is is highest favor with Republicans, but Blaine's name is mentioned among both white and col-ored members of the party.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thurman is the preference of the Democrats, but with most of them it is anybody to beat

Grant. Bayard finds favor in some sections.

With white and colored Republicans, at all

Thurman stands first in the affections of Vir-

ginia Democrats, though Bayard finds favor with some leaders. Our Richmond correspondent says: "If dire necessity compelled, Tilden would be swallowed, though with many wry faces." The preponderance of Republican sen-

would vote for him almost unanimously, and

the white ones generally, except in some sec-

DELAWARE.

ALABAMA.

Thurman, Bayard, and Hendricks divide the

favor of the Democrats, but, although Tilden is by no means a tower of strength in Alabama,

expediency might command the support of the party. Grant is everywhere first choice with the Republicans, except in Mobile, and there it is

admitted his name would arouse an enthusiasm

A suspicion prevails among these rugged fron-tiersmen that the sage of Gramercy Park hasu't

elsewhere. Hancock, Thomas, or Hendricks are better thought of than Tilden, but, should

the latter be nominated, he would probably receive the votes of the Democrats.

MISSISSIPPI.
The Democrats would like Thurman, Bayard,

or Hendricks better than Tilden, but, having

concluded he is to be nominated, are preparing to support him. Grant is evidently the favorite of the Republicans, though Blame and Sher-

man are mentioned, and our Hot Springs cor-respondent gives to Senator Conkling greater

prominence than he finds anywhere else in the

The Democrats would like Bayard or Thur

man, but seem to have concluded Tilden is to be forced on them, and will support him un-willingly. The Republican sentiment is evi-dently for Grant, though Blaine, Edmunds, or

MISSOURI.
Thurman and Hendricks claim the allegiance

of most Democrats. Tilden would be swallowed by some on compulsion; others would bolt his

The Republican party is almost solid for

ARKANSAS.

Nobody but Grant is mentioned by Republic

The Democrats divide between Thurman and

Gen. Grant is uppermost in the minds of the Republicans of Illinois. The strength of his candidacy is admitted by men who would oppose his nomination. None of the other proposed candidates are strong in the State.

In some sections, notably Peoria, Hendricks'

In some sections, notably Peoria, Hendricks' name leads among Democrats, but the impression gained from our correspondents' letters is that Tilden has the strongest following.

that Tilden has the strongest following.

IOWA.

The same body of influences that has in most States created a strong feeling that the country needs a third term of Grant has been at work on Iowa Republicans with similar results. Blaine is very popular, and Republicans would like to see him President, but two correspondents, reflecting pretty accurately the sentiment of the whole State, say the drift of party preference is toward Grant. The Democratic masses are found decidedly in favor of Tilden.

WISCONSIN.

The Republicans put their trust in Grant, and

The Republicans put their trust in Grant, and he is gaining strength at all points, though a few months ago other candidates were talked about. The Democrats are less unanimous.

no other could.

points, Grant is the first and only choice.

love him. Thurman, Hendricks, or Voorbee

den is looked upon as a necessity.

NEW JERSEY.

s most talked about.

**SPRING** 

ELEGANT

WITH THOSE OF OUR OWN

MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

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Real Camel's

TOGETHER WITH A BRILL-

IANT ARRAY OF

SILKS, SATINS,

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CARPETS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.,

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FINE SAMPLE TEA

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THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST

GROUT,

SIGN PAINTER,

126 FIFTH-AV. 126

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, villace, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873. for those interred in National Military Cemeteries." The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17.
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17.
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17.
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17.
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17.
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17.
The total number to be furnished as the standard sized by the Secretary of War, and biank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washing on, D. C. Spectmens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient tuaranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the spectmentons.

Troposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and

ration.

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to be inclosed. The proposals for Headstones. "and addressed to be undersigned, at whose whose office they will be pened in the presence or bidders on Monday, June 18, 478, c. mmencing at 11 o'clock a. m. By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. U. MEIGS. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DROPOSALS FOR WOOD,

DROPOSALS FOR WOOD,

OFFICE OF CHEF QUARTERMASTER. FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 17, 1879.—Sealed Proposals in

triplicate will be received at this office and at the offices
of the Fost Quartermasters at each post named below,
until 10 clock a. m., Leavenworth time, on Thursday, May 1, 1879, for the delivery, during the fiscal
rear commencing July 1, 1879, of WOOD at Forts
Dodge, Leavenworth, Riley, and Wallace, Kansas;
Fort Effici, Forts Globa, State State
of Barrel Spring, Indian Territory; and of BirUMINOUS COAL at Forts Dodge, Riley, and Wallace, Kanas, and Fort Lyon, Colorado; also at the same time, at
this office only, for SHELLED COEN at Dodge City and
Junction City, Kansas; Forts Globon, Reno, and Sill,
and new post in vicinity of Barrel Spring, Indian Ferritory; and for Shelled or Ear Corn at Fort Leavenworth,
Ennas.

Bilds for any posters of the compiles will be received.

Kansa.

See an experience of the supplies with be received. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all tids. The proposals will be opened in the presence of bilders, and will be subject to conditions printed thereon, and specified in eirculars, which will be furnished, on application, from this office. These circulars we give full information.

Fayment for the purpose by Congress.

Enricipes containing proposals should be pissinly, marked. "Poposals for Wood. (Cosi of Corn) at —, and addressed to the undersigned of the Quartermasters at the posts named above.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUATERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1870,
posals, in triplicate, are hereby invited
issatsones for Soldiers' Graves, in priva
city cemeteries, as provided by the law
ruary 3, 1879, of which the following is

Hair Shawls.

Wraps,

SPRING OPENING.

WILL POSITIVELY OCCUI TO-DAY,

Thursday, April 10.

Do not fail to see the won-derful mixture of Solid Gold Watches and Jewelry, Onyx, Whitby Jet, Silver, Garnet, and all Novelties in Bijouterie, Fancy Goods, Vases, Glassware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Tridand Wooden Ware, Dry Goods, Notions, Tables, Brackets, Frames, Books and Stationery, Toys and Dolls, Baby Carriages, Pictures, Albums, Decalcomanie, Leather Goods, Baskets, Trunks and Traveling Bags, Candy, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

**ALL UNDER ONE ROOF** WONDROUS VARIETY. WONDROUS PRICES.

WILL POSITIVELY OPEN

This Morning PLENTY OF ROOM. YOU ARE INVITED

SEA, 122 & 124 State-st.

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Just Arrived by Steamer Rheir The Latest Novelties in Ladies' Work Baskets,
Music Stands, Nursery and Wall Baskets,
1,000 Different Designs.
Geneva Wall Pockets, the Latest and Most Useful Ornaments for Parlor and Boudoir,
Geneva Whisk-Broom Rack at \$1.25.
To reduce our stock of Rattan Chairs we will
offer large \$10 Rockers for \$8.
Ladies' Grass Back Rockers for \$7.50; former
price, \$10.
Star Back Rockers at \$6; former price, \$7.50.

We are the only Importing Manufacturing House of this kind in the West, and therefore can and do under-sell all dealers in this line. GEO. J. SCHMIDT & BRO.,

242 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. WEDDING PRESENTS, Etc.

TO WHICH THE LADIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY Importers and Jewelers,

S. W. cor. State & Monroe-sts. SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

WEDDING GIFTS. DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY

HONG KONG TEA CO., SUITS IN FURNITURE

Wakefield BATTAN CO., 231 State-st.

and wonderful display of European and American Easter Eggs and Novelties now

**GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY.** 



FOR SALE.

charges. Juight if not previously disposes of the first of the control of the con FOR SALE,

REMOVAL. THE J. M. W. JONES STATIONERY CO.

" THE FAIR." ADIES

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT

Cor. State and Adams-sts.,

Where we will offer this week the greatest bargains ever displayed in any store of its kind in the world.

Job lots bought for cash at about one-half the usual prices.

1,000 pieces of Genuine Bretonne Laces at 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c, 10c, &c. 700 pieces of Real Torchon Laces at 2c, 4c, 6c, 8c, 10c, &c, 25,000 yards of Embroderies at 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, &c, 175 dozen Embrodered End Ties at 12c, 15c, 18c, &c. 135 doz. Bretonne End Lace Ties at 8c, 10c, 12c, &c. 250 dozen All Silk Hdkfs at 9c, worth 25c. 187 doz. Brocaded All Sik Hdkfs at 39c, worth 75c. 275 doz. large size Brocaded All Silk Hdkis at 50c, worth \$1.

AN EXTRA JOB LOT Of 1,000 different kinds of Games

VERY POPULAR 50 COUNTER Worth from 25e to \$1.

AND 135 doz. home-made Gents' Heavy Hose at 7c, worth 25c, at

"THE FAIR,"

196, 198, 200 STATE STREET. 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 ADAMS STREET,

Send for our New Illustrated FURNITURE.

POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE!

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Stylish Fabrics for Furniture Coverings and Draperies; also Cornices.
Curtain Poles of Brass, Ebony, Maple, and

Curtain Poles of Brass, Ebony, Mayle, and Walnut.

Mantel and Pier Mirrors in stock and made to order, in all Gilt, Ebony and Gilt, or Walnut, at the lowest price.

Sole Agents for "Thonet Brothers' Vienna Bent Wood Furniture."

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REAL ESTATE. SALE TO-DAY

Valuable Chicago Real Estate. Fidelity Savings Bank, Safe Depos-

Facilities for Boating, Fishing, and Bathing unequaled.

The Otlawa House is a substantial brick building, at present accommodating 150 guests, and the undersigned reach at a nominal reat, with progress of a term of reach at a nominal reat, with progress at a nominal reat, with progress at a nominal reat, with progress at a nominal reat, with the premises enlarged from \$50 to 500 rooms at expense of lessee, all improvements to be taken by estate at valuation at the expiration of lease.

Responsible parties wishing to negotiate will please communicate with the undersigned on or before the 20th inst., and will be met in Fortland between 15th and 20th April, when the Island can be visited and further particulars given and terms arranged.

The property, valued at haif a million dollars, offers an excellent opportunity to hotel men or capitalists, THOMAS CUSHING,

Managing Executor, Montreal, Canada. itory, and Hooley's Theatre. THE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING—Four stories, stone front, fire-proof, clegantly finished, with Furniture and Fixures—Lot 40x70 feet.
THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY—Four stories, stone front, fire-proof building—Lot 20x180 feet; contains 3,000 Fire and Burgiar Proof Safes, about 2,000

rented.

HOOLEY'S THE ATRE—Well equipped and leased for five years at \$10,000 per year.

The above property will be sold separately and for cash, at Public Auction. TO-D4Y, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Bank, Nos. 145 and 147 Randolph-st., Chicago. A deposit of ten per cent will be required at time of sale. A good title and abstract will be franched to purchaser. The sale subject to approval of the Superior Court of Cook County. Details stated at time of sale. For further particulars, and descriptive circular apply to V. A. TUIFI'N, Receiver, BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

Best DOCK in city. 366 feet, in heart of city, midway between Madison and Adams, and fronting on Market. Will rent for term of years.

Apply to WALTER & ROGERS, PULVER, PAGE, Or GEORGE F. HARDING, 170 Madison-st. HOYNE & CO. 25 BLANK-BOOK MAKERS

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Without commission, on improved city real estate
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COMING EVENTS.

Their Forms So Tangible as to Throw Their Shadows Before.

An Elaborate Effort to Ascertain the Feeling of the Union.

The Political Pulse of Every State Impartially Touched.

Overwhelming Belief Among Repub-

licans that Grant Will Be Nominated. No Chance for Any Other Man

Tilden in the Democratic Convention.

So that the Choice in 1880 Will Be Grant or Tilden.

A Very Significant Democratic Expression Unfavorable to Tilden.

The New York World Believes He Would Not Live Through a Presidential Term.

Hendricks' Latest Avowal Causes the Thurman Element a Great Deal of Uneasiness.

PRESIDENTIAL. . REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PREFERENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 9.—The Times will publish

o-morrow under the heading, "The Candidate of 1880," reports showing the state and ten-dency of public opinion throughout the Union upon the choice of candidates most likely to be made by the Republican and Democratic parties for the Presidential campaign of 1880. The in-troduction says: "We have information from every State in the Union, gathered by more than 170 correspondents, stationed at from one to pondent covered a large field, including many portant centres of political thought and disconsion. It is safe to say the thirty-two columns of reports which the Time gives this morning reflect the popular sentiment at nearly 1,000 different localities pretty evenly distributed over the whole geo-graphical extent of the country. The letters ome from intelligent men of both political parties, from lawyers, editors, journalists, and lessors, from politicians, literary, and business men, from all classes and vocations which give opportunity for familiarity with the currents of Republican party was known to be divided on certain issues, either personal or otherwise, a correspondent from each side was chosen, so that there might be no doubt as to the perfect impartiality of the judgment. Our correspondents do not give their individual views simply, but the preferences expressed by

the people of their sections. THE RESULTS POINT UNMISTAKABLY to the nomination Gen. Grant by the Republicans, and of Mr. Tilden by the Democrats. The vast preponderance of Republican sentiment in favor of Gen. Grant leaves all other candidates in the rear. Many Republicans who are personally opposed to his nomination confess that his name is almost the only one mentioned in their vicinity. It will be seen by the facts and figures we present that, were the Republican National Convention to be held at once, Gen. Grant would receive the vote of every State but Maine, Nevada, and Oregon, and possibly Cali-fornia. It is clearly apparent from the tone of the letters that the movement in favor of Gen. Grant originates with the masses, and not with the politicians, while Mr. Tilden is being forced upon the people against their will by the efforts of their leaders and his agents. Senator Blaine seems to have seriously injured his standing among the Republican masses by his advocacy

of the Anti-Chinese bill." Out of 157 districts heard from, Gen. Grant had 130, Senator Blaine eleven, and the rest were scattering,—the names of ex-Gov. Wash-burne, Senator Conkling, Mr. Garfield, and Secretary Sherman being mentioned. On the Democratic side, Mr. Tilden had ninety-nine, Senator Thurman twenty-three, and Senator Bay-

The following summaries of the letters will show the political spirit in the various States:

NAINE.

Public sentiment has not yet been settled, but rubic sentiment has not yet been settled, out its drift is already apparent. The reaction against the policy of the present Administra-tion sets in the direction of Gen. Grant, but local partiality for Senator Blaine, coupled with some dislike of a third term, inclines a majority of the Republicans to favor his nomination.
The controlling elements of the Democratic
party look upon Tilden as their strongest man.
Thurman is mentioned by the Greenback wing.

Thurman is mentioned by the Greenback wing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Democrats appear to have settled already upon Tilden, and few of them will look further tor a candidate. Republican leaders and the masses are also almost equally unanimous for Grant, though a keen correspondent says Blaine and Zachariah Chandler divide the popular favor with nim. The latter's speech on Jeff Davis found wide approval. found wide approval.

There are few elements of doubt as to the po There are few elements of doubt as to the position of the parties in Vermont, and they are growing fewer every, day. Blaine stood strong with the Republicans of the State in 1876, but has chilled their loyalty by his views on the Chinese question, which are opposite to theirs. Mr. Edmunds is respected for his abilities, and loved as one of Vermont's sons, but Republicans recognize the impossibility of nominating him. This clears the way for General Research he beyond constion is the first Grant, and he, beyond question, is the first choice of Vermont Republicans. Mr. Tilden's money and some other qualities not mentioned give him evident precedence with the Demo-

The people of the Bay State are fond of talk, The people of the Bay State are fond of talk, and like to look at all sides of a question; so, while they have been actively discussing the question of candidates, neither party has reached a general agreement. Still, amid the uncertainty, Grant and Tilden stand forth most conspicuously. Some Boston Republicans oppose Grans, and the leaders of the "Young Republicans" elsewhere look upon him with disfavor, but they mention no other candidate with enough warmth of advocacy to give his name any prominence. Butlerism has rent the Democratic party in twain on local issues, but a considerable majority of its members are for Tilden in 1880.

From three points we hear Tilden would be acceptable. Thurman and Bayard are preferred Grant is the first choice of the Republicans and Blaine the second. Many Republicans doubt the advisability of nominating Grant, but there is a widely-prevalent idea that he is need-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Republicans of Michigan hold "stal-wart" views. The local liking for Senator Chandler has been greatly strengthened by his outspoken condemnation of Southern schemes at the Capital, but among all classes there are found ardent supporters of Grant, and his hold upon the people of the State is growing. To Tilden must be assigned the most promising ollowing among the Democrats.

MINNESOTA.

Tilden's gonfalon would excite more enthusiasm among the Democrats than any other standard that could be raised. Among the Republicans there is no room for doubt that, if the name would be the only one mentioned NEBRASKA.

The issue has been joined with tolerable clearness. The Republicans everywhere are undoubtedly for Grant, and Tilden would receive the votes of a Democratic delegation, some margin of doubt being necessary on account of the Granthackers, who would profess Thurman the Greenbackers, who would prefer Thurman

While Blaine would be acceptable to the Re-publicans, and Washburne has many supporters, expression of opinion would be largely in favor of Grant. Thurman or Hendricks would best suit the Democrats, but they feel Tilden will be nominated, and will support him, in spite of the ciphers.

The Republicans talk much of Sherman and Garfield, while Thurman is dear to the Demo-cratic heart. But each party feels, after all, it the Republicans, Tilden for the Democrats The improbability of carrying New York with any of the home candidates is recognized by both parties.

The situation in this State is easily summar-ized. The Democrats talk of Hendricks as a matter of duty, but cherish delightful recoiled tion of the golden campaign of 1876, when streams from the "bar'l" flowed all over the State, and they go in heart and soul for Tilden with a serene confidence in him and his tactics Gen. Grant is undoubtedly the choose of the Republicans in every part of the State.

NEW YORK. No State has been more carefully canvassed than New York, and in no State is the sen of the Republicans more clear, pronounced, and unmistakable for Grant. Our Albany correpondent writes that every Rep and Assemblyman says Grant is the first choice of the Republicans of his district, and other names are little mentioned. Our other correspondents detail local shades and phases of opinion, in which Blaine or Vice-President Wheeler now and then figure. Senator Conkling's name, not mentioned. or vice-resident wheeler now and then neuron. Senator Conkling's name, not mentioned at all in most districts, is oushed to first place in but one. The Democrats are by no meris yet solid and enthusiastic for Tilden, but in all but two of eighteen districts in one list he is the first choice. One district is undecided, and one pronounces for Bayard.

Three-fourths of the Republicans are for Grant; the rest for Blaine. The Democtats feel that there would be no hope of success with any other name than Tilden's to head the

Opinions vary, but it is admitted the nomina-tion of Grant is desired by Republicans generally. Tilden's stock is highest in Baltimore, and at This State holds an exceptional position on the list. In declaring against the two feading candidates the Republicans favor Blaine, and the Easton and Denton, and their vicinities. At Democrats would be best suited with Thu other points he is surpassed by Bayard or Thurbut would vote for anybody likely to be na

Mr. Blaine's position on the Anti-Chinese bill endeared him to the Californian The Democrats of Delaware are naturally unanimous for their "favorite son," Bayard. From one source we learn that, so far as can be heart, and his name is in highest favor with Republicans. But Gen. Grant is so nearly even secertained, the choice of the Republicans would be Gen. Grant. Another correspondent with him that circumstances may turn the scale. The Democrats are nearly solid for Tilden. was unable to discover any marked preponder

KENTUCKY. Tilden's cold and clammy nature does not call forth the ardent advocacy of high-strung Ken-tucky Democracy, but they are alive to the potency of his peculiar methods. They feel he is wicked, but know he is rich. In no State in the Union is the movement to renominate Gen. Grant better organized or more unanimously supported by the Republican party.

PLORIDA.

The Republicans of Florida declare for Grant.

The Democrats are undecided and apathetic.

They are willing the North and West should The names of Thurman, Bayard, and Hen-dricks are oftenest heard among Democrats, and they command about an equal following. name the caudidate, and will vote for him without any questions. WEST VIRGINIA.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Republicans are everywhere for Grant.
Tilden does not strike the Democratic masses as a model statesman, and a majority of them declare for Thurman. the necessary spinal column. Grant's strength is admittedly better than any other candidate, and in nearly all parts of the State he is unquestionably anead. LOUISIANA.

From the somewhat guarded statements of a Republicans of New Orleans, Grant is the choice both of the leaders and the masses. The feeling in his favor finds more decided expression

THE EDITORS.

The Times says editorially: "The long array of opinions, to which more than a third of our space is devoted, cannot be read even super-ficially without provoking surprise as to the substantial unanimity of their spirit and tenor. The cry for Grant does not come merely from the office-holders. Men who don't like Grant admit he is the strongest candidate available. Men who dread a repetition of the scandals of his Administration concede that, were a Republican Convention heid to-morrow, he would be its unan-mous choice. As to the causes of this feeling, so irresistible and spontaneous, one correspondent says: 'The man who conquered treason in the field is best able to cope with it in the Capitol.' Another adds, 'The negroes would dare to vote the Grant ticket, negroes would dare to vote the Grant.ticket, and they would no other,'-merely different methods of stating the opinion which prevails in the active correspondence, that the arrogance of Southern Democrats in Congress has forced the capdidacy of Grant. The rise of Mr. Garfield into favor as a Presidential candidate is a suggestive reminder of the popular appreciation of firmness and ability, and the tenacity with which means people cling to

of firmness and ability, and the tenacity with which many people cling to

THE NOMINATION OF MR. WASHBURNS is equally significant of popular impulses not usually consulted by politicians. Democratic opinion is by no means so unanimously fixed on Tilden as Republican opinion is on Grant, but while the South has a preponderative preference for Thurman, and while Hendricks, Bayard, and Hancock have all a tangible following, there is an undercurrent of conviction that nothing but death or absolute debility can unloose the hold of the statesman of Gramercy Park upon the Presidential nomination of his party. That fact is neither new nor strange, and, except for its bearing upon the statement that Grant is the only man to beat Tilden, is mainly of interest to discontented Democrats."

SIGNIFICANT.

THE NEW YORK WORLD "COLD" ON TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The following

Washinoton, D. C., April 9.—The following significant passages from the World leader are a bombshell in the Democratic camp:

New York is undoubtedly the greatest State in the Union, but it does not follow that New York polyticians of either party are quite flore to be the greatest statesmen or even the greatest politicians in the Union. The National Democratic party now once more controls the National Legislature at Washington, and it has therefore become a matter of immediate importance that Democrats in New York should be made to understand that they belong to the great Democratic party of the Union, and that the great Democratic party of the Union, and that the great Democratic position in New York is, that, while all the Democrator New York are agreed in thinking that Mr. Tilden was elected in 1870, and wickedly defranded of the office to which he was elected, a certain number of the Democrato of New York think is was a great

ARD { Chilled and Soft } SHOT. 

In spite of the Kingdom for the last In spite of what are called "hard find that the power of the British public, of beer principally, has juring the last couple of years, by terling! The returns show a failing; so it is the "people" who are the

dsmen quarreled on a Nebraska leach toreatened to kill the other. sarined, but there was a gun in their away. Both started for the weapon, trace for life, for the man who got in to shoot his companion. They fights on the way, and were bruised ted when they neared the goal; but with despreation, and kentalprease

A Race for Life.

LATCHFORD & CO., PE, SHEET LEAD, BAR AND

IN PIPE AND SOLDER, OIL AND OIL CAKE. d Cottage Colors,

ST MIXED PAINT IN THE MARKET. White Lead & Oil Co. E LEAD, ZINC, OIL, PUTTY. &c. REEN & FULTON-STS.

HAY SOALES.

LECK & CO., Western Managers. STEEL PENS. NCERIAN

WAN QUILL ACTION AKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO mistake to nominate Mr. Tilden in 1876. and more or less openly rejoice that he never filled the office to which they by their own votes helped to elect him. The best trienes of Mr. Tilden are perfectly well aware that the chances, humanly speaking, are that the election of a Presidential ticket made up of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks would really mean the eventual Presidency of Mr. Hendricks. Mr. Tilden, though a man of much less experience in public life than Mr. Hendricks, is an older man,—alike in years and in constitution,—and nothing is more probable han that he would find the strain and pressure of the Presidential office so severe as to make it imperative upon him to withdraw from it very early in his term. Mr. Tilden is an incarnation of New York in the Democratic politics of the country, with No national or Federal experience or connections about or behind him. Mr. Hendricks, as people are too apt to forget, is a National Democrat by inheritance as well as by taking. Mr. Hendricks' insuruage,—referring to the letter written to Senator McDonald,—in which he declines to accept a second place on any Presidential ticket, is the following: "I have not lalked with any one about Mr. Tilden, but have uniformly refused to do so, as I have with you to-day. I can only say that I have said in that letter, which may or may not have been published, that I do not feel under any obligations to again accept a second place upon the ticket." The latest Democratic Presidential ticket. Be Randal and Justice Field, of the Supreme Court. The Democrats who put this ticket forward say that Tilden may be dead or disabled before 1880, and that Hendricks might find himself spitt up to the cheeks by the sharp edge of the fence-rail upon which he has been bitting for so many years.

## THURMAN-HENDRICKS. INDIANA VS. OHIO.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—There is washisdron, D. C., April 2.—There is a great deal of agitation among Democrats at the authorized announcement from Gov. Hendricks that he will not consent to again take a second place upon the Presidential ticket. Gov. Hendricks made that declaration in a private letter to Senator McDonald which, he intimates, he is willing to have published. The same announcement is made upon authority in a publication in the New York World of to-day, the Democratic ournal which has hitherto been an advocate of Sayard for the Presidency. This sudden and unexpected departure on the part of Mr. Hendricks, together with the news of the Rean success throughout Ohio, have greatly disturbed the Democrats, especially the Thurman the Tilden men. Thurman is rly downcast at this official ent from Hendricks: and the fact that his resident city for the first time in many years has gone Republican does not increase his cheerfulness. The Hendricks manifesto is an ncement to Thurman that in the contest announcement to Thurman that in the contest for a Western candidate for the Presidency Indiana is to be considered as well as Ohio. The Tilden men are startled not only at the attitude of Hendricks, but are alarmed at the fact that a leading Democratic organ of New York insists that the true Democratic policy requires that the National Democratic Nominating Convention shall look for its Presidential candidate in the West.

### LOUISIANA. TIME FOR TROUBLE AGAIN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—A detective loyed for some weeks by Spofford, claiming ellogg's seat, has forwarded three affidavits to Washington, represented to be by members of the Legislature who were bribed to vote for ogg. Two of them have since declared papers forgeries. Charles T. Howard, the Louisiana State Lottery, will ify to the payment by him of \$47,000 used buying members of the Packard Legislature lesist and go in the Nicholis body and vote pofford as a part of the compact. Starttling testimony will be brought out. If Spofford pushes Kellogg to the wall there will be dirt thrown on both sides, but cellogg's unbounded resources and knowledge of facts will bury Spofford in filth, and Macreagh's character and Hælan's ermine will be adly smirched. Nicholls, just returned from is home in the country, reasserts his determination to call the Convention together, and hen resign the Governorship.

### NEW JERSEY. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

York, April 9.—In Rahway, N. J., r. Democrat, is elected Mayor, over Gib-depublican, the present incumbent. The on Council (last year Republican) is now

Hoboken elects a Republican Mayor and a Democratic Water Commissioner.
The vote in Jersey City shows decided gains In New Brunswick, N. J., the Republicans elect the Mayor, the Commissioner of Streets, four Free-Holders and three Aldermen. The City Council will stand eight Republicans and four Democrats.

ton gives an average Republican ma-

# CRIME.

THE MAN-BURNERS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—In the celebrated Olive murder trial, at Hastings, now on its o'clock this afternoon. About 200 talesmen were examined before a jury was obtained. Judge Goslin requested the newpapers to refrain from publishing or commenting on the evidence during the trial, as it might prove a property of the refraint trial to the refraint trial tria prejudicial. The Court then adjourned till 8
a. m. to-morrow. I. P. Olive and Frederick
Fisher will be tried together, commencing tomorrow morning. The other defendants, Barney Gillen, Pedro Dominicus, W. H. Green,
John Baldwin, and Bion Brown, will be tried separately. This course was elected by the defend-

# STILL A MYSTERY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

LaCrosse, Wis., April 9.—The Dodge House tragedy at Tomah continues to be the topic of conversation. This afternoon the Coroner's Jury was still engaged on the inquest. No new testi-mony has been offered. Mrs. Dodge's stomach was sent to Chicago for analysis, and the result, which is anxiously awaited, may change the aspect of affairs. Popular opinion still holds to the theory that Mrs. Dodge was murdered, while a few who are aware of all the circumstances are firm in the opinion that the lady committed suicide. A great deal of feeling exists against the son and his wife, even among those who believe in the suicide theory on ac-

# A CHICAGO MAN SHOT.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 9.—To-day Dr. J. R. Beck, of this city, shot Eugene W. Blocki, of Chicago, in the arm, inflicting a painful wound. ears from the statements of both parties that pears from the statements of both parties that the difficulty arose from a letter written by Beck which contained alleged insulting refer-ences to Blocki's wife. Blocki called on Beck for a retraction, which was refused. Blocki at-tacked Beck with his fist, and the latter then brought his deringer into requisition. There

# PHAIR.

windson, Vt., April 9.-Judges Ross and Windsor, Vt., April 9.—Judges Ross and Powers, at St. Johnsbury, to-day, devied the filing of Phair's petition for a new trial. Phair will be executed to-morrow afternoon. When apprised of the Judges' decision he appeared calm and reconciled. The excitement runs bigh concerning Phair's execution. To-night the prisoner is busily engaged finishing a written statement, which will be given publicity Thursday, after the execution.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—William C. B. Telr, sentenced to the House of Correction for ve years in June last for embezzling \$15,000 om the American National Bank, where he had tom the American National Bank, where he had been employed for several years as paying-teller, to-day was pardoned by President Hayes at the request of the officers and Directors of the bank in order that he may not die within the prison walls. He is not expected to live long.

DISCHARGED. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 9.-The Coroner's in-Sr. LOUIS, Mo., Abril 3.—The Coroner's inuest was held to-day on the body of Charles
ryerton, shot in Missouri Park early Tuesday
orning, and the jury returned a verdiet that
ryerton's death was caused by the accidental
scharge of a pistol in the hands of Detective
ggs, and that the latter was blameless in the
atter. Eggs was discharged.

# WASHINGTON.

Democratic Caucus Materially Modifies the House Rules.

Chiefly in the Interests of the Inflation Wing of the Party.

Whereupon Eastern Hard-Money Democrats Threaten to Break the Traces,

A New Declaration of Principles Also Laid Before the Caucus.

This Patriotic Outgiving Is, However, Laid Aside Without Action.

Treasury Call for the First Lot of Ten-Forties for Conversion.

Sentiment of the Average Confederate Now Serving in Congress.

Proposition to Undo All the Political Legislation of the Last Fifteen Years.

> IN THE HOUSE. PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The House roted the entire day to the discussion of the machinery of parliamentary procedure. Some important changes were made in the rule which will not be reassuring to those who had hoped that the inflation element in the Democter upon any financial legislation at this session.
The debate which proceeded this result was not cided to appoint special Committees on Census, on Civil Service, on Means of Ascertaining the Presidential Vote, on Origin and Introduction of Epidemic Diseases, on Ventilation of House, on the Labor Question, and voted to increase membership of the Committee on Enrolled Bills to seven, on Coinage to eleven, on Ways and Means to thirteen, and on Agriculture, Judito fifteen each.

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES was a new rule which authorizes the Committee on Commerce to report the River and Harbor bill at any time. The friends of rivers and harbors could not be defeated, and instead of place ing additional restrictions upon the bill, the door was opened to still wider opportunities for appropriations for such improvements by a vote of 147 yeas to 97 nays. The attempt of the Republicans to amend the rules so as to prevent general legislation on appropriation bills was rejected by a vote of 110 yeas to 127

THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE of all was a new rule, adopted by a vote of 130 yeas to 109 nays, which permits the Committees on Ways and Means, Banking and Currency, and Coinage to report bills at any time, and or motion of any member the House may, by a majority vote, fix a day for the consideration of any public bill which may be reported by any these Committees. The main object of this rule is to allow the Means Committee to report an income-tax; the Banking and Currency Committee to report at any time any scheme which will suit the Greenback majority of the House, and the Coinage

# TO REPORT ANY MEASURES

of similar character.

The supporters of resumption, and those who are opposed to any inflation legislation in the present condition of public finances, are justly alarmed at this radical action on the part of th House, and they see in it, doubtless properly a declaration of an intention on the part of the Democracy, whatever the conservative element in that party may say, to enter upon general financial legislation as soon as the pending appropriation bill is sent to the Senate.

A new rule, which will be of great benefit for purposes of general legislation, proposed by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, was adopted, which provides that the morning hour shall not be dispensed with except by a two-thirds vote of the men bers present. This will prevent a single com-

MONOPOLIZING THE TIME OF THE HOUSE as is now frequently done, and will give legitimate legislative measures of public importance an opportunity for consideration, which, under the present machinery of the House, is often

The question as to the use of the list of members who are to speak, as a guide to the presid-ing officer, was decided in favor of retsining the

of the House were realized by the action of the Democratic caucus, which was called immediately after the adjournment of the House. Although the caucus was in session but about ten minutes, a resolution was passed, with but one senting vote, declaring that the House will REGULARLY PROCEED TO BUSINESS

Monday next. The floodgates for the introduc tion of bills will be opened, and it will be very difficult, probably impossible, to prevent the House from entering upon general legislation after the passage of the Legislative bill, and pending consideration of that and the Army bill

n the Senate.

The action of the Western Democrats in the The action of the Western Democrats in the House to-day upon the rule opening the floor at all times to the Banking and Currency and Coinage Committees has caused general demoralization among Eastern Democrats to night. In fact, there is an unmistakable panic in this branch of the party. It is perfectly understood that the extreme inflationists have carried the day, and placed the matter in a shape where they can force the House to act upon the measures which they present. The shape where they can force the House to act upon the measures which they present. The only possible check to this sudden advance upon the Eastern and conservative men of the party must come through Speaker Randall by such organization of the Banking and Currency and Colnage Committees as will make it impossible for either of them to report measures which are contemplated by the large majority which carried the amendment to the rules to-day. This Randall cannot do without running great risk of

A DESPERATE QUARREL IN THE PARTY. A DESPREATE QUARREL IN THE PARTY.

Eastern hard-money Democrats are exasperated and greatly downeast at the turn affairs have taken. They say the party has been sold out to the Greenbackers in order, first, to accomplish a great triumph in various parties of the West, and, secondly, in order to force Thurman or Hendricks and their soft-money views upon the East, and to do this by committing the Democratic Congress to Western Democratic financial views. The action defeats the persistent efforts of the Conservative Democrats to prevent general legislation, and especially on financial measures, at the present session. The same majority which forced the rule to-day will now proceed to

which forced the rule to-day will now proceed to PRESS LEGISLATION
hostile to the National banks, and try to pass a law at the carliest possible day retiring their notes, and replacing them with greenbacks.
In regard to silver, the effort will be made to secure free coinage, and to authorize the issue of silver-bullion certificates on the same basis as is now provided for gold. The aim will be through the Ways and Means to restore the income tax, and to revise and reduce the tariff.

The Greenback element is exultant to-night. Its leaders do not hesitate to declare that they

RETAIN CONTROL The Thurman-Ewing men say it is the over-throw of Tilden or Bayard, and that matters are at last in a shape where the East will have to yield to the West. That portion of the party-here represented by Randall, Bayard, and men of similar views, are deeply concerned over the situation, and are altogether at a loss to see their way out of unexpected and grave condi-tion of affairs. WILL NOT SUBMIT.

Several hard-money Democrats are so exasperated at the action of the House and caucus to-day that they evince a disposition to join with the Republicans to defeat the project of the soft-money element to hold a session on Monday. THE CAUCUS.

THE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Abril 9.—A brief Democratic caucus was held immediately after adjournment to-day for the purpose of taking some action which would permit the introduction and consideration of certain financial measures during the present session.

Representative House presided, and Messrs.

Mills and Covert acted as Secretaries.

Representative Kenna submitted the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Ing resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved. That it is the judgment of this caucus
that the House shall 'not adjourn over Monday
next, but there shall be a session on that day to
allow the introduction of bills in the usnal manner and the placing of important legislation in line
of progress without unnecessary delay.

Representative Stephens then offered the following resolution, with the request that it be
read and laid on the table for action of a future

read and laid on the table for action of a future caucus:

Resoived, That the aims and objects of the Democracy of the United States, as far as we, chosen by them, members of the present House of Representatives are entitled to be considered as the true exponents of those aims and objects, are directed with a singleness of purpose to the restoration of constitutional liberty, and, with its restoration, peace, harmony, and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land. They adopte the renewal of sectional strife. They accept all the length and breadth of the land. They are utterty opposed to the revival in this country, or any part thereof, of African slavery, or any other kind of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime. They stand pledged to maintain the Union of the States under the Constitution with all its existing amendments as they shall be expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are against all unconstitutional or revolutionary washed. of the States under the Constitution with a rise existing amendments as they shall be expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are against all unconstitutional or revolutionary methods. They are for law and order, and the protection of life, liberty, and property, without respect to persons or social conditions; for the redress of all grievances they look alone to the peaceful instrumentality of the Constitution. First, the law making power; second, the law expounding power; third, the law executing power; and, finally, the ultimate sovereign power of the ballot-box. They are for a free ballot as well as for a fair and just count. While they are opposed to a large standing army, as were the framers of the Constitution, yet they are for keeping the army sufficiently large to repel invasion, defend our extensive frontier, as well as all the necessary interior forts and garrisons, and to enable the President to put down domestic violence or insurrection in any of the states, and in aid of the civil officers as as a posse constitute in the execution of the legal processes in pursuance of the Constitution, and as provided in the acts of Congress of 1795 and 1800. But they are utterly opposed to the use of the military forces of the United States in controlling or in any way interfering with the freedom of elections. They are for the maintenance of the public credit inviolate, but are utterly opposed to the use of the bonded debt unless the exigences of war should render it necessary. They are for retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the purchase of the bonded debt unless the exigences of war should render it necessary. They are for retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the revenue. They are for placing the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing without restriction or limitation upon the amount of either. They are for reviewing the languishing and perishing industries of the country by an increase of the volume of currency founded on a sound basis sufficient to meet the urgent demands

# THE BELL CASE. A VOTE TO BE REACHED TO-DAY.

every department of labor and business.

Without transacting any further business th

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Senate de roted another entire day to the debate on th New Hampshire Senatorship case, As on yesterday, the discussion was purely of a legal ments upon the constitutional questions in-volved, with which the public ought by this time to be familiar. The proposition as it now stands is: Has the Governor of a State the authority to appoint a Senator at the beginning of a full term of six years, the Legislature having failed to elect, and the office being vacant? Those who take the affirmative of this proposition hold that a Governor has the power to fill any vacancy in of the Constitution: "And if vacancies occur in the Senate, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof

until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." They claim that the word "otherwise" applies to every vacancy that takes place, and that it is the Governor's duty to fil. Those who oppose Mr. Bell's admission maintain that the words "if a vacancy happen" refer only to those vacancies that occur luring a Senatorial term through some unforeseen event, and not to vacancies that take place by reason of the expiration of a Senatorial term of office, and of which the Legislature had full knowledge, and should have filled by election. From the formation of the Government until 1825 all the precedents support the legality of Mr. Bell's credentials. From 1825 down to the

present time the precedents RATHER PAVOR THE OTHER SIDE. Of to-day's speeches, that by Senator Davis, of Illinois, sustaining the views of the majority of the Committee, received the greatest attention, as do all his speeches upon l g l ques-tions. Mr. Eaton's effort in the same direc tion, which was at times very droll and enter aining, was one of the best of the series. Mr. Saulsbury, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, took the floor to close the Elections, took the floor to close the debate, but yielded to a motion for executive session. A vote is expected early in to-morrow's session. Senators Hill, Balley, and Kernan, members of the Committee, conceded the admission of Mr. Bell, and are considerably chagrined at the Committee's defeat on their first report. The Democrats and their press organs are now endeavoring to make it appear that the Committee's report was

NOT INSPIRED BY PARTISAN BIAS. But the fact that the five Democratic members of the Committee signed the report against Mr. Bell's admission, and the four Republican members signed the report in favor of it, conclusively proves the partisan character of the Committee's action upon this subject,

The debate upon the Army bill will begin immediately after the vote mon the New Hampmediately after the vote upon the New Har shire case is taken.

### MATT CARPENTER. WHAT CONSISTENCY IS LEADING HIM TO.

Special Dispatch to The Tridune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Matt Carper ter, in the opening speech of his new Senatorial term, has met the approval of the Brigadiers. The Washington Post says: "If Matt Carpenter does as well in his subsequent efforts as he did yesterday, the Republican Senatorial minority will need hospital treatment. As it is, Messrs. Cameron, Blaine, McMillan, and Edmunds are in a badly confused condition." Another Democratic paper says: "As Mr. Carpenter argued for Tilden in the Louisians

case before the Electoral Commission, it is thought he will further oppose his party by speaking against Kellogg when the case comes up. It is likely he will prove a very intellectual thorn in the side of the party, for he always says what he thinks."

The inner history of the matter is about this: Last year it was learned by Wadleigh's friends that Blair, then member of the House, would be certain to be elected senator if the election was held by the last Legislature, as the Good Templars, or some secret temperance organization in which Blair is the leading spirit, had control of that Legislature. Wadleigh's friends in the Senate accordingly endeavored to have the Senate Election Committee declare that the last Legislature should not elect, and they succeeded. Blair meanwhile obtained an optimon from Matt Carpenter, the lawyer, that that Legislature could and husst elect, and Carpenter's speech as Senator and Judge in the Bell case is a reaffirmation of his onlinon as an attorney in the Blair case. He followed the rule of stare dicisis. up. It is likely he will prove a very intellectua

OUR WHEAT PRODUCT.

Special Dispatch to The Telloune WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9 .- The amount of wheat consumed per capita in the United States

thirty years. The estimated consumption per capits has been from 4.86 bushels in 1840 to 6.00 bushels in 1878. The following table, recently prepared at the Statistical Bureau, shows the 1840, 1850, 1860, and from 1867 to 1878, inclusive, together with the estimated percentage of con-sumption per capita of population during that period.

Years ended— Sept. 30, 1840... June 30, Production Bu. 84, 823, 272

1876. 29°, 136, 000 5.23
1877. 280, 356, 500 5.34
1878. 364, 194, 146 6.00

\* In the column of "Production," the amount placed opposite the fiscal year is the production of the preceding calendar year. For example: The quantity stated in the column of "Production" opposite the year 1878 is the production of the calendar year 1877, since the exports of wheat during the year 1878 were principally of the crop of the calendar year 1877.

The production of wheat during the years 1839, 1849, 1859, and 1869 is taken from the census reports of the succeeding years. The production for the other years is taken from the annual reports of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

The same is true of the production and con-

The same is true of the production and con-sumption of Indian corn. The following table shows the same relative facts as to that pro-

duction:	Estimated
District Control of State of Acres as a second	consump-
	tion per
그 그 그는 얼그를 잃어가는 얼마나 보다하네요	capita of
1976. 开格·跨赛双系。2010年6日初 (2019	popula-
Year ended- Production.	tion.
Sept. 30, Bu.	Bu.
Sept. 30, Bu. 377, 531, 875 June 30, 377, 531, 875	22.08
1850 592, 071, 104	25. 25
1860	26.57
1807 867, 946, 295	23, 56
768 320,000	20.48
1809	23, 82
1870 874, 320, 000	22.64
1871	27.42
1872 991, 898, 000	23.58
1873 1, 092, 719, 000	25. 27
1874 932, 274, 000	20.95
1875 850, 148, 500	18.64
1876	28,06
1877 1, 283, 827, 000	26.02
1878 1, 342, 558, 000	25, 99
* In the column of "Production,"	the amount
placed opposite the fiscal year is the of the preceding calendar year. Fo	production

of the preceding calendar year. For example:
The quantity stated in the column of "Production of possite the year 1878 is the production of the calendar year 1877, since the exports of corn during the year 1878 were principally of the cop of the calendar year 1877.
The production of corn during the years 1839, 1849, 1859, and 1869 is taken from the census reports of the succeeding years. The production for the other years is taken from the annual reports of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

### NOTES AND NEWS. WILL VETO THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.-Postmaster General Key, in conversation to-day, said that the subject of the political amendments to the Army bill or Legislative bill had never been spoken of in Cabinet, but from the tenor of the conversation there is no doubt that it has been and Judge Key. The latter said he was not authorized to speak for the President, but he had himself a very strong belief that, if the bills go to the President in substantially the shape they were when Congress adjourned on the 4th of March, the President would veto

Washington, D. C., April 9 .- The Secretar Washington, D. C., April 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury called the following 10-40s of 1864, principal and interest to be paid on and after July 9 next: Coupon bonds, \$50, No. 1 to No. 3,000 both inclusive; \$100, No. 1 to No. 500, both inclusive; \$500, No. 1 to No. 500, both inclusive; \$1,900, No. 1 to 7,000, both inclusive. Pefal coupons, \$3,000,000. Registered bonds—\$50, No. 1 to No. 200, both inclusive: \$100, No. 1 to No. 1,000, both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 1 to No. 4,000, both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 1 to 1,600, both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 1 to No. 4,000, both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 1 to No. 5,000, both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 1 to No. 5,000, both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 1 to No. 1,000, both inclusive. \$5,000, No. 1 to No. 1,500, both inclusive. Total registered, \$7,000,000; aggregate, \$10,000,000.

THE INDIANS. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says Omaha, where a writ has been served upon Gen.
Crook commanding him to show cause why he
holds Standing Bear and other Ponca Indians as
prisoners, that the United States District Attorney has been directed to appear for the
United States, and endeavor to have the writ
dismissed. He takes the ground that under the
law and according to repeated decisions of the
Supreme Court, Indians stand as wards of the
Government, and are under the same relations to
the Government as minors are to their parents
or guardians; that the law forbids them
to make contracts, and such contracts if
made by them are void. No attorney has the
right or can appear for an Indian nntil authorized to do so by the Indian Department. A
full statement of the views of the Department
in view of this Ponca question is being prepared.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs doubts
the correctness of the reported escape of the
Cheyennes from the Wichita Agency.
Chief Moses and other Indian warriors ar-Omaha, where a writ has been served up Chief Moses and other Indian warriors ar

rived to-day. APPOINTMENTS. The President has nominated George S. Smith, of Nebraska, Surveyor-General for Nebraska; Azor A. Smith, Postmaster at Leadville; and Thomas H. Dickson Postmaster at Vicksburg,

CONFIRMED. The Senate confirmed: Postmasters, H. A. Disbrow, Atlantic, Ia.; Joseph F. Grave, Nashua, Ia.; John Steen, Wahoo, Neb.

SILVER CONTRACT. The Treasury to-day accepted bids for 75,-000 ounces of silver bullion to be delivered at the San Francisco mint.

# THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Consideration was resumed of the New Hampshire Senatorial

Mr. Davis opposed the admission of Mr. Bell, arguing that there was no such vacancy as could be filled by the Governor. Mr. McDonald said he believed the appointment of Bell came within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and, therefore, Bell was enti-

Mr. Jones (Florida) spoke in favor of admit-After further debate the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, adjourned.

Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the reappointment of the following Select Committees: Census, Reform of the Civil Service, the Law Respecting the Ascertainment and Declaration of the Presidential Election, the Prevention of Epidemic Diseases, Ventilation of the Hall, Causes of the Depression of Labor, and also to increase the committee membership as follows: Enrolled Bills, to 7; Coinage, to 11; Wavs and Means, to 13; Agriculture, Judiciary, Elections, Commerce, and Appropriations, to 15 each. Also, a new rule, providing that a motion to suspend the rules and pass a general appropriation bill shall require three-fourths majority instead of (as now) two-thirds. The report was then dis-HOUSE.

cussed.

The discussion of the rules in the House was interrupted by a person in the gallery exclaiming: "Wo, wo, wo to this den of thieves!" The Doorkeepers promptly removed the disturber.

The Doorkeepers promptly removed the disturber.

Mr. Kenna opposed the proposed rules, which he characterized as an attempt to kill the River and Harbor bill by rules of the House, and he submitted an amendment providing that the rule should apply only to bills reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Blackburn opposed the amendment. He was heartily in favor of the proposed rule. It was not intended to kill the River and Harbor bill, but it meant to say that if the Committee on Commerce endeavored to gag the House, and pass the bill without discussion or amendment, it would have to obtain a three-quarter vote.

Mr. Conger opposed the report. It seemed plain to him that the object of the new rule was not aimed at the River and Harbor bill. It might be that the House would be called upon to provide appropriations for the next fiscal year by the passage of a joint resolution, under a suspension of the rules. When that time came there would be one-quarter of the members of the House that would oppose it, but there would not be one-third. The real motive that had prompted the report of this rule was to pre-

vent two-thirds of the sober mee of the House, of the men willing to prevent revolution, from passing an Appropriation bill without political clauses. Where had the Republican members of the Committee on Rules been, when they had assented to such a proposition?

Mr. Garfield moved as an amendment the following: "Nor shall any provision in any such Appropriation bill changing the existing law be in order." He spoke in favor of the amendment, and assured the House that it was not offered in view of the pending legislation at all. In fact, he proposed that it should not apply to the army or l'zislative appropriations of this session. In regard to the proposition requiring a three-quarters majority in case of the passage of an Appropriation bill under a suspension of the rules, he assured the gentleman from Michigan (Conger) that no such idea as he suggested had entered into its consideration. For himself, he did not care about that feature of the report, and was willing to have the rule stand as at present, requiring only a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Randall, having left the speaker's chair

jority.

Mr. Randall, having left the speaker's chair and come down to the floor, spoke in opposition to Garfield's amendment, dwelling upon the importance of maintaining the rule as it stands at present in regard to requiring amendments to be not only germane to the bill, but to be in the interest of economy. the interest of economy.

The first proposition recommended by the report—for the responstment of certain select committees—was then agreed to without amendment.

The second proposition—increasing the mem-ership of certain committees—was agreed to

without amendment.

The third proposition—in regard to a new rule—having been reached, Mr. Kenna withdrew his amendment. manufacet.

Mr. Reagan moved to strike out the proposed rule, and insert the following: "That hereafter the Committee on Commerce shall have the same privilege to report bills making appropriation for improvement of rivers and harbors that is accorded the Committee on Appropriations in reporting general appropriation bills." Agreed to—yeas, 147; nays, 97.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Gardeld, and it was rejected—yeas, 110; nays, 129.

An amendment offered by Mr. Springer, forbidding the reprinting of the bills of one Con-

ed—yeas, 110; nays, 129.

An amendment offered by Mr. Springer, forbidding the reprinting of the bills of one Congress when introduced in another Congress, was agreed to without a division.

An amendment offered by Mr. Mills, abolishing a Committee of Elections and requiring each contested election case to be referred to a select committee which should report within thirty days, was rejected without a division.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Mills, giving to the Committees on Banking and Currency. Coinace, and Ways and Means leave to report at any time, and authorizing the majority to fix a day for the consideration of any public bill reported by one of these committees, was agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 109.

An amendment offered by Mr. Fort, providing that a morning hour shall not be dispensed with on any day for any purpose except by a two-thirds vote, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, the Committee on Rules was authorized to incorporate the several propositions agreed to at the proper place in the existing rules.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report recommending that the rules regulating the awarding of the floor in the

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report recommending that the rules regulating the awarding of the floor in the House and the Committee of the Whole be not changed. It also states that the practice of making lists of those members destring to speak is proper in order to enable the presiding officer to remember the wishes of members, but that in recognizing members he shall not be bound absolutely by his list, but shall exercise a wise and just discretion. In conclusion, the Committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

CANADA. An \$800,000,000 Bonanza—A Religious Hallucination-The Coal Duty-The Insolvency Act—A Continued Desire to Tinker the Tariff—Brazil Steamship Line—Interesting Facts About British Columbia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, April 9.—A local paper gives redence to the belief that the Webbers, Van Ransellars, and Van Veicheins, and other Van in this district, are among the heirs of the United States loyalists who are entitled to a property of \$800,000,000. The bonanza consists of 27,-800 acres in New York City, embracing the Harlem Flats, Central Park, etc., and property in Holland worth \$32,000,000. The whole matter is being vigorously investigated, and those at the helm are nopeful of success. The total value of the property in dispute is announced to be \$800,000,000, and there are in Canada and

the United States about 1,300 heirs. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, April 9.—Henry D. Jessup, educatto jail as a lunatic, his hallucination being that he had been elected Bishop of Toronto.

The Guelph Lumber Company of Parry Harbor has received orders for 6,000,000 feet of lumber for Manitoba, to be shipped on the opening of navigation. Lumber up to the present has been supplied to the prairie Province

from the Minnesota pineries. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, April 9.—Notwithstanding the an nouncement some time ago that the coal duty had been finally fixed at 50 cents, and the general expression of indignation in Ontario at the imposition of such a tax, coal-owners here claim that they have secured what is equivalent to a promise that before the tariff is finally passed the Government will increase the duty

to 75 cents.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 9.—It is stated that Senator Campbell will succeed the Hon. Mr. Langevin as Postmaster General. On the return of the latter gentleman from England Mr. Langevin will become Minister of Public Works, and Dr. Tupper Minister of Raflways, the two working together. The Government will shortly advertise for tenders for the construction of another section of the Canada Pa cific Railway, running westward from Selkirk to the South Saskatchewan. The building of this portion of the road at an early day will prove of great benefit to the settlers of that locality.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
OTTAWA, April 9.—The changes of the Sub-Committee on the Insolvency act are so thorough that the proposed bill to amend the Insolvency law may be called a substitute for the present law. It is proposed that a discharge shall only be granted on the vote of a given number of creditors, and a given proportion of the value. No discharges can be gained from the courts. All official Assignees will be discontinued. There will be no compositions en bloc.

It is also to be provided that no person shall be allowed to go into insolvency on debts to non-

tinued. There will be no compositions en bloc. It is also to be provided that no person shall be allowed to go into insolvency on debts to nontraders.

Notwithstanding a discharge from bankraptcy, all debts on account of the purchase of farm produce, sallors', or mechanics', or laborers', or domestic servants' wages not extending over six months' nay shall be continued as liabilities. Judges in insolvency shall be appointed in leading cities, such as Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, etc.

Official figures show the revenue of the Welland Canal to have decreased \$37,959 for 1878, as compared with 1877. Last year the quantity of flour, weest, barley, corn, oats, ree, and other vegetable food carried through the Welland Canal, as compared with 1869, decreased \$6.87 per cent, while that of the Eric Canal increased \$12,890.

In his evidence before the Committee on Railways and Canals, in connection with the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Coteau, Mr. Carl Kellogg, President of the Buffalo Iron-Bridge Company, referred to the construction of the International Bridge, and stated that they had built four bridges over the Mississippi River, and a great many others elsewhere. There were two drawbridges over the Hudson at Albany, through which the Troy steamers pass. He concluded the swing-bridge was perfectly practicable at the point mentioned over the St. Lawrence. A draw could be built of such length as to span the channel. It would be worked by steam, and day and night signals would be provided. A swing-bridge was situated at Poughkeepsle. The current at Louisiana on the Mississippi ran at the rate of four miles and a half an hour. Eleven swing-bridges spanned the Mississippi.

Charles D. Cazes, of Winnipeg, Man., is here, and has with him an invention in the shape of a boat in sections, suitable for the Northwest Territories. The boat is in three compartments, and can be taken apart and put together again at pleasure. A patent is to be taken out.

A proclamation appears in the Official Garatic staining that wher

ported fato Canada from the United States of America from and after this date.

A petition signed by Sir Hugh Allan and a number of manufacturers, shineers, etc., of the Province of Queece, nas bees forwarded to Dr. Fortin, M. P., for presentation to the Minister of Hugh Allan and a number of manufacturers, shineers, etc., of the Province of Queece, nas bees forwarded to Dr. Fortin, M. P., for presentation to the Minister of Hugh Allan and the State of Province of the Canada be so amended as to apply to vessels alone,—all mechinery, appliances, outfit, and furniture to be subjected to the ordinary duty. It is complained that the tariff in its present form will enable American to introduce under the 10 per cent list as vessels' outfit numerous articles which are subjected to higher differ the 10 per cent list as vessels' outfit numerous articles which are subjected to higher differ the 10 per cent list as vessels' outfit numerous articles which are subjected to higher differ the 10 per cent list as vessels would be an anothly served in Breatly of \$20 per towards a monthly served in Breatly and been provided by the per cent list as the provided by the per cent list and offered to give a subject of the subject towards a monthly served in Breatly and been received, but the Government was led to believe that the negotiations would be a successful, and fit so, it was probable Canadian vessels would be emoloyed. The steamers would run between Halifax and Rio Janeers when the province and colonaristin relative to the resources of large and entire to the fact of the province and the province with the province with the province has a general expectat

county member at Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, April 9.—It is proposed to

Carnival of Authors here shortly, after the pattern of the carnivals held at Boston, Chicago, and other cities in the United States.

Harry Henry, a druckard of forty years' standing, who has been convicted by the Police Magistrate between 300 and 400 times, is now delivering temperance lactures in the site. delivering temperance lectures in this city. He was the most inveterate drinker in all Toronto.

DETROIT BRIDGE PROJECT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—The Joint Commit tees of the Board of Trade and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, appointed to provide facilities for crossing Detroit River at this point are energetically at work. At a meeting to-day the scheme to cross Belle Isle by a bridge was indorsed as the most feasible. Vessel-owners of the city were invited to meet the Joint Committee to-morrow after noon, when an effort will be made to harmonize all interests. The following Sub-Committees

To Confer with the Detroit Common Council and Michigan Legislature-G. V. N. Lathrop.

D. M. Ferry, F. A. Baker.

On Preparing a Legislative Bill—E. W. Meddaugh, F. A. Baker, G. V. N. Lathrop.

To Visit Washington—Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley, E. W. Meddaugh, James McMillan, W. E. Quimby, W. G. Thompson, Gus C. Langdon, J. H. Wendell, T. H. Hinchman.

To Visit Ottawa—W. B. Moran, W. K. Muir, P. J. Baloh. P. J. Ralph.
On Finance—T. H. Hinchman, M. I. Mills,
Emory Wendell.
On Plans, Estimates, and Organization of the
Company—M. I. Mills, H. P. Baldwin, Alanson
Sheely, W. B. Wesson, James McMillan, W. K. Muir.

To Confer with the Railroad Interests—J. H. Wendell, R. W. Gillett, Magnus Butzol.

To Visit the Boards of Trade at Chicago, Milwankee, and Toledo—Philo Parsons, Alex

# WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONS. Special Dispatch to The Pribune. MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The ninth annual meet

Mitwaukse, April 9.—The ninth annual meeting of the Northwestern branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society began at Summerfield M. E. Church at 9 a. m. to-day, with Mrs. J. R. Hitt. of Evanston, Ill., in the chair. The proceedings opened with devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Willing. The Chair, Mrs. Hitt, then delivered an interesting address, following which reports of the Branch Treasurer, Mrs. O. H. Horton, and from the four Illinois and few H. Horton, and from the four Illinois and four Indiana conferences, were submitted and re-ferred.

At the afternoon meeting standing commit-

At the afternoon meeting standing committees were appointed, and fraternal delegates and returned missionaries received.

This evening Mrs. Hodgson, of Wisconsin, delivered the annual address of welcome, to which responses were made for Illinois by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, for Indiana by Mrs. J. F. Early, and for Michigan by Mrs. M. T. Lathrop. A welcome from the clergy, by the Rev. Dr. Miller, came next, and then a response from the branch by Mrs. J. F. Willing. A social reunion concluded the exercises.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—The ninth annual session of the Cincinnati Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced here to-day. Four hundred and eighty-three auxiliary societies located in Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky are represented by 100 delegates. The session closes to-morrow. The Treasurer reports the receipts of the year \$10,550; disbursements, \$12,089; balance in the Treasury, \$6,916. The meeting was addressed in the evening by Bishop Wiley on his observations of the work of this branch in China.

New York, April 9.—At the suction sale today of Lackawanna coal, the following prices were obtained: Steamer, \$2.025, grate, \$2.05@2.07%; egg, \$2.07%@2.12%; stove, \$2.47%@2.50; chestnut, \$2.27%. These prices are considerably below those of March.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sr. Paul., Minn., April 9.—Morris Lamprey, ne of the oldest and most promin

in this city and State, died of diphtheria this

# CASUALTIES.

St. Louis, April 9.—Information was receib here late to-night that a tornado passed over portion of St. Louis County this afternoon

portion of St. Louis County this afternoon in first appeared at Howell's Ferry, on the insouri River, and traveled due east to Hermaburg, about ten miles from here, who its force seems to have been nearly expended. Some half a dozen houses more or less damaged, outhouses how down, chimneys carried away, and fences, training and other property scattered about troop cuously, but, so far as known, no lives are in Nobody injured. The track of the storm we eighteen miles long and half a mile with the way not much rain, but a good deal of very large hall. Heavy rain-fall here this maing, accompanied by pretty high wind, erism, by the mild end of the above storm, but a damage is reported.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—At an early hour the norning Franz Heutschel, employed as oller in the flouring-mill of the Milwaukee Milling Conpany, while engaged in the performance of he duties, was caught by some geared shafting an crushed to death. Heutschel was 29 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

EXPLOSION. San Francisco, April 9.—An explosion of curred early this evening at the Giant Power Works near Golden Gate Park. A washing ouse was demolished and some other b damaged. No one was hurt.

# GREATLY ALARMED. The White Inhabitants of Sitka Appeal

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The following h

San Francisco, April 4.—The Ioliovina received from Victoria:

Custon-Housz, Sarka, Alaska, April 3.—419
Francis, United States Consul, Victoria—Dna Stri: The United States steamer Alaska, as Brown, arrived here this morning and the Brita ship Osprey will sail at 3 o'clock this afternose. I have only time to say that from Cap Brown's information to me of his order and intentions this place will soon be in greater danger than ever. The India are incensed at the sending of the murdears how and the Chilcate have already arrived to be mand recreas. They jeer the Wolcott as unit to protect us, and that is true. We might all a massacred in sight of her and without her powers to protect us, and that is true. We might all a massacred in sight of her and without her powers prevent, for she cannot land a man to help us and could not fire on friends and foes alike in a 1th. The leaving of the Alaska will confirm the Indians in their belief that the Government does not care to protect the country of which they openly boast. Now I know the purpose exists, and is fixed among them to sack the town, which involves a massacre of course. I have done all I could to bring these fan to the attention of the Government, and it seem useless to me to attempt any more, but if yet know how to use this information, do so official or in any way possible. I have not started in alarm, nor allowed myself to catch it excitely, but I know the situation here is dangerous in the attention.

Sitka Alaska, April 3.—To the President of the

SITKA, Alaska, April 3.—To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: In behalf of 300 residents of this city we ask protection for or lives. When the ship Alaska leaves us we will be helpless. The Indians are ready now to attack and may as soon as she leaves. The danger is me

mediate.

ALEXANDER MILITICH,
J. SCHMEIO,
M. W. RICHTER,
T. MILITICH,
J. CORGORAS,
REV. N. G. MITROPOLSKY
(President of Russian Church, with congregating of 247),

THOMAS HALTERN, F. F. McGuire. Custon House, Sirka, April 3.—I certify that! elieve the danger imminent, as specified in the bore.

M. D. Ball, Collector. THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—1 a. m.—Indiations: For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rain belowed by clearing weather, warm southerly veering to colder northwest winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, warm southers are residence on the butters to colder northwest. erly winds generally, shifting to colder northwesterly, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, rainy, followed

winds generally, shifting to colder northwei followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Misson
Valleys, rainy, followed by clearing weather Valleys, rainy, followed by clearing we colder northwestern winds and high pressure. Cautionary signals continue at Grand Har and Section 3, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth, and cordered for Toledo, Sandusky, Cieveland, as Section 5, Erie, and Buffalo.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHECAGO, April 5

took the stand, and told his cazle named "Uncle Same scrawn bird that ate ev before it. Schilcke had let with the understanding tha he should "divvy" with his ward told Schilcke to tak but Schilcke told him to have a few books to read, w "Did you at any time pu 6:53 a. m. 29.812 48 70 S. E. 11:18 a. m. 29.704 55 68 S. E. 2:00 p. m. 24.617 50 86 S. E. 3:53 p. m. 29.537 50 86 B. 5:00 p. m. 20.357 48 30 E. 0:018 p. m. 20.285 47 100 E. Maximum. 61; minimum. 46.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, April 9-1 Stations. , Bar. Thr., Wind. Kain Weater. election."
The Court—Was it by im

Another witness, with same and one that could no English alphabet, was next ite was asked by the lawyer

Assembly of the State. One is in regard to the sale of baggage held for board, and the observer one runing punishment of professional "deatheats." Both are sound and stringent to the Convention adjourned to meet in Assembly THE POLYGAMISTS. SALT LAKE, Utah, April 9.—The Mormon Co. ference has closed. John Taylor was recised President of the Twelve Apostles and Trust of the Church. Moses Thatcher Logan elected to fill the vacancy as one of the Twe Apostles. No President of the Church cessor to Brigham Young, was elected. G. Cannon, Territorial Delegate to Congress, vocated polygamy as a preventive of prosi-

IOWA HOTEL KEEPERS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 9.—The back keepers of Iowa met in Convention bere to dif-

The attendance was large, and a number of the

members were received. During the sel Committee on Laws for the Protect

FINANCIAL. Boston, April 9.—The creditors' statements shows the direct indebtedness of Tyrrell & Cahide and leather dealers, to be \$257,000, being secured. Exclusive of this security, assets amount to \$82,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, April 9.—Arrived, Bothmis.

Liverpool. Boston, April 9 .- Arrived, Illyrian,

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cen

and Harri It Passes into the Ha kee-Avenue Bol doubts in the minds of man the ownership of Mr. Carte-and so many different opinion

CARTER'S

Justice Co

The Historic Bird

Details of Its Dedica

that it was a question in the sons whether this particular a myth altogether. But definitely settled yesterday Justice Matson settled it, was not owned by him at simply hired for the occasi the majestic fowl spreading imposing band-wagon, so fa the Chicagoan, who has seen upon the streets, its sides detailed programme of a sal-will weep when they learn th ed with no rights of proprie ped a rental of \$25 for its No doubt he rented his eagle the same way, only, it being him then, he probably got Why could not any Ameri he had money enough to p find anybody who was willing The question of owner, before stated, in Justice M West Side, yesterday, and i

A BEPLEVIN damage \$10-brought by on as agent for his wife, No ned to own the bird call which figured so conspicuous and influenced the minds of gent Democrats. Mr. Schilel mon the brineless depth of The sails of his good ship were night, and he was compel and leave her, with the who, by the way, does not s finently, that a Bohemian fi pany her to court the next argue the case for the pros sorting to the expensive t profession. Perhaps this we of defeat. THE STO as it developed yesterday, wa Mr. Martin Schilcke, a Boner an eagle stranded upon th Green Bay, which he capte

an eagle stranded upon the Green Bay, which he captic home as a present to his Bo latter was at first overjoyed and at once adopted it as True, it was considerably valued to be soon out all right in the sprearly winter wore on, and the prove in physical beauty. Meant that it was not used to conducted itself in such a the honest indignation of its voted it a nuisance, and decignation in the culating horary on Milwaul sired him to sell it to the first mission. Uncle Sam, for the by which the eagle was christen the conducted itself in the first mission. Uncle Sam, for the by which the eagle was christen belief to the first mission. Uncle Sam, for the by which the eagle was christen belief to the which the seale was christen belief to the world in the trim an Inditime ago Ljockel told Schilek to have him take his bir not sell him. Schileke told would allow him to take to readshe might keep Un agreed to, and Schileke he library to read all winter, will in consideration. THE ELECTION C in due time, and there was a about "Carter's Eagle," wn with an idea. He mounte

poil over the city, searing the Carter's Eagle and Victory. With cheers everywhere, a more votes than any other was pleased, and gave Ljo tion was passed, "Our Ca and the eagle which had pia a part passed into history same time, only to be resurrisfaction of Schilcke, who ca portion of the \$25.

That was substantially the as it was corroborated by Then John Ljockel, THE DEPEN

him upon a band-wagon, and Carter H. Harrison. He tra-poil over the city, searing th

"Did you at any time bird to Carter H. Harr ney.
"Vot dot?" queried the l
It was explained to him.
"Yes," he said, "he was
election"

Img!
The witness did not kno would have to settle that selves, he said.
Alfred Thompson was a that schilcke had given the consideration of taking bothe winter. He did not kno had been dedicated to Cart but he had seen its ride of streets, and had read the inter's Eagle and Victory," u did not know whether that or not.

THE PEDIGREE OF

He did not. He had see at the sold, but did not think it he did not know that it was renowned bird.

The lawyer asked if he worth. He replied that worth a great deal of troub. "Do you know what its baked the legal light." Well," replied the wit what it would be worth for no feathers on it."

"Did you not know it we nowned bird; did you not learn's eagle!"

"I don't think that thin with Uncle Sam's eagle."

"Are you an expert in heat?"

"No, sir; I never dealt it her. Lowell, attorney for the beart was worth a great deal, and the maintained that the possibuld remain with his cli was a matter of history the Publicles. PUBLICLY DEDICATED

PUBLICLY DEDICATED TO Specifically, the bird was the Harrison. The plaintffle named "Uncle Sam." The of the War. It had passed of Pea Ridge, Cornth, and captured at Mount Hop wing was plucked the quill signed the Appropriation be the Centennial, in the last The Court surgested slightly mixed on the east Old Abe be was thinking of The lawyer continued. Was captured on the toping the lofty peaks of Gree broken-un, tired bird, it evote of 65,000 people in-Carter Harrison Mayor.

Mr. Hanson, the Bobe Schlicke, made a very brie secution. He said he die the historical status of the personal property of Mr ranted it. These were no hat was what he meant.

The Court decided that

# CASUALTIES.

TORNADO. s, April 9.—Information was received onlight that a tornado passed over St. Louis County this afternoon. ared at Howell's Ferry, on the Mary, and traveled due east to Herman out ten miles from here, when seems to have been nearly to some haif a dozen houses were Some haif a dozen houses were less damaged, outhouses blown mays carried away, and fences, treat property scattered about broming the property scattered about broming and the same lost figured. The track of the storm was miles long and half a mile wide as not much rain, but a good deal of a haif. Heavy rain-fall here this even apanied by pretty high wind, evidential end of the above storm, but no reported.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. pecial Depatch to The Tribune. ranz Hentschel, employed as oiler in g-mill of the Milwaukee Milling Comengaced in the performance of his caught by some geared shafting and death. Heutschel was 29 years of ves a wife and two chil

EXPLOSION. NCISCO, April 9.—An explosion cody this evening at the Giant Powder Golden Gate Park. A washing-demolished and some other buildings No one was hurt.

REATLY ALARMED. ite Inhabitants of Sitka Appe

ANCISCO, April 9.—The following to from Victoria:

'House, Sitka, Alaska, April 3.—Allea United States Consul, Victoria—Dran et United States teamer Alaska. Caratrived here this morning and the British rey will sail at 3 o'clock this afternoon. I lay time to say that from Caratinformation to me of his orders information to me of his orders mitions this place will soon be letter danger than ever. The Indian sed at the sending-of the murdeters bethe Chilcate have already arrived to detress. They feer the Wolcott as unable tus, and that is true. We might all be d. in sight of her and without her power to for she cannot land a man to help us, and are on friends and foes alike in a light, ring of the Alaska will confirm the in their belief that the Governess not care to protect the country, ch they openly boast. Now I purpose exists, and is fixed among them, the town, which involves a massacre, of lave done all I could to bring these facts ention of the Government, and it seems to me to attempt any more, but if you om Victoria:

Alaska, April 3.—To the President of the States, Washington, D. C.: In behalf, of ents of this city we ask protection forfour then the ship Alaska leaves us we will be The Indians are ready now to attack, as soon as she leaves. The danger is many

ALEXANDER MILITICH. J. SCHMEIO,
M. W. RICHTER,
T. MILITCH,
J. CORGORAS,
REV. N. G. MITROPOLSKY
tof Russian Church, with congregation THOMAS HALTERN, F. F. McGuire.

House, Sitka. April 3.—I certify that I be danger imminent, as specified in the M. D. Ball, Collector. THE WEATHER. OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER TON, D. C., April 9-1 a. m.—Indica-or Tennessee and Ohlo Valley, rain, fol-

clearing weather, warm southerly, colder northwest winds, followed by generally, shifting to colder north-falling followed by rising barometer. Upper Lake region, rainy, followed cloudy weather, warm southeasterly

y rising barometer.
Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri ainy, followed by clearing weather, ainy, followed by clearing weather, thwestern winds and high pressure. Ty signals continue at Grand Haven a 3, Chicago, Milwankee, and Section as, Matquette, and Duluth, and are Teledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Erie, and Buffalo.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHACAGO, April 5.

61: minimum, 48.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 9-10:18 p.m.

Bar. Thr., Wind. Rain Weater.

A HOTEL KEEPERS. va met in Convention here to-day. received. During the session the presented at the next General ne State. One is in regard to the held for board, and the other nishment of professional "deadare sound and stringent billan adjourned to meet in August. E POLYGAMISTS.

Utah, April 9.—The Mormon Con-sed. John Taylor was re-elected to Twelve Apostles and Trustee Mose Thatcher Logan was a vacancy as one of the Twelve President of the Church, and Young, was elected. G. Q. orial Delegate to Congress, admy as a preventive of prosition

FINANCIAL. 9.—The creditors' statement indebtedness of Tyrrell & Co., dealers, to be \$257,000, \$60,000 Exclusive of this security, the \$82,000.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

ter Dye equals Hill's-50 cents.

il 9.—Arrived, Illyrian, from

CARTER'S EAGLE.

The Historic Bird Appears in Justice Court.

Details of Its Dedication to Victory and Harrison.

It Passes into the Hands of a Milwaukee-Avenue Bohemian.

Up to yesterday morning there were grave doubts in the minds of many people regarding the ownership of Mr. Carter Harrison's eagle, and so many different opinions were expressed that it was a question in the minds of some persons whether this particular aerial bird was not a myth altogether. But this matter was definitely settled yesterday morning by law.

Justice Matson settled it, and to him belongs the glory. It was proven that Carter's eagle ras not owned by him at all, but that it was simply hired for the occasion. Those who saw the majestic fowl spreading its wings over the posing band-wagon, so familiar to the eye of the Chicagoan, who has seen it from day to day upon the streets, its sides decorated with the detailed programme of a saloon opening,—these will weep when they learn that Carter was yestwill weep and a distribution of the control of the control of \$25 for its use on election-day. So doubt he rented his eagle when in Congress in the same way, only, it being a regular thing with him then, he probably got commutation rates.
Why could not any American have an eagle, if he had money enough to pay for it, and could

an industry who was willing to rent?

The question of ownership was settled, as before stated, in Justice Matson's Court, on the West Side, yesterday, and it was brought to a focus by means of A REPLEVIN SUIT-

damage \$10-brought by one Martin Schilcke as agent for his wife, Nettie Schilcke, who claimed to own the bird called "Uncle Sam," which figured so conspicuously on election-day and influenced the minds of so many intelligent Democrats. Mr. Schilcke is a sailor bold upon the brineless depth of the Great Lakes. The sails of his good ship were set on Tuesday night, and he was compelled to bid his wife adien and leave her, with the celebrated case, far behind him. He, however, told his good wife, who, by the way, does not speak English very fluently, that a Bohemian friend would accom-pany her to court the next morning and would argue the case for the prosecution, without resorting to the expensive talent of the legal profession. Perhaps this was one of the causes of defeat.

as it developed yesterday, was about as follows:
Mr. Martin Schicke, a Bohemian sailor, found
an eagle stranded upon the barreu shores of
Green Bay, which he captured and brought
home as a present to his Bohemian wife. The
latter was at first overjoyed at her acquisition,
and at once adopted it as a household idol.
True, it was considerably weatherbeaten, and
looked as though it had seen hard service, but
the good woman argued to herself that it would
come out all right in the spring. The fall and
early winter wore on, and the bird did not improve in physical beauty. Moreover, it was evident that it was not used to good society, and
conducted itself in such a manner as to excite
the honest indigmation of its hostess, so that she
voted it a nuisance, and declared that she would
entertain her guest no longer. Accordingly,
her husband took the noble biped to John
Ljockel, a friend and neighbor, who kept a circulating library on Millwaukee avenue, and desired him to sell it to the first bidder, upon commission. Uncle Sam, for that was the name
hy which the earle was christened, remained on sired him to sell it to the first bidder, upon commission. Uncie Sam, for that was the name by which the eagle was christened, remained on exhibition all winter, and nobody would makelan offer for him. He was nothing but skin and bones, and he did not have feathers enough about him to trim an Indian's scalp. A long time ago Ljockel told Schilcke that ne would like to have him take his bird away, as he could not sell him. Schilcke told Ljockel that if he would allow him to take a few books to readshe might keep Uncle Sam. This was agreed to, and Schilcke had books from the library to read all winter, without paying a cent in consideration.

THE ELECTION CAME ON in due time, and there was a great deal of talk about "Carter's Eagle," which inspired Ljockel with an idea. He mounted the eagle, placed him upon a band-wagon, and dedicated him to Carter H. Harrison. He traveled from poll to poll over the city, bearing the inscription, "Our Carter's Eagle and Victory." He was greeted with cheers everywhere, and probably made more votes than any other one agency. Carter was pleased, and gave Ljockel \$25. The election was passed, "Our Carter" was elected, and the eagle which had played so conspicuous a part passed into history and oblivion at the same time, only to be resurrected by the dissatisfaction of Schilcke, who elaimed the fowl and a portion of the \$25.

That was substantially the story of the eagle, as it was corroborated by several witnesses. Then John Ljockel,

THE DEFENDANT,

Then John Ljockel,

THE DEFENDANT,

took the stand, and told his story. He had no eagle named "Uncle Sam." He had a poor, scrawnv bird that ate everything that came before it. Schilcke had let him take the eagle, with the understanding that if he sold it for \$5 he should "divry" with him. He had afterward told Schilcke to take the creature away, but Schilcke told him to keep it and let him have a few books to read, which he did.

"Did you at any time publicly dedicate the bird to Carter H. Harrison?" asked his attorney.

"Yot dot?" queried the Bohemian.

It was explained to him.

"Yes," he said, "he was baptised before the election."
The Court—Was it by immersion or by sprink-

ling?

The witness did not know about that they would have to settle that point among themselves, he said.

Alfred Thompson was sworn, and testified that Schilcke had given the eagle to Ljockel in consideration of taking books to read through the winter. He did not know whether the bird had been dedicated to Carter Harrison or not, but he had seen it it ride of honor through the streets, and had read the inscription, "Our Carter's Eagle and Victory," upon the banner. He did not know whether that was the same eagle or not.

on not know whether that was the same cages or not.

Another witness, with an unpronounceable same and one that could not be spelled by the English alphabet, was next put upon the stand. He was asked by the lawyer if he knew

He was asked by the lawyer if he knew
THE PEDIGREE OF THAT EAGLE.

He did not. He had seen the bird in a cage to
be sold, but did not think it was worth an offer.
He did not know that it was going to become a
renowned bird.

The lawyer asked if he knew what it was
worth. He replied that he thought it was
worth a great deal of trouble.

"Do you know what its intrinsic worth is?"
seked the legal light.

"Well," replied the witness, "I don't know
what it would be worth for eagle meat; it has
no feathers on it."

"Did you not know it was going to be a renowned bird; did you not know that it is Uncle
Sam's eagle?"

"I don't think that thing has anything to do

"I don't think that thing has anything to do
"Are you an expert in judging of eagle's
"No steet"

"No, sir; I never dealt in the article."

"No, sir; I never dealt in the article."

Mr. Lowell, attorney for the defense, made a speech fully equal to that of Carter Harrison apon the Marine Band. He said the eagle was worth nothing intrinsically, but emblematically it was worth a great deal, it having been dedicated to Carter Harrison, now the Mayor of Chicago, and consequently it was very valuable. He maintained that the possession of the eagle should remain with his client, Mr. Ljockel. It was a matter of history that the eagle was PUBLICLY DEDICATED TO CARTER BARRISON. PUBLICLY DEDICATED TO CARTER HARRISON

PUBLICLY DEDICATED TO CARTER HARRISON.
Specifically, the bird was the property of Carter Harrison. The plaintiffs claimed an eagle named "Uncle Sam." That was a historic bird of the War. It had passed through the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, and other places. It was captured at Mount Hope, Ore., and from its wing was plucked the quill with which Grant signed the Appropriation bill for \$1,500,000 for the Centennial, in the last century.

The Court suggested that the lawyer was slightly mixed on the eagle question. It was Oid Abe he was thinking of.

The lawyer continued. The eagle in question was captured on the topmost pinnade of one of the lofty peaks of Green Bay, and from a broken-up, tired bird, it came here to wield the vote of 65,000 people in Chicago, and elected Carter Harrison Mayor.

Mr. Hanson, the Bohemian friend of Mrs. Schileke, made a very brief speech for the prosecution. He said he didn't care a cuss about the historical status of the eagle, but it was the personal property of Mrs. Schileke, and she yanted it. These were not his exact words; but hat was what he meant.

The Court decided that the historic bird was

Personal property of Mrs. Schilcke, and she funded it. These were not his exact words, but hat was what he meant.

The Court decided that the historic bird was political legislation is attached, and so far from

the property of Mr. Ljockel, and put the costs of the suit upon the plaintiff.

Moral—Au cagle in the hand is worth two in the hands of a neighbor,—particularly upon election.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Portland Fire. To the Editor of The Tribune.
OTTAWA, ill., April 8.—Please give the dat of the great fire that occurred in Portland, Me. The fire broke out July 4, 1866, and continued burning until the 5tb.]

Will Be Published.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR OF WEST TOWN OF CHICAGO, April 8.-Your issue of to-day contains the request of "I. F. L.," that m recent report be published. The publication was ordered, at the Town-meeting of the 1st inst., and will appear in pampulet-form in a few days.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Supervisor.

Authors' Carnival.

To the Edstor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, April 9.—In order to correct any misapprehension which may arise in the mind of the public from any misunderstanding in rela-tion to the railroads, I would state that all Western railroads will furnish a ticket for par-Western railroads will furnish a ticket for par-ties of ten and more over their line of road, coming and going together, for one fare and one-fifth. The Eastern roads the same, except the Michigan Central and Baltimore & Ohio. They will furnish cars at excursion rates. Mrs. G. B. Marsh, President of Carnival.

Excursion to San Francisco. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, April 9.—Will you oblige one of your patrons by stating through the columns of your valuable paper whether there is in con-templation an excursion to San Francisco, as a so-called reception to Gen. Grant, and if so, what the terms or price of tickets on the occasion will be? By so doing you will confer a favor on many of your friends, as well as your CONSEAUR FRANCE

CONSTANT READER [THE TRIBUNE can impart no official informa tion on the subject, but would refer "Constant Reader" to the McMullin Brothers, 58 Reaper

State Normal Schools.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 8.—One of the most nexcusable cases of waste of public money is the proposed appropriation of some \$50,000 per year for the State Normal Schools. The theory arged in defense of these schools is, that they are necessary to prepare teachers for the common schools. But not one common school in fifty is taught by graduates of these schools. The Superintendent of this (Lake) county states that not one such graduate taught during the past winter in the entire county. Will you not ventilate editorially this wasteful appropriation?

A FRIEND OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

A Plausible Suggestion. To the Editor of The Tribune, CHICAGO, April 9 .- The result of the late city election has caused a great deal of parley, and a number of gentlemen have, through these columns, tried to explain the reasons of the Republican defeat, and still we have not been able to decide how many little streams there were running into the great Democratic flood. It may not be amiss to point at one more of the little rivulets which aided the Democratic tide. A certain member of the City Council from the North Side, whose name recalls to memory the principal actor in the Biblical miracle which the expounders of the Old Testament find so much difficulty in bringing in accord with natural history, and after visiting the inner chamber of the whale, and found that he was not wanted there, thought that perhaps he might be presented more indirectly by starting a free lodging-house on the North Side, which according to the reports in the papers, has accomodated a great many poor and homeless people. We have also been creditably informed that the sense of gratitude with these poor wretches was so great that it took only little persuasion and manipulation to cause them all to vote the ticket prepared for them by their host of the lodging-bouse. If they gave that place as their place of residence, why, they were fully entitled to do so. The establisament was discontinued after the election, but it may be unliving when "beonle" contend that there able to decide how many little streams there was discontinued after the election, but it may be unkind when "people" contend that there was no further necessity for it after the princi-pal object for which it was created had been ob-tained.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, April 9.—It may interest the Park-or that portion called "The Centre"-to know something about the schools of the place under the official management of Mr. Leslie Lewis, formerly Principal of the Haven School of Chicago. The Board is now compose of six members, viz.: Judge H. N. Hibbard, Mr. J. K. Harmay, Mr. Henry M. Wright. Dr. Ramsey Flood, Mr. M. J. Russell, and Mr. Pat rick Cudmore. Although the three latter were placed in office through the special influence of the Catholic element, which is able to cast a large vote in this school district, they are not objectionable to the people, and perfect harmony prevails in the School Board. The Catholic population are tenacious of this balf-interest in the management of the school affairs of the town, and will probably retain it, as they are able to cast a large vote in the school-district comprising Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, and Grand Crossing. In our schools, at least, no issue is raised with the Catholics, and Catholic and Protestant teachers have equal chances, as long as otherwise qualified. All departments are satisfactorily filled, and the schools are in a flourishing condition. A portion of the primary and intermediate departthe schools are in a flourishing condition. A portion of the primary and intermediate departments occupy a rented building, formerly Mrs. Waite's seminary, a small lot in the rear being inclosed with building, located opposite the principal saloon of the village. The higher grades, and a portion of the other departments, are taught in a frame building on Lake avenue, near Kenwood, that has a large yard and fine view of the lake. The building is one not fully adapted to the comfort and convenience of the view of the lake. The building is one not fully adapted to the comfort and convenience of the pupils, and a larger and better ventilated structure with all modern appointments will undoubtedly soon take its place, with room for all the primary and intermediate departments. A new Board of Trustees, elected by the Republican party, who were opposed principally by the saloon interest working with the Democratic element, will undoubtedly do something to rid The Centre of its proportion of the 300 saloons that are flourishing in the village, which will render this objectionable feature less formidable than at present. Economy and reform are promised, and with the natural advantages of Hyde Park

this objectionable feature less formidable than at present. Economy and reform are promised, and with the natural advantages of Hyde Park and its extensive public improvements, the highest hopes are entertained of its growth and prosperity.

Let the Revolutionists Beware.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, April 9.—One of the most astounding propositions ever put forth, or emanating ing propositions ever put forth, or emanating from a body of men in this country, has lately come from the Democratic party in the House of Representatives under the lead of Randolph Tucker, that the army dies on the 30th day of June next unless the President signs the Army Appropriation bill as it goes to him from Congress, thereby meaning it to be conveved that will reach him with all the obnoxious and po-

litical legislation attached as it passed the House.

The more astounding does such a declaration The more astounding does such a declaration now seem when but a few rears ago one not a whit more revolutionary, not a whit more destructive to all the principles of our free American Government, came from the same side of the House, ending with such bitter results. Is it possible that the history of our country during the past few years has not been properly written, or trials and struggles through which it passed have so soon been forgotten?

Do Randolph Tucker and his coadjutors for a moment believe that the power of the Government is now vested in them, or that they can a moment believe that the power of the Government is now vested in them, or that they can stop its wheels by refusal to pass the proper Appropriation bills? or that there is no power other than that vested in the two Houses of Congress? The history of our country, of its legislation, gives a different result, for this is not the first time such an attempt has been made,—it is not the first time that revolutionary declarations have been promulgated, and an enforcement attempted, all ending in ignominious faffures. And it is now too late in the day for Mr. Tucker and his associates to injure the business of the country by again proclaiming their States-Rights doctrines; for behind all these parties, these revolutionists, lays the great constituency—the\_American people—who, dice having placed their seal of condemnation upon these pernicious principles, will grind into powder any further attempt at revolutionary disturbance.

Let Mr. Tucker succeed in his measure of

the army dying on the 80th of June, before July 4 President Haves will find himself at the head of an army of volunteers before whom the present abology will dwarf into insignificance,—men who have seen service, and know what army life is, men who will obey the laws, obey orders, protect the weak, and give security to the oppressed in every section of our land.

C. C. Merrick.

THE COURTS.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings Judge Moore was not in court Tuesday or yesterday, being confined at home by sickness. He ambitiously undertook to do two days' work in one Monday, and as a consequence lost two days. Monday is the day set apart for hearing contested motions, and the Judge sat continuously from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 lunch, so as to be able to get through with all the day's business.
On the 28th inst. Judge McAllister will begin

a general call of the common law docket in Judge Booth's room. He will call from 9 to 10

Judge Williams was engaged in hearing the Chandler certificate case of Johnson vs. Ward yesterday. The case was remanded by the Ap-pellate Court, and the contest is over the form of the decree.

The Appellate Court have almost concluded

their call, and hope to be able to get through in about ten days.

Judge Gary only has about forty cases re-

maining on his calendar to be tried. Inis whi bring the cases up to the 1st of January last. A calendar of all the remaining cases down to March 38 has just been prepared, consisting of about 220 cases, which will be called when the Judge is through with his present calendar.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the April term of the Circuit Court.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the April term of the Circuit Court.

DIVORCES.

Mina M. Stacy was married in 1857 to William E. Stacy, and, notwithstanding his treatment, has lived with him ever since until about six weeks ago, when she says she was obliged to leave him. He seems, from her statements, to have been a thorough believer in the doctrine that men were the lords of creation, and his favorite argument to induce obedience by his wife to his commands was the revolver? Twice he fired at her, but both times she was saved by some friend jerking the weapon out of his hand. At other times he amused himself by beating her or throwing her down stairs, and she now wants to be allowed to resume her maiden name.

Lucie Jennesse on account of his drunkenness, cruelty, and desertion.

Next came Frederick Schulz, who complained that his wife Maria has opened a house of ill-fame, and refuses to give it up or live with him again. And he wants to leave her to her fate.

Annie Free feels justly grieved at the misconduct of her husband Frank in paying undue attentions to a Mrs. Maloney and other women, and she wants to be freed from him.

John Murphy "respectfully represents that in consequence of the desertion and abandonment of him and his children by his said wife, the said Ellen Canty Murphy, his life has been rendered most miserable," and he says the only remedy for his ills is a decree of divorce.

Simon S. Bailey was the last applicant, and he charges that his wife Mary has been guilty of desertion and adultery.

Judge Williams granted a decree of divorce to Mary E. Wilde from Robey M. Wilde on the ground of adultery: to Harriet A. Randall from George F. Randall for desertion, and to Sophia E. Collins from Conrad Collins for desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Western Electric Manufacturing Company filled a bill against the National Lite-

The Western Electric Manufacturing Com-pany filled a bill against the National Life-Insurance Company to prevent the latter from infringing its patents for electric indicators and tors for elevators. BANKBUPTCY. A discharge was issued to F. E. Jones & Co. from all debts mentioned in their composition schedules.

A final hearing will be had May 19 in the case of P. W. Edwards.

of P. W. Edwards.

An order was entered in the case of The Redfield Bowen & Walworth Company for the sale
of the desperate debts after four week's notice
has included to by publication.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Henry A. Davis.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Moses A. Hawkins.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Edmond A. Diemar began a sult yesterday for \$1,000 damages against Louis Sievers.

Peter Smith, Jr., filed a bill against Andrew E. Gilbert and William O. Jakson, Mary E. Ladd, Charles H. More, and E. H. Whited to foreclose a mortgage for \$13.500 on Block 47, except Lots 12 and 13; also Lots 1 to 12, inclusive and 23 to 33 inclusive. Block 48, inclusive and 23 to 33 inclusive.

Rogers Park.

Peter Smith filed a bill against Mary A.,
Andrew, William O., and E. Gilbert Jackson,
Mary E. Ladd, and E. H. Whited to foreclose a
mortgage for \$5,000 on Lots 1 to 9, inclusive, and 26, 27, and 28, in Block 48, in Rogers Park. CIRCUIT COURT.

Frederick Freiburg filed a bill against Henry F. and Elizabeth E. Wilcox, Thomas F. and Eliza A. Ladue, William, Fred S., Emma, W. F., and Edward Freiburg, Elizabeth Bishop, H. P. Isham, and J. W. Clapp to foreciose a trust-deed for \$1,750 on the east thrity-seven and a half feet of the west seventy-live feet of the south forty-two feet of Lot 4 in Block 5 of Cleaverville.

Annie Schofield commenced a suit against James McLaughlin to recover \$2,000 damages.

James McLaughlin to recover \$2,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Seduction is alleged in aggravation, and a capias in aid was

COUNTY COURT. French vs. Savage. Jury out; séaled verdict. Rawson vs. Quinn. On trial. THE CALL.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

THE APPELLATE COURT—84, American Express
Company vs. J. M. Brunswick & Bake Company;
90. Baker vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Railroad Company; 92, Turner vs. Brainerd; 93,
Kuypervs. Kuyper; and 94, People vs. Quick. No Kailfoad Company; 9., 1umer vs. Braineru; 90, Kuyper vs. Kuyper; and 94, People vs. Quick. No case on hearing.

Judde Gary—679, 821 to 824, 826, 827, 828, 833, 835, 837 to 841, 843, 845, 846, 849 to 855, 85644, 858 to 861, 871 to 875, 877, 881, 882, 883, and 885, all inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Jamesox—Assists Judge Gary. No. 820, Le Moyne vs. Caslet, on trial.

Judge Moore—1, 024, Matchett vs. Dyball; 1,272, Beadmont vs. Wing; and calendar Nos. 1 and 3 on new calendar. No case on trial.

Judge Booth—124, 125, 126, 129, 132, 134, 136, and 138 to 145, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Moallister—Set case term No. 8, 142, Abrahams vs. Trask, and 121, 126 to 140, inclusive. on Judge Rogers' calendar. No case on trial.

Judge Farwell—1, 459, Wilmot vs. Brown, and 2, 320, Pease vs. Gorman.

Judge Killiams—2, 416, Rathborn vs. Schuh.

Judge Loomis—Insane cases from 9 to 11. Common law at 11 o'clock. Nos. 16, 24, 27, 29, 34, 35, and 37 to 43, inclusive.

mon law at 11 o'clock. Nos. 15, 24, 27, 22, 32, 35, and 37 to 43, inclusive.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—George H. Leonard vs. John H. Moberley, \$1,035,63.—The Consolidated Bank of Canada vs. John Ritchle and John Bitchle, 3r., \$5,090.10.—Eliza A. Reeves vs. John and Harriet A. Tait, \$653,06—W. S. Golsen use of D. R. Brani, vs. Frederick Burckey and Thomas C. Shirley, \$223,35,—W. L. Grey et al, vs. Charles A. Kerfoot, \$274,39.—Olof M. Anderson vs. Bernard Janssens and John Weckler, \$126,599.

—Union Brass Manufacturing Company vs. Consumers' Association of the Northwest, \$1,194,47.—A. E. Anderson vs. Bernard Janssens and John Wickler, \$128,99.—M. V. B. Smith et al. vs. Philip Goldman, \$1,477.50.—Charles Hansett vs. Same, \$1,682,65.—Isaac Bradley, guardian, vs. City of Chicago, \$2,479,47.—H. H. Bechtel vs. Philip Goldman, \$003,43.—R. B. Willetts et al. vs. Same, \$793,90.

JUDGE JANESON—Andrew Kraus vs. Victor Sewing-Machine Company; verdict; \$40,42.—Mary L. Barnes vs. Edward G. Mason; verdict, \$27,92. Circust Cours—Confessions—E. S. Smith vs. T. P. Barnes and C. B. Young, \$405.

Rattlesnakes in a Ball.

Oil City Derrick.

Zebulon Martin and son, who live at Henry's Bend, about six miles from Oil City, Pa., while removing stones on their farm the other day, discovered a ball as large as a bushel basket, which appeared to be a coil of black rone, knotted and curiously interlaced. The warm sunshine fell upon the ball, which soon seemed to move in its many colls, and then the men saw that the ball was a mass of snakes. The warmth revived the dormant reptlies, and the surface of the ball was soon covered with rattles, which swayed to and fro with a sound resembling the blowing of wind through the dead leaves of a tree. What seemed at first a gordian knot began to unravel. The tails protruded more and more, and as the snakes unlocked their intricate colls they appeared to be packed with their beads in the centre of this living ball. The snakes soon completely uncolled themselves and showed fight, whereupon the men set to the work o. slaughtering the reptiles. Fifty-six snakes were killed. The largest reptile possessed seventeen rattles.

The Census. Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the next census, tells a reporter of the New Haven Register that the main body of the work will be undertaken next fall. There will be two or three months of preparation, and the census itself will be taken in a month's time. The statistical matter in reference to the population of cities and towns he will give the public in a very short time. The last census he gave in printed form in 1872; this time the period will be much shorter. He contrasts this work with previous censuses which were of little practical value. The census taken in 1860 was now minally published in 1867, but really not till 1868. The census taken in 1850 was not published till 1859. There was nothing but historical interest to work done in that way. The country was growing and the population changing fo rapidly that such censuses were far from the actual state of the country when published. The new Census law, he said, put extra work upon the Superintendent. The month the census was being taken he likened to a battle when the General must be at his headquarters. Having taken one census he was better qualified to take another, for he knew what improvements to make. This was one reason why he could complete the census much more rapidly than before. When the work was being done he could be at Washington with his fingers on the telegraph kevs, so that if there were a break here or there it could instantly be repaired.

Where there is a weakness of the throat or lungs, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to bronchial or pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a cough or cold, by pradently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, alay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

To the rescue with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar before the baby strangles with croup Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 5 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SiMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av,
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL, In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per is certion. Each additional line, 10 cents. PERSONAL-BABY MINE: LEAVE FOR NEW York to-night for ten days; watch personals on return. BUTTERCUP.

DERSONAL—TWO BUSINESS MEN VISITING THE city at regularly stated intervals, desire the confi-dential acquaintance of two laddes, not over 25, of pre-possessing appearance, refined in manners, and socia-bly inclined: give name in full and state where inter-view can be had. E1, Tribune effice. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A NO. 1 HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS WANT-ed in exchange for fine gold watch and chain, and diamend cluster ring. A B X, Tribune office.

AUGHT THE INFECTION-HORSES SHOD ON WALKING TIME CAUGHT THE INFECTION—
HORSES SHOD ON WALKING TIME.
JOHN TRAYNER proposes to shoe 3,000 horses
in 3,000 consecutive quarter-hours for the sum
of \$3,000, conmencing Monday morning. April 14,
1870, at 7 o'clock, at his horseshoeing shop, No. 3
Twenty-sixth-st. All owners of horses are invited to
attend. No door money will be charged, but all coachmen will be furnished with tickets to pass into P. K.
Ryan's saloon, where a grand lunch will be furnished
for them, with small schooners of beer to wash it down.
Now is your time. Fetch on your horses. Yours.
I would further wish to announce that I have been
under training during the last two months with the
noted Dan Calligan, better known as the 3-minute man,
and am fully condident of success.

POR SALE-TWO GOOD BUSINESS OR DRIVING horses, accustomed to the city; one light top express wagon, but little used: will be sold at reasonable prices as we have no use for them. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

POR SALE — CREAP — A COUPE ROCKAWAY I and fine horse and harness, in good order, together or separate. This is a bargain. Call at 121 Loomis-st., near VanBuren.

near vansuren.

POB SALE—AT FISHER & TAYLOR'S STABLE,
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Wahash-av : A car-load
of fine heavy horses just arrived from lows also coupe
and single drivers: all in fine condition. Call and buy. DOR SALE—A PONY, PHARTON, AND HARNESS, ROBINSON & VANATTA, Thirty-fifth-st. and

Cottage Grove-av.

SPEED FOR SALE—AT FISHER & TAYLOR'S, Corner Thirteenth-at, and Wabash-av.; six selected well-bred gentlemen's trotters, just arrived, may be seen thir Tuesday next. One pair bay geldings 16 hands; will show 2:54 together. One pair browns, 15 hands; will show 2:54 together. One pair browns, 15 hands; will show 2:50. All have good moral qualities.

WANTED—TO HIRE A GOOD, GENTLE BUGGY horse for a few days; best of care will be taken of same. Address, with price, H. G. M., 111 and 113 East Lake st.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A PAYING MEAT Market, and a so a large wagon-route, with first-class trade; the business requires two men to run it, and it will pay them well; I will sell at a bargain, as I wish to leave-the city this month. Call at 75 West Adams-st. A GOOD HOTEL IN ALEDO. MERCER CO., ILL.,
A for sale—Three stories, with 31 rooms, well furnished, with store room attached, located in the business part of the city: will be sold at low figures and on good terms. Apply to GEO. M. BAUKR, proprietor. A REGULAR PHYSICIAN WILL TAKE PARTNEI for office practice; desirable opening for an able man of small means. D 38, Tribune office.

COLORADO—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE AND building for sale in the most promising mining camp in Colorado, destined to be as iarge as Leatwite, valuable discoveries having recently been made. This store is doing a large business, and is in the most desirable location in the city. A portion of the building rents for \$100 per month. Address Y 5, Tribune office. DRUG STOCK (NOT STORE) FOR SALE; TERM to suit purchaser; no trade. Address DRUGS, P. O. Box 434, Norwalk, O. POR SALE-FIRST-CLASS BARBER-SHOP (IN hotel), six chairs, bathrooms, boiler, tank, etc. doing a splendid business; owner will leave the city; seven years established; first-class trade. HAMMOND, 41 LaSalle-st.

Al Lasaile-st.

POR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES, WITH 3 years' lease, of a grocery store and saloon in a good locality, and a good store; small rent; will be sold cheap for cash. 127 Brown-st., corner Maxwell.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE TILDEN HOUSE AT Escanalsa, Mich.; finely situated on the bay shore; a splendid and popular summer resort. Very favorable terms can be made by a party who can and will keep a first-class house. For particulars apply to W. LUD-ING FON CO., 250 West Twenty-second-st., Chicago, or GEO. T. BURNS, Escanaba, Mich. WANTED-A LADY OF CULTURE WHO HAS
\$200 cash as partner in a first-class summer resort;
here is a golden opportunity for a lady who is heart
free; for life, \$5,000 per year can be realized; give
right name, age, and state when interview can be had.
Address D 49, Tribune office. \$750. EXCELLENT TOBACCO, CIGAR, CAN-dy trade, money-making, old-established corner store. Stock complete: going away. 394 Mil-waukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side.

North CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge-First-class board at \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plano; day board \$3.59.

CLARENCE HOUSE, COUNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., nye blocks south of the Palmer House100 rooms; board and room per day, \$1.30 to \$2.00; per
week, from \$6 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented
without board.

PNGLISH HOUSE, \$1 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
I Single warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twebty-one meal-tickets, \$3.50. Transente, \$1 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House-Boom and board \$5 to \$7
per week; transient, \$1.50 per day; day-board, \$4.

per week; transient, \$1.50 per day; day-board, \$4.

\*\*Miscellaneous\*\*

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class boarding-houses, and for many private families who will not advertise. Reliable people will save time, trouble, and disappointment, and get full information free of charge, by calling on us. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

BOARD—THE DEMAND FROM THE BEST CLASS of people (mostly business-men) for first-class board and rooms is increasing ever day, and we cannot supply the demand from roomers should call on us at Those wanting boarders or roomers should call on us at accommodations with a in condidence, with the ascurance that they will be shown only to such as they recommodate to accommodate the will be shown only to such as they start to accommodate. We will call when requested RENTING AND BUARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 Tribune Building. Tribune Building.

POARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEBonn, wife, and three children (little girls) on North
or South side in pleasant neischborhood. Address D 8,
Tribune office.

Tribune office.

DOARD-FOR CHILD 1% YEARS OLD IN PRIVATE family without small children. Good references given and required. Will pay \$2 per week monthly in advance. D 2%, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED. PABTNER WANTED—WITH \$3,000 TO \$10,000 TO take half interest in established business representing Eastern inanufacturers and importers in this city to the wholesale trade. D 47, Tribuse office.

DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$150 TO JOIN ME IN a manufacturing business: large profits. Apply at Afton House, 75 Monroe-st. TACHINERY.

POR SALE-CHEAP-SEVERAL TRAVELING EN gines, all in the best working order. Address H SCOVILLS, No. 52 Canal-st., Chicago; or A. H DELAMATER, No. 211 Franklin av., Cleveland, Ohlo

W ANTED—TO BUY—94-INCH SURPACE PLANER
and from frame swing-saw: if second-hand must be
in good order. D 46, Trioune office.

STORAGE. A SAFE AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE, RSpecially for furniture and house goods, 200 to 206
kandolphi-st. Lowest rates.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE,
buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at
10 p. c. per sensum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 100 W. Monros. BUILDING MATERIAL POR SALE-BRICK IN ANY QUANTITY. APPLY at 86 and 60 Pacific av., or at yards, Wood and sine lined-sv. P. J. SEXTON. CITY BEAL ESTATE.

own, three lines or less, 25 cents per ch additional line, 10 cents. POR SALE—A BARGAIN—45X150 PRET. WITI room house, brick cellar, furnace, bot and cold ter, bath, sewer, south front, on Forty-third \$2,000. J. S. JOHNSTON, Room 6, 36 Clark-st. E., 600. J. S. JOHNSTON, Room S., 26 Clark-st.

TOR SALE-\$2,000, \$300 CASH. BALANCE
monthly parments, 5 per cent interest—Two-story
and basement octagon brick house, 1112% Bowag-av.,
near Langley-av., 10 rooms, gra, water, bath, sewer;
near Cottage Grove cars and Drexel boulevard; now vacant and in first-class order; taken on mortgage. Apply at 156 Washington-at., Room 35.

TOR SALE-OR RENT-SEVERAL HUNDERD
Teet of dock property, fitted up complete with railsroad track, office, and planking, for lumber business.
For particulars inquire of GEO. P. DERICKSON, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st., or E. B. MASON,
40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-945 PARK-AV.-TWO-STORY AND besement occasion brick house, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. Price only \$4, 250. OWNER, 151 Lincoln-st.

TOR SALE—CHEAPEST AND BEST LOTS IN Lake View, east frost, waterand sewerage. RDGAR SANDERS, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MY HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, LOW for cash, or if time, on good terms; you can secure a barrain for eash; good location. Address D 34, Tribune office. TOR SALE - MICHIGAN-AV. - NICE FRAME

Prome and lot, 30 feet front, north of Twenty-nintht. Frice 83, 250, part on time. THOMAS D. SAYDER
& CO., 116 Monroe-st.

POR SALE-STONE FRONT HOUSE AND LOT.
With barn, case front, on Michigan av., north of
Thirty-seventh-st. Price \$3,000. STONE & KARNES,
of Washington-st. TOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, I HAVE SOME OF THE T finest improved first-class business property in the very best portion at very great bargains; principals only need apply. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

POR SALE-WE HAVE A FEW CHOICE HIGH-Priced residences on the South and West Sides which we would be pleased to show parties presented to pay \$25,00 to \$50,000 for a home. WEAD & COE, 140 La-Salie-st. FOR SALE-999 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.. BE. Tween Centre-av. and Throop-st.: lot 50x17R with barn 50x50, sultable for manufacturing purposes; very cheep for cash. MEAD & QUE. 149 LaSalle-at. OR SALE-INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH st., 24x158 feet, cast front, MATSON HILL, 9

A st. 24x15s feet. cast front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington at.

POR SALK-PRAINIE-AV.—SEVERAL LOTS LOL cated both north and south of Eighteenth-at.

MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE-THREE STONE-FRONT RESIDENCES
T on Washington-st., cast of Union Park. one a fine corner. Clear residence or lots will be taken for equity and good bargain given, or cheap for cash. H. C. MOBEY, 95 Clark-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

TOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSE AT HYDE PARK;

TOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSE AT HYDE PARK;

TOR SALE—BLURIUS HOUSE AT HYDE PARK;

TOR SALE—SIO WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT On blook from hotel at Lagrange. This store of the part of the par ments. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-IF YOU WANT THE CHEAPEST first-class residence in Oak Park, address M. C. NILES, Room 84 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE-OR RENT-AT HINSDALE, HOUSES With 1 to 10 acres of land, on small monthly payments. The highest and cheapest land of any suburo. Come and see. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-RENT, OR EXCHANGE AT LAKE
Forest, large house and grounds, with modern improvements, in complete order; an elegant suburban

srovements, in complete order.

Also small house pleasantly located.

Also small house pleasantly located busing the large list of desirable busing property, city, suburban, and country.

E. L. CANFIELD, SP LaSalle-st. C. L. CANFIELD, 59 LASAILE-81.

POR SALE—THE FINE RESIDENCE AT GLENCUE
Formerly occupied by President Bartlett. House
has all the modern improvements, and the grounds
(about 2% acres) are well supplied with bearing fruit
trees. Also small fruits. A choice country home, near
the station and lake. MEAD & COE, 149 Lasaile-81. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY ON THE NORTH OR WEST Side, a house and lot, with barn, at bottom fig-ures; give location and price. Address E 8, Tribune. MUSICAL

ATTENTION—WE WILL GOSE OUT THE FOLA lowing lot of very fine organs, regardless of cost:
One new 2-stop organs.
One new 3-stop organs.
One new 4-stop organs.
One new 9-stop organs.
One new 9-stop organ.
One new 1-stop organ.
Stop organ.
One new 1-stop organ.
Stop organ TTENTION-PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.25 (IN AD

A TTENTION-PIANOS \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200.
A Largest stock in city. Every instrument warranted five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 state-st. A TENTION — TO RENT — NEW ROSEWOOD
planos: rent-money applied if purchased. REED'
Temple of stusic, 191 State-st. A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND very fine, all modern improvements. Owner must sell. Can be seen at REED's Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

HICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS. OHICKERING UPBOILT TRANSCE.

Something very new.

Tone as clear, sweet, and powerful as a concert grand. Repeating action of lightning outckness.

Warranted to stand in tune perfectly.

Has a new patent desk—the only convenient music-noider ever used on upright planos.

KEED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

KEED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

191 and 193 I

GREAT BARGAINS—
GREAT BARGAINS.

2D-HAND ORGANS.
2D-HAND ORGANS.
2D-HAND ORGANS.
CASH, OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
CASH, OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL.
COTHER State and Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO IN EXDREWS, 213 Wash-av.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

A NY SUM FROM \$50 TO \$500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal. G. H. WALKER, Room 5, 184 Bearcon-se. WALKER, ROOM 5, 184 Benrown-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., et LAUNDERS Private office, 120 Kandolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 8. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, and other good collsterals. W. N. ALLEY, 184 Dearborn-st., Room D. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, Planos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 35 Dearborn-st., Room II.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (fleensed), 30 East Madison-st. Established 1863.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROF erry at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 Lasalie

M ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MER-chandise of every description at 10 per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & G. PARITY, 160 West Monroe-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums to suit. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 133 Dearborn-st. CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

THE SOLOMON MANE, IN SAN JUAN COUNTY,
Colorade, recently purchased from nobert Hook by
the Solomon Silver Mining Company, is one of the celeurated mines of the focasity. A communication just
received at the office of the Company, 182 Washingtonst., Chicago, Roomak, from S. E. Jones, late County,
Judge of San Juan County, confirms the previous accounts of H. Montague, present County Judge of
same County, and C. W. Burris, District-Attorney of
Fourth Judicial District, Colorado. These gentlemen
pronounce this mine one of the most valuable in the
whole San Juan country.

\$5.000 TO LOAN ON FARMING LANDS. AP-\$10,000 ply at 76 Fifth-av., Room 8.
\$10,000 PURCHASE MONET MORTGAGES,
per cent interest, payable annually: fair discount will
be made. J. M. OLIVER, Room 87, 97 Clark-st.
\$25,000 To LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS
and city improved, at 8 per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

A LADY, HAVING A PLEASANT HOME, WOULD A like to take charge of an infant or young child for some year or altogether, and be paid for the care of it; references given and required. Address IOWA, Triume office. A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE. 1 A. Randolpu-st.—All the spring styles. \$1; fines \$1.25 to \$2; best silk hat, \$3 and \$4; capa, 25c, 50c, 75 FOR OMNIBUSES FOR PARTIES APPLY TO W. FULLER, State and Twenty-ninth-sts. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONVINE-ment in a doctor's family. Private and confidential. Female complaints a specialty. Box 363, Chicago. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE ment; private and confidential. Box 20, City Post-Office. W MANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, CITY OB Country, to send for the new Thomas Coin Purse. Sent upon receipt of 15 cents; large size 25 cents. Agents wanted. Address C. W. THOMAS & CO., 5 East Fourth-st., New York.

WANTED-TO BUY FOR CASH, THREE GOOD STRANGE COULD SEE AND SOUTH OF THREE GOOD SEE AND SEE A TO EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE-DESIRABLE HOUSE. TE:
rooms, near depot Hyde Park: for ready-mad
clothing; a bargain will be given. Address D 3e, Trib
une edice. TO EXCHANGE—A PINE STOCK PARM IN WIR consin for improved city or suburban property Address D 31, Tribune office.

TO EXCUANGE—A PINE GOLD QUARTER-SEC ond watch for a top buggy of good make, new or nearly so. Address D 31, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE. POR SALE-CHEAP—A GLASS OFFICE. APPLY immediately to 137 Lakes (2)

WANTED—A STAND-UP DENK FIVE OR NINE feet long: second-hand. Address, stating price, D40, Tribane office.

FOR SALE.

For sale-THE RECEIPT FOR WORCESTER Fahre sauce for all large towns in the United State except Chicago, either together or separately. Address "sA UCE." Tribung ames.

In this column, three lines or tess, 25 cents per retion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

ENT-283 FARE-AV.-11 BOOMS, ALL MOD n improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, roo-ars. Will resovate thoroughly. H. POTWIN hington-ti TO RENT-830 FER MONTH-9-STORY 10-ROOM house 155 Centre-av. Inquire 153 Centre-av.

TO RENT-HOURS SOUTHWEST CORNER MADIson and Honore-sta, 6 pleasant rooms, closeta,
ce, with bars, 518. Address owner, JOHN B.

RENT-SUMMER RESIDENCE IN HEART OF ty, fronting Jefferson Fark, sumptuously furnish-horoughly built, ten rooms; promenade roof, ed by easy stairs decol breeze in suitriest weath-tensive view, giorious sunsets; modernie rent; selon given April 20. J. C. MAGILL, 60 Wash n. st. ington-st.

TO RENT-\$80-THE TWO-STORY AND BASE.

ment brick house, No. See West Monroe-st., from
May 1. Apply at 883 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-THAT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE 897 WEST
Jackson-st., near Centre-sv., 15 rooms, modern improvements, hot and cold water, on each floor; bathroom complete, with shower basin angles; gas fixtures, marble mantels, basins, laundry, attle; barn,
large grounds. See owner on premises.

TO RENT.—82. 904. 902 MONROM-ST. AND 305
TWarren.av.: pariors, dining-room, and kitchen on
main foor; stone fronts; gas fixtures and furnace; convenient and complete. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.
TO RENT.—8. ROOM FRAME HOUSE AND 50-FOOT
Jot No. 53 Warren-av.; is being thoroughly refitted.
E. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalie-st.

TO RENT—33 PER MONTH—3-STORY MARBLE front house, 1455 Prairis-av.; \$30, 3-story marble front 1450 Prairis-av. Inquire 135 Desroora-st., it

TO RENT-164 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., 2-STOR TO RENT-ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY second-st., 2-story and brick basement house, easiered, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, in fine order. Apply at 1470 Indiana-av. TO RENT-HOUSE 765 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIX 1 teenth-st., 9 rooms. Apply to J. R. MILLIGAN 94 Dearborn-st., Room 6. TO RENT-THE FINE 4-STORY STONE-FRONT building No. 541 Wabash-av., near I welfth-st.; cheap to a good party only. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 32 Washington-st.

TO RENT-\$45 PER MONTH-ELEGANT MARBLE-front house, 1143 Michigan-av. All modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearcorn-st., in bank,

TO RENT-BASEMENT COTTAGE HOUSE, TEN rooms, all modern improvements, choice location. No. 1130 Indiana-av. Call next door at 1132. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH. TO RENT-LARGE, NICE HOUSE, CALUMET av., near Twentieth-st., partly furnished. Inquired Dickinson, 101 Washington-st., or at 548 Michi TO RENT-HOUSE 22 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., near Wabash-av., eleven rooms, cellar and alcove, nicely finished inside.

TO RENT-HOUSE CORNER OARWOOD AND Vincennes-avs., eleven rooms, barn, grounds, etc. Apply at 589 Michigan-av.

TO RENT-DWELLING OF EIGHT ROOMS, SOUTH Side, north of Twenty-second-at.; convenient; \$85 per month. Address D SA, Tribune office. TO RENT-1341 AND 1345 INDIANA-AV.; STONI fronts; modern conveniences; furnace; grained \$40. D. FLORILLY, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1. TO RENT-THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMEN brick dwelling 046 Wabash-av. Apply to M. I WILSON, 67 and 69 Washington-st.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE AND barn, all modern improvements. 363 Ohio st., just east of Pine, south front. Inquire of D. F. DEXTER, 26 Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-HOUSE 111 DEARBORN-AV., SOUTH
cast corner of Ohio-st., with 15 rooms; modern im
provements and pleasant location. Inquire on prem PO KENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, white stone, octagon front, ten rooms, all modern movements. For Lincoln-av., between Centre and Wisconsin-sts. Apply at 59 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—FIRST-CLASS ELEV-ner-room brick house, in choice location, five min-utes walk from depot. Has hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, furnace, carriage house, etc. Wm. Blanchard, 242 South Water-st. TO RENT-HOUSES AND COTTAGES IN AUSTIN born-st.

TO RENT-AT KENWOOD-VERY IDESIRABLE—
ten-room furnished house. All modern improvements, large grounds. Address D 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT-GOOD HOUSE WITH 10 ACRES RICH
garden-land, near depot and school, 12 miles out.
Address C. W. DEAN, 69 Market-st. TO RENT-THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NEAR Lawndale, known as the Crawford Place, with seven res of land unely improved; rent very lant. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-HOUSES IN NORTH AND WEST EV-ansion, with two to four acres of land, at low rent. Will sell at bargains never before offered. BEVER-IDGE & DEWET, 95 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished, in Evanston. Some elegant places, and some at very low rent. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 85 Dearborns.

TO RENT-ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, CORNER bouse; C. Hooker's place. A. I. COOPER, 152 Dear-born-st., Room 2. TO RENT - COTTAGE - 9 ROOMS - AT HYDE Park; large lot; rent, \$10. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-8 OR 7 ROOM FLATS—EACH 3 MAN-tels, 5 closets hot water, wash trays, bath, etc., all improvements, and kept in good order, near Lin-coln Park on La Salle-st. Inquire in basement of 591—\$26.

TO RENT-AT WILLIETTE-SEVERAL HOUSE with 7 to 10 rooms, large grounds, plenty of shade rent low. F. P. SHELDON, 177 LaSalic-st., first door

TO RENT\_ROOMS. TO RENT-SUITE OF THREE ROOMS IN CUR-ner of Reaper Block, section floor, over North-western National Bank; also other rooms in Reaper Block and McCormick Block, and store 19 Lake-st. Apply at Room 4 Reaper Block. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICKLY furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT-ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, all fronting the park and lake, at 10 Peck-court. corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT-EURNISHED ROOM AT 94 DEAR-born-st. Apply at Loom 4.

TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE, BASEMENT, AND STABLE 105

North Wells-st.; also 25 rooms for notel or boarding-house at 1034 North Wells-st. For particulars inquire of MEARS, BATES & CO., 250 South Water-st. TO RENT—111 ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE NEW Post-Office, store and basement, one or both: new building; four side windows; from sutters, fine location; cheap, MEAD & COE, 149 Lasalic-st.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER MADISON AND HONore: this store will be put in first-class order, with new blate-glass front: building will be painted, etc. JOHN B. SIERWOOD, 70 State-st. TO RENT-STORE 180 SOUTH WATER-ST. AP-ply to MORTIMER & TAPPER, Room 2, 87 Wash-ington-st. TO HENT-STORE NO. 541 WEST MADISON-ST.
with light dry basement. A. GOODRICH, 12
Dearborn-st. Dearborn-st,

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET, IN
Thompson Block, on West Marison-st. opposite
Carson & Piric; business centre of the West Side; plate
class front, and suitable for any first-class business;
possession at once. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 223
West Madison-st. West Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT ON EAST side of Clark-st., near Monroe-st. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-STORES-NO. 33 SOUTH MARKET-ST., concrete basement floor, and No. 25 and 27, 30250, whole or half. C. McDON NELL, 312 West Randolph-st. TO RENT-\$20 PER MONTH, FINE STORES IN block northwest corner Van Buren and Sherman st.; also desirable basements at \$9.

st.; also desirable basements at 89.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 128 SOUTH Clark-st., by D. G. HAMILTON. Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

To RENT-COMMISSION STORES, MARKET-ST.

Detween Washington and Randolph-sts. Address Z 101, Tribune office.

Offices.

TO RENT-SEVERAL OFFICES IN FULLERTON Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4. Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at Boom 4.

Miscellameous.

TO EENT-A LARGE FURNISHED HALL, NO. 92

North Clark-st., sultable for lodges or accieties.
For particulars inquire of WILLIAM WINTERMEYER,
149 West Chicago-av. or JOHN WEIDMAN, corner
Townsend and White-sts.

TO RENT-ROOM WITH STEAM POWER SUITAble for bookbinding, printing, lithographing, or
manufacturing. FITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st.,
in rear.

TO RENT-3 ROOMS FOR STORAGE, TO BE
cared for by owner of house. Address G SS, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT-

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES, was stores, and lotts in all parts of the city. The demand is very great. PIRISCE & OUTHET. Real Estate, Reuting, and Collecting Agency, 162 Lassalle-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A RELIABLE PARTY, a suburban home, completely transhed, for a year or louger. Must be within easy driving distance of the city; South Side preferred. Address, stating full particulars, E. 2, Tribune office. WANTED-TO IENT-DESK-BOOM NEAR COR.
Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-DESK-BOOM NEAR COR.
Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO BOOMS AND TWO bedrooms, farmished, between Washington-st., Ashland-av., Adams and Morgan-sts. Rent not to exceed \$29 per month. Address L. PORTER, 38 West Jackson-st. WANTED-TO RENT-A DWELLING ON THE South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-second-sta. east of State, containing not loss than ten rooms, by a first-class temant. Will pay \$25 rent ber mosth; want immediate possession. Address D 44, Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—SIX OR SEVEN ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, balween Madison, Lake, Leavitt-six sau Asinand-av, D 45, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE OR PART OF office convenient to wholesale grocery houses. Address 16, Tribune office. WANTED-TO HERT-ON AVENUE, SMALL birles or stone-front house; perfect supair and rent low; state terms. Address Z 3a, Tributic office.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents,

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER AND
correspondent; must be a good benman and be
able to furnish the best of references state calary
wanted and name parties referred to. Address D 42,
Tribune office. Tribune office.

W ANTED BOOKKEEPER-ONE THAT IS WILLing to assist at light work, as there is not much
office work; to such a man a permanent position is
officed. Address, giving full name, reference, and
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2 rood Scandinavian or German female help can be
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan of-post, 155 Clark-th., sp-steirs, Room 1

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McCormick Hall. North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Dissolvi pramic Views. Afternoon, Holy Land and Jer Evening, India

Academy of Music. ted street, between Madison and Monroe. Va-

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879.

At last a jury has been secured in the STEVENS case, after two days of search for persons who had either not heard of or else ot formed an opinion concerning the quite celebrated murder for which the defendant is now to be tried. It took a long time to find twelve men competent to serve, and the longer it took the more complimentary it was to the intelligence of the community.

aging 1,650 pounds each, forwarded from go, is now in Baltimore awaiting shipment by steamer to Liverpool on the 16th inst. The modification of the British retrictions on cattle importation, resulting om the certainty that the cattle-producing egions of the West are free from pleuroneumonia, has greatly stimulated the export f extra fine live stock for British consump-

The idea of adjournment, even in a form so diluted as the fixing of a day in the far future, is intensely distasteful to the Illinois 'co-ordinates." Yesterday a resolution was introduced naming May 10 as the time when the people of the State should be relieved terrible infliction which they have ured for ninety days gone by, but the proposition was so starting luxuri-ntterly subversive of the do-nothing luxuriousness which has thus far characterized the session, that it was referred to the Judiciary taining whether there is any law to prevent nuance of the session for the full terr

An important feature in yesterday's deba and action on the Illinois Militia bill in the House yesterday was the refusal by an over whelming vote to tolerate the Socialistic proposition to strike out those portions which prohibit the drill or parade of any armed company not organized under the pro visions of the bill. It is a hopeful sign both that the bill is certain to pass and that there is so general a recognition of the necessity of forbidding the organiza armed bodies of Communis whose battle cry is "Property is Robbery. If the Lehr und Wehr Verein is a harm less affair, intended only for drill and pastime, as the Socialist leaders assert, let it organized under State law, or else let the members forego the pleasure of public dis-plays of the strength of Socialism in

"Stealing pennies from a dead nigger's eyes," was a former Southern expression to ote a degree of meanness that otherwise baffled description. The exposure of the treatment which the colored tenants have been receiving from the white land-owners furnishes a new illustration of about the same degree of meanness,—the African in the latter case being alive instead of dead It turns out that the negroes are emigrating from the South as fast as they can get away cause they are swindled in the very small est transactions with the whites under the contract-system which prevails in the cot-States. When the chivalric Southerner descends to the small vice of charging negro 50 cents for a plug of tobacco w only 20 cents, and \$1.50 a gallon for moes worth only half as much, it may be ncluded that the days of chivalry are past.

We print this morning an interesting sum mary of a large amount of information gathered by the New York Times relative to the sentiment prevailing throughout the United States as to Presidential preferences for 1880. This summary can be summarized yet more briefly in the statement that the advices received indicate unmistakably the prevalence of a desire for the nomination of Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate in 1880, and the strong probability that TuDEN will be the Democratic nominee. With equal interest will be read an editorial expression by the New York World plainly indicating that Mr. TILpen is not the choice of a very considerable element of the New York Democracy, and ing forward physical reasons why he ald not be the Democratic candidate, viz.: the weak condition of his health, and the apparent certainty that if he were nominated and elected he would not live to fill

The reprieve of six days granted to John P. Phats expires to-day, and there seems to be no longer any doubt of his execution. His petition for a new trial was yesterday refused by the two Justices of the Vermoni eme Court to whom the application was made, and it appears probable that the new nce upon which the effort for another

viction of PHAIR's guilt as the m money, nor influence to present his case in the most favorable light, and the failure to bring forward proof to break the chain of evidence upon which he was convicted and sentenced during the two years and more that have elapsed since he was found guilty, and certainly this last failure to show sufficient ground for the granting of a new trial, will lead to the very general conclusion that the law's extreme penalty has been justly inflicted when Phair hall have been hanged, as he will be to-

By its action yesterday, in ordering the depresentative GRANGER be summor give his testimony before the Barry Smell-ing Committee, the House has greatly simplified the contempt question. As the case now stands, the House has ascertained through another source that it was GRANGER who was meant as the person who, according to Mr. Nevins' informant, had received a bribe of \$1,500. The House has found out who the member was that is alleged to have received the bribe, and has directed the Committee to subpoena him,—which might have been done as well withou any such action by the House,-and the only reason why Mr. Nevens is still incarcerate and refused liberation on bail is that he refuses to tell who it was that told him about Granger's receiving \$1,500. The House will of course learn from Granges that the story is false, but for GRANGER's gratification solely, a citizen who is guiltless of any crimewho has, unfortunately for him, not tried to murder his wife—to gratify GRANGER Mr. NEVINS is deprived of his liberty. The plea now is, that "it is due to GRANGER" the prisoner be kept in confinement until the Legislature adjourns!

The Democrats in Congress will find pre cious little comfort from the Ohio elections There is no question but Cincinnati went Republican directly on the issue which is just now in controversy in Congress. Democrat incorporated in their local plat-form a special resolution against National supremacy and the Election laws, and the Republican candidate for Judge encountered their special hostility because he had acted as Chief Supervisor under the National tions. The Democrats of Cincinnati deliberately made the same issue which the Democrats in Congress are making, and Nor will the faction of Washington Democrats who are devoted to the interests of Mr. THURMAN, and who are urging Mr. Ewing as consolation from the returns from other parts of the State. Columbus is Mr. THUR-MAN's home and has been a Democratic city for twenty or thirty years; but, in spite of the bad effect defeat was sure to have on their "favorite son," the Democrats were not able to carry it. So, too, in Lancaster, to elect for the first time in the history of the city. The "Ohio idee" seems to be on the decline, so far as Presidential aspirations

CONFUSING A NATIONAL ISSUE. instead of finding "sermons in stones and good in everything," discover the bad in everything. In the present Congressional controversy, for instance, it conceives both parties to be wrong. The Democrats are wrong, it admits, in maintaining that the purity of National elections can be safely intrusted to the State authorities, since there men in power are avowedly hostile whose rights, though constitutionally defined, are practically denied. This is on reason why the National Government should supervise and protect its own elections here are a good many other reasons of equal force and more general application, but it is innecessary to repeat them here, since the Nation admits that the principle of National supervision is correct. But the Republicans are likewise wrong, the Nation believes, in that they insist upon the retention of laws which enable the appointment of partisan Supervisors and Deputy-Marshals, and confer upon them powers of arrest without warrant. It is conceded that the laws contemplate the selection of the Supervisors from the two chief parties; that they pro vide that the arrested person shall be taken at once before a United States Judge or Commissioner; and that no authority for the execution of the law would be likely to be less partisan than the United States Courts, which are charged with the appoint ment of the election officials. But the point made by the Nation is that an innocen voter thus challenged and arrested may in the meantime lose his vote, that his part may thereby lose the election, and that both individual and party injury may thus result which is irreparable. The Nation's remedy may be learned from the following para-

"The prevention of fraudulent voting at Feder elections is likely to be as necessary, at least in the large cities, at the North as in the South, an to prevent it there must be some person at the polls empowered to prevent persons suspected of fraud from irrevocably casting their ballots. But a law which enables any officer summarily to de quietly accepted by the party in opposition; and it ought not to be, particularly when United States Marshals get their places as a reward for their partisan activity. What is needed is the means of keeping the man's vote in suspense until the question of his guilt or innocence is inquired into by a judicial authority. He should, therefore, when challenged, be allowed to cast his ballot on declaring for which candidate or candidates he voted, and then, if he were convicted on inquiry, his vote could be thrown out by the canvassers, or by Cor greas in case of a contest before that body; if he were acquitted, it would stand."

We have no disposition to contest the adantages which would ensue from the adoption of the Nation's suggestion, to which the viva voce system of voting would seem to be essential, but we object to the palpable injustice of confusing the present issue, and misleading its readers by treating the Democratic and Republican parties as equally blamable. The question of improving the National Election law is not before Congress That would be a legitimate issue for thought ussion, and action at a regular s discussion, and action at a regular session. But the Democrats neither suggest nor demand an improvement in the law. They exact a virtual repeal of the law by cutting out its vital parts, and expunging from the stat ute-book every provision and facility for its ment. They insist upon the negation of the principle of National supervisi National elections, and threaten the Govern ment with starvation unless their demand b onceded. The Nation, believing in the principle itself and in the necessity for its proper application, would have shown great er fairness in properly denouncing the Demo

any suggestion that an improvement of the law would be conceded if they would consent to abandon their purpose of destroying it. They rejected at the last session the offer of the Republicans to yield the desired army amendment and the repeal of the test-oath if the Election laws were permitted to ion the Restand. They rejected at this ses publican offer to withdraw opposition to the rmy amendment if the civil officers should be permitted to call upon United States troops when necessary to keep the peace at the polls. They will reject every proffer which does not recognize the State-Sov-ereignty theory that the General Government has no authority to interfere with any frauds in Congressional elections nor any violence thereat which the State authorities hoose to sanction or tolerate. The issue sefore Congress is the old struggle for State supremacy over National authority, with an literior purpose reaching far beyond the repeal of the Election laws. It is consequently a mere waste of time to discuss any uggested improvements that might be made in the Election law, and such discussion i merely calculated to blind the public to the real nature of the Democratic conspiracy.

THE PARK APPROACHES. After a long and unaccountable delay, the the Illinois House of Representatives, ar became a law yesterday under the Governor's signature. There was no more opposition to it in the House than there had been in the Senate. As the bill contains the emergency clause, the Park Commissioners can procee without delay to carry out the project, and proper energy can provide each division of the city this summer with a handsome boulevard reaching from some central point to the everal parks. The first step to be taken will be an application to the Common Council. and to the owners of property contiguous to the street selected, for the consent to improve said street. This consent should be given immediately so far as Michigan avenue concerned, because that is conceded by all to be the most desirable, and in fact the only available, street for that purpose in the South Division. As to similar boulevards in the West and North Divisions, there may be some difference of opinion as to streets which ought to be taken, and the discussion of the

hoice may occasion some delay; but this

rcumstance ought not to interfere with the

prompt improvement of Michigan avenue.

The terms of the bill are such that neither

the Council, the owners of contiguous prop-

erty, nor the general public can reasonably make any objections to the scheme. As to the Council, it will not be troubled by any sectional jealousies, since each division the city is equally favored, and the consent asked from it amounts really to an escape from further care and responsibility for the street in question. Besides, the Council will scarcely hesitate to do what the great bulk of the people expect and demand from it. The boulevarding of only one street in each division of the city will leave ample ecommodation for the trucks and business vehicles which will have the freedom of all the other streets. As to the property-owners, they will have the improvement for, it is true; but the cost of a similar im provement would fall upon them in any case: the difference in their favor under the nev order of things is that the street, once improved at their expense, will thereafter be kept in first-class repair. The property-owners also enjoy an advantage in that the improvement will be made before they pay for it, and the cost thereof will be divided into four annual installments instant of coming in a single payment, as would be the case if a similar improvement were made ander authority of the City Government. As to the general public, every man and woman who takes a pride in Chicago will favor the project; the parks will then be easily nd comfortably reached by those who ride and drive, while the street-cars and steam. ears will furnish more room and better ac ommodation for those who do not: even the drivers of wagons, carts, drays, trucks and business vehicles of all kinds excluded from the boulevards, will approve the measure

ure, for they will have all the other street more to themselves. The South Park Commissioners will prob ably apply for the control of the Michigan avenue boulevard from Van Buren street southward. How far south this boulevard shall run will be more difficult to determine The nearest point at which the new approach can be connected with the Park system is at Thirty-fifth street, where the South Park boulevard begins; the objection to such use of Thirty-fifth street is that it is now a busi ness street, and will grow to be more so, and it is needed by the residents of the district between State street and the lake as a thoroughfare for their supply-wagons. The next street which it would be practicable to use as a connecting avenue is Thirty-ninth. but the horse-car tracks are already laid on that street. Forty-third street would be the next, Forty-seventh street after that, and Fifty-first street then,-any one of which would be available; if run to Fiftyfirst street and then across, the new boule vard would lead to the entrance to the park; and at Forty-third street it would lead over to the South Park boulevard not far from its place of beginning. If continued south of Thirty-ninth street the consent of the Hyde Park authorities must be obtained, but this will be freely granted. Probably the boulevarding of Michigan avenue to orty-third and the latter to South Park boulevard, will be the favored project for the present, to be extended further south in the future if desired. In the North Division the choice would seem to fall upon Dearborn avenue as the most desirable street, and in the West Division it would seem to lie between Washington and Adams streets, with preference for

the former. There has been so much delay in procuring the necessary authorization from the Legislature that the Park Commissioners and city authorities should now co-operate in an effort to hasten this project for park approaches so that they may be improved at once, and used and enjoyed during the next summer and The people of Chicago, and those who visit the city, will begin to realize for the first time the real advantages and pleasures of a park system when the improvement of these approaches shall have been completed

In an article upon the decision of the Su preme Court of the United States in the case of the Northwestern University, published yesterday, it was stated that the Uni-"owns several thousand acres of and." Mr. Luxy, one of the Trustees, informs us that the University does not now own 200 acres of land in the State exempt from taxation. It was also stated that the dit appears probable that the new crast for their desperate efforts to break upon which the effort for another down the system of National supervision. A land onlyhich the City of Evanston is built."

This is stated to be an error; and that the tendency to create offices for followers and the intelligence and general capacity of the members of a Legislature, the greater the tendency to create offices for followers and the intelligence and general capacity of the members of a Legislature, the greater the tendency to create offices for followers and the intelligence and general capacity of the members of a Legislature, the greater the tendency to create offices for followers and the intelligence and general capacity of the members of a Legislature, the greater the tendency to create offices for followers and the intelligence and general capacity of the members of a Legislature, the greater the tendency to create offices for followers and the intelligence and general capacity of the members of a Legislature, the greater the tendency to create offices for followers and the control of the intelligence and general capacity of the members of a Legislature, the greater the members of a Legislature the members of

original Village of Evanston as laid out coned about 1.100 lots, and that of thes the University now owns about 160. In the "additions" since made by the University and other parties to the village, the Uni versity does not retain the portion. By the tax-list, there n all about 420 lots exempted, largest portion being in a new of the north part of the original purchase This subdivision was made about the time of the panic, and there has been no market for the lots since then. This number include lots in Winnetka and other villages. property once held by the University has een largely converted, and the proceeds expended in support of the institution, and, in stead of accumulating land, the property con-tinues to decline by sale, and much of what remains has now but a nominal value. We had no purpose to misstate the facts, and are really sorry to learn that the University is not as wealthy as has been stated.

AUSTRIA'S NEW COMMERCIAL DEPART-

There have been of late several intimation n the foreign dispatches to the effect that Austria was bent upon securing an outlet to the Ægean Sea by getting a foothold in Mace-donia, and, if possible, the port of Salonica. The reason for the extension of Austrian influence, which has heretofore been supposed to be of a political character, growing out of the changed relations of the various States of Eastern Europe as affected by the Treaty of Berlin, it now appears has no connecti with the operations of that instrument or with the political relations of those States The political influence of Austria is exerted to secure aggrandizement in that direction because of commercial necessity, and so pal pable has this necessity become that the het progeneous peoples of Austria have already sunk their jealousies and withdrawn their opposition to Count Andrassy's policy of extend ng Austrian influence over the Balkan Per The London Saturday Review of a recen

late devotes much space to the consideration

and definition of this policy, and in laying out this programme develops some points which satisfactorily explain the attitu Austria towards Turkey, and the encourage ment which Germany has given her in her new expansion to the southeast. The substance of the statement is that this new line of growth is a necessity, and that the necessity is a commercial one. When Austria was expelled from Germany and lost Venetia and Lombardy, BISMARCK advised the Em peror to extend his influence south and east. The ascendency which Germany secured after the war with France emphasized the suggestion. When Russia reopened the Eastern question and submitted it to the arbitrament of war, the necessity became still more apparent, because Russia might step in and establish herself in the Balkan Peninsula to the exclusion of Austria. Meanwhile another very potent influence has been at work which has forced Count Andrassy into immediate action. Austria has always had to contend with the commercial opposition of Prussia Italy, and France, which has been mani-fested in the way of hostile variffs. With this commercial opposition on the one hand and her limited communication with the sea on the other, she has been compelled to make generous use of the German railway system in order to secure commercial intercourse with the rest of the world. During he twenty-one years ending with 1875, the Austrian trade with Germany was almost quadrupled, and in that year amounted to nearly three-fourths of the total exports and imports of Austro-Hungary. The protectionist policy of BISMARCK, which he enunciated system, was the crowning blow. It proposed a tariff so high as to lay a complete embargo upon her trade, and compelled her to seek a new outlet. She is left with the one little port of Trieste, which cannot begin to accommodate her trade, and the route by the Danube and Black Sea, which is too long and difficult to be practicable. The first step taken in the new direction was the occupation of Bosnia and Herze-

govina, which at the time appeared to be political in character. It was necessary, however, to take this political step in order t gain a vantage-ground for the pursuance of her commercial policy. Having establishe herself firmly in these provinces, she is now at work upon the succeeding steps that must be taken. The Chamber of Commerce of Vienna recently formulated its plans in the following propositions: Improvement of the railway communication with Fiume and Trieste; improvement of the navigation of the Danube; connection of the Hungarian network of railways with those of Roumania; connection with the Servian lines; the con struction of railways to Constantinople and Salonica, and also through Bosnia. Coun Andrassy's proposition goes further than this, and provides for a customs union with Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and such convention with Turkey as will give Aus tria unrestricted access to the port of Sa lonica, which, of course, would secure a man ket in Turkey. The progress, however, is very slow, though the Austrians are working steadily along, as will be seen by the following statement from the Saturday Review: 'At the present moment a Commission is sit ting in Vienna considering the terms of a convention with Servia. It is reported that Servia has agreed, among other things, to the connection of her own lines with those of Hungary in the neigh-borhood of Belgrade; and it is also said that she is willing to contribute to the building of a bridge over the Save just above its junction with the Danube. The connection of the Hungarian and Roumanian lines was long since agreed upon; but practical difficulties have been raised, and the authorities have been busy with railway con struction since the occupation, and it is a that considerable progress has already been mad

with the line to Serajevo The struggle of Austria to save her trade is an interesting one, and will be watched quite as closely as the solution of the political complications which have been sprung upon Europe by the Treaty of Berlin. She has more at stake than the other Powers. and it is not impossible that from a political point of view it would be for Turkey's advantage to make friends with Austria by granting her the commercial privileges she so much needs.

Mr. K. K. Jones, of Quincy, has ad dressed a memorial to the Legislature re monstrating against the passage of the proposed new "Road law" in Bill 560. This bill has already passed the House. Mr. Jones points out how little change in the present law is needed to secure general satisfaction. One of Mr. Jones' objections to the bill is that it will provide places for 10,000 additional office-seekers, who are to be supported by their respective towns. We greatly fear that this objection will rather comm bill to the members of the General As than prejudice them against it. The weaker dependents at home. The members of the islature themselves are drawing \$35 per week from the State (in addition to any other incidental income), and this is largely in excess of what the majority of the me can earn in any honest employment at home Hence their unwillingness to adjourn, and hence their desire to create places for persons at home, to be paid by the honest, hard-working people they are supposed to represent. The bill which creates places for 10,000 persons at \$3 per day s irresistible in a body whose lawyers de the House sitting as a court is a branch of the Government "co-ordinate" with the indiciary of the State! Mr. Jones has thoughtlessly pointed out to these men th very reason why, in their estimation, the bill

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 10. —Was there a bill offered and Chicago, April 10.—was there a one different ampasses in Congress during the War proposing that the Government would pay \$300 for each slave that might be manumitted? (2) Was such a proposition incorporated in Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation (or any other) proclamsition?

The policy of compensated emancipation was a favorite one of Mr. Lincoln, and was

by him urged most earnestly, especially up-on the border States. It was, however, by him always connected with a scheme for the deportation of the emancipated and their nization in Africa or LINCOLN became President in March, 1861, and a special session of Congress was held in July following. In December Congress met for the second session, and on March 6, 1862, just one year after his inauguration Mr. Lincoln in a special message reco mended that Congress pass a joint resolution ubstantially as follows:

"Resolved, etc., That the United States ought bolishment of slavery, giving to such State ecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its dis In his message he described it as an "in

itiation" of a policy which, by extinguishing the cause and motive of the War, would end he War itself. A few days after, this reso lution was adopted by the House, and in April was adopted by the Senate. On the day this resolution was passed by the House conference was held by the President with the representatives of the border slave States, in which the President urged upon those representatives the policy as one to be adopted by those of the slaveholding States which were loyal, and which had no sym-

pathy with the Rebellion. In April, 1862, one year after the firing on Fort Sumter, a bill was passed by both Houses of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and authorized a Commission to appraise the value of the slaves, but limiting the compensation to \$300 for each slave, and appropriated \$1,000,000 for that purpose. It also appropriated \$100,-000 to colonize such slaves as might desire to emigrate to Hayti or Liberia. S. C. Powerov, of Kansas, obtained the appointment as Commissioner of Colonization Central America, drew \$25,000, and that was all he did. A few negroes migrated to lle a Vache, three went to Liberia, and in 1864 the appropriation for colonization was repealed. The owners of slaves in the District of Columbia were compensated for their

In July, 1862, the President had another

conference with the Congressmen from the border States, in which he again urged upon them the policy of compensated emancipa-tion. In that interview he said: "How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the War and secures substantial compensation for that How much better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the War could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats." He did not ask immediate emancipation, but that the border States should at once decide to emancipate gradually, and with a view to the colonization of the negroes. Nothing came of this. Abortive attempts were made in Missouri and Maryland to adopt some system of emancipatio and bills were considered in Congress voting aid for those States, but nothing came of it In the meantime, the President, in Septem ber, 1862, issued his Emancipation proclam tion, notifying the country that in December next he would again recommend to Congre to tender pecuniary aid to such of the slave States as might then not be in rebellion which may have voluntarily adopted some system of emancipation of their slaves; and that on Jan. 1, 1863, he would issue a proclamation emancipating all slaves then held by State and persons in rebellion. On Jan. 1, 1863. he issued this proclamation, excepting the border States. In June, 1864, slavery was abolished in Maryland by a State Convention, and subsequently slavery was generally abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment t

the Constitution of the United States. The border States alone were offered con pensation for their slaves, but they refused it, and therefore got nothing; the feeling in Congress and on the part of the President being then strongly in favor of compens tion from the National Treasury. The only compensation made for slaves was that made to the owners of that kind of property in the District of Columbia. The fact was that the devotion to slavery was fully as strong, though not as universal, in the border State as it was in those States actually in rebellion, and the owners of slaves generally in those States clung to their property most pertinacionaly. At the most, they were no prepared to give it up except at traders' prices, such as ruled before the War. They would never accept \$300 as the maximum price of an able-bodied slave. They waited for a higher price, and lost all. The migration of the slaves to Hayti, Liberia, and Central America, or other points which failed in 1863-'5 to attract the colored race, has now begun in another direction. Kansas and the North are now the homes sought by the Africans in their long-delayed exodus.

The State Register at Springfield says that "Many years has the Legislature assembled in this city, but the oldest inhabitant has never seen so worthless, dissipated, extravagant, and corrupt a mob as that which has control of the Thirty-first General Assembly." That is doubtedly laying it on pretty thick, and we doubted the correctness and justice of the remarks at first, but since the Hon. PATRICK TAL-LETRAND WILBERFORCE BARRY'S Smelling Com mittee has been organized we are prepared to believe almost anything in regard to the imbecility and improper conduct of certain members of the Illinois House of Representatives.

A volume of Personal Recollections by Ge DICK TAYLOR is shortly to be published by the Messrs. Applieron under the title of "Destruction and Reconstruction." Gen. Dick TAYLOR, it is hardly necessary to say, is a son some of his father's military ability, and ha

writes of ALEXANDER STEPHENS, for instance, with bitter personal feeling, saying that during the War "Mr. Stephens, with all the im-partiality of an equity judge, marked many of the virtues of the Government porth of the Potomac, and all the vices of that on his own ide of the river," and adding this terrible cut Like other ills. feeble health had its ions, especially for those who unite resind ambition to a feminine desire for t has been much the habit of Mr. St late controversial epistles from 'a sick as do ladies in a delicate situation. A d of the last century, the Chevalier D'Eox, ng the privileges of the opposite sea

His severe criticisms of Gen. Grant are mo surprising to those who know of the friendly r lations that formerly existed between the ex President and himself; but he writes of Gen GRANT'S military career with admiration. He is terrible in his wrath against Gen. Pope, to whom he refers thus: "Of an effrontery while danger was remote equaled by help when it was present and mendacity after it had passed, the annals of despotism scarce afford an example of the elevation of such a favorite. It has been said that his talent for the relation of obscene stories engaged the attention and con-fidence of President LINCOLN." Gen. TAYLOR considers that McCLELLAN laid the foundat considers that ACCLECTAN had the folders to for Northern success; declares that Geo. PEMBERTON joined the South for the express purpose of betraying it; and declares that the ambition of STONEWALL JACKSON was as boundless as CROMWELL'S, and as merciless. If Gen. TAYLOR were a man of better judgment and less violent prejudices, the reader might trust more confidently to his opinions of men and events.

The New York World is confirmed in its rusted with the organization of the House of Representatives by the report that he has de cided to put FERNANDO WOOD again at the he of the Committee on Ways and Means. "There cannot be two opinions among sincere Democrats and capable men of business," says the World, "as to the imbecility shown by Mr. Wood in the conduct of the affairs of this great Committee during the last Congress." It con

The interests of the whole country were triffed with by Mr. Wood as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, not only to the serious detriment of the Democratic party as a party, but to the injury of all classes of our people. It is within the range of political probability that a reappointment of Mr. Wood to this important post may provoke inquiries into the secret history of the measures which came to an ignoble end in his hands.

This, from a Democratic organ, is pretty strong language. It means, of course, the total withdrawal of confidence from Wood, but its bearings as to RANDALL are not so plain. The fury of the thing is rather overdone; and if it should appear that RANDALL did not reappoint Wood the attempt of the World to give him an excuse for deserting that eminent statesma

When the WALLACE Committee was in Phili delphis inquiring into the manner of conduct ing the Congressional elections in that city, they struck a lead that the Committee did not care to work. United States Marshal KERNS exhibited a copy of the petition upon which the Super visors of Election were appointed, and is appears that it was the Democrats who asked to have the Supervisors appointed. The titions, and also publishes the na of some of the prominent Democrats who signed the same in the First and Second Congressional Districts. The petitions are directed to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court, have the registration and election said districts guarded and scrutiappointment of two Supervisors in each election division of said districts. Upon this application 1,372 Supervisors were appointed at an expense of \$37,440. The Democrats in Philadelphia were prompt to take advantage of the law which their confederates in the present Congress are now determined to repeal or stop the

Until we read it in the Philadelphia Time w did not know, and we presume a large majority of the people of the United States were as ignorant as ourselves, that Gen. GARPIELD is a Congress. The Times called loudly for son smart fellow to exhaust twenty or thirty min a demagogue," and, acting on that advice, fifteen or twenty patriots on the Democratic side of the House took several days to answer wha they declared to be a more harangue. If it takes fifteen Democrats two weeks to answe and dispose of one Republican "harangue, how long will it take thirty Demo-Confederate to properly answer a really able and statesman statesmanship are not absolutely inc with a Republican speech?

The New York Elevated Railroad carried 7,589,479 passengers during the first quarter of this year, and has declared dividends of about does not yet feel able to pay its employes livin wages, or to work them less than fourteen hour day; its customers complain of neglect and discourtesy, several accidents have happened along its line, and its crossing on a level with the Metropolitan Road is a constant menace to life and property. The dissatisfaction of the public with the road, as manifested in letters to the newspapers, is fast increasing.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Sam Bowles young men, and Mr. ALEXANDER McCLURE. and other independent wiseacres in Philadelphia New York, and New England, will explain at one how the bringing of National questions into the local campaign in Cincinnati injured the Republican party of that city. It is true, the Republican elected their entire ticket; but, according to the Independent judgment in the case of Chicago they would have done much better if they had left National politics alone. How they would have done better, the Independent editors are bound to explain. A number of railroad officials have lately

urged THE TRIBUNE to say something about the money that is being used by the scalpers to in-duce our present honest Legislature to repea the Scalper law, and the bints given the railroads to "come down and go it one better," if they want the law to stand; but as there is a ready one TRIBUNE reporter in jail for intimat ing such a thing in regard to another matter.
THE TRIBUNE is not willing to sacrifice any more of its reporters, and therefore refuses t have anything to say about this matter. Great is the Eagle. In all the city election

all over the West the Democratic can have been shockingly slaughtered, not only in Republican but in Democratic cities, except i Chicago, where Our CARTER carried the Eagle It is safe, therefore, to attribute his success to the Eagle. Without the Eagle the Democracy was defeated; here alone was it successful, ? cause here alone did it fight under the expanded wings of the great bird which, "extending from the Atlantic, cooled its pinions in the Pacific," etc.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, repels the imputation that his State is a disorderly one. and cites the fact that during his two years office he signed the death-warrants of twentyone murderers. If HUBBARD will now tell us how many murderers and assassins escaped the gallows through the law's delay, technicalities and the like, who also deserved the halter, we can form a better estimate of the state of society

The Okalona lunatics are clearly the first news paper humorists of the day; but this is not the season for humor, and they will do well to for-tily their office if they intend to keep on printing jokes about JEFF DAVIS. The Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner for April reprints from the Missionary Heraid a de-scription of the opium asylum at Foochow,

China, and the treatment there. The plete cure of the opium straint for the first three days. The personal should also be kept up by the use of stimular pose,-and should give up opium a from the beginning of the treatment.
might be usefully tried in the United where the victims of optum are many than is commonly supposed; but the per must first agree voluntarily to surrender.

liberty for three days and put himself or reach of opium, under charge of a compa-

The Democratic newspapers all over the catry declared that Gen. GARFIELD's great see was not an argument, but simply a "hara full of sound and fury, but signifying n But it seems that the Democratic members' Congress took a different view of the effort, a fifteen or twenty of the ablest men on that at of the House took occasion to prepare state and elaborate replies to the General's soci-

Three "straws" that seem to show the is not blowing the right way for the Gree ers are: The Republican victory in Michigan; break-up of the Greenback caucus in Core and the successful refunding of all the to bonds in 4 per cents. In Chicago, Greenberg is dead; the vote of that party at the last detion was scarcely worth mentioning, though to years ago it almost divided honors with the

JEFF DAVIS is 71 years of age, just about the age of ZACH CHANDLER, with whom he serve in the United States Senate nearly twenty yes ago, and the latter's re-election to the Sena has greatly encouraged the ex-Confedent chief. Jerris said to still entertain the bile and hope that he may again occupy his old see vigor with unalloyed satisfaction.

A California newspaper, presumably Game called the Demokrat, has sent its reporter to the San Francisco pest-house and caused prographs to be taken of some of the more into esting lepers. The photographs thus processhave been put on a single sheet and sent or the country to "The friends of Chinese imp gration." It must be confessed some of the dictures are not pleasant to look at.

A correspondent is informed that the cated at Springfield, and is not a legislate body. The Asylum is at Lincoln, and, the the inmates are as feeble-minded as those m as of the other State institutions, they are hones and are never guilty of any acts disgraceful themselves or to the State on whose Treasure they are a charge.

The South may as well shut up about care baggers. More than one-half the Senators of born in the States they represent, and 108 of the 290 Representatives were born in the States which they represent in the present Congress. While denouncing carpetbagism Northern men they have rather freely indula in it themselves, and yet they are not ha Mr. Nixon, of the Inter-Ocean, stated in

examination at Springfield that, had he offers Mr. McCrra, our County Treasurer, any shar of the plunder for printing the tax-list, "Me-CREA would have ordered him out of the office.

How did Mr. Nixon find out that McCrea would have done this? Who told Mr. Nixon that Mc Secretary McCRARY, who' was Chairman

the House Committee on Elections, has propared an article on "Our Election Laws" to the forthcoming number of the North America Review. He says the action of the Demonstration of the Supervisive of liberty and the Court tution as were their attempts in 1861 It is feared Gov. SEYMOUR may be in

the Democratic nomination for Governor if tendered him. This recalls to many minds to fact that, though personally a pure man, he had a great knack of surrounding himself with a rupt politicians of the Tammany type.

CORNELUS VANDERBILT, Jr., has turned or remarkably well, spite of the predictions of a wise friends to the contrary. Very little more has been coining 7 per cent right along through these hard times and the panic years.

The secret is out. ANDREW D. WHITE made Minister to Berlin because he beionged to the famous Yale class of 1853 (Mr. Evant class), every other member of which, it is a ported, had previously been provided with As the Atlanta Constitution remarks, if

editors of the Okalona States are Repub "they ought to be tarred and feathered." of they are Democrats, they ought to be reveled with offices in the Confederate Senate. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, as a representative

Parliament of the Irish Home-Rule party, sellike a fish out of water. He is an intelligent like a fish out of water. He is an in man, and must know there is no chance of in-home-rule anywhere—except in America.

PERSONALS

The Rebel yell appears to have been her Ex-Secretary Belknap is in Washington agent for a letter-stamp.

Mrs. Hayes has ordered a new set of chis

or the White House from Limoges. Mr. Talmage's trial cannot be a very gree uccess. There is no woman at the bot

"Maine has 405 maniacs," says the Bond Post. They are all solid for Blaine, we suppose.
It is believed by the New York Harali to Talmage was jealous of Beecher; hence the press

"Corneel" Vander alt is paying his debts

but who wouldn't pay his debts if some King Humbert is receiving enthu mmendation from all quarters for his

o Passanante. Saloon-keepers in Leadville pay \$1,500 month rent, and their whisky is said to The last surviving descendant of

unyan-Ann Brewster-died in England re at the age of 84. The editor of the Okaions & States still lives, and we hence infer that the killer is not armed.

Mr. Sheperd's family doesn't dovernor's daughter or not. It is not believed that Mr. Wa

athan's wound will prove serious. He Gen. Grant stayed at the residence of Jamsite Dhunjebhoy at Bombay, and repairs as a J-msite better than a native bets! Blackburn is booming, and, in co

tion of his services to their party, the Rought to nominate him for the President There is no fighting there, we hope, Vapoleon would regard the arrival of consparte in the light of another Waterloo Mrs. Agnes Jenks claims to be souled woman, and we greatly fear the about to make a confession implicating I

" Senator" Bob Hart, who has rec perienced a change of Hart, claims the linction of having drank more liquor than

Mr. White never touches liquor of kind, and his appointment to the German Confidence that this Government is interested in

arck's reform. Marion Ward, the actress, has not diamonds stolen; "but," says the Buthin press, "she is the woman who didn't shoot ington Nathan." FOREI

France and Englan Egyptian Khediv tiful Hin

They Propose to He Persists in bornn

tution of the Principe Free Press,

fectly Free Election Further Particulars of

Disaster in So

The Zulus Assembling to Confront the

EGYP LONDON, April 9.—Mr. B

tary of Foreign Affairs, ha confer with the French Gov Egyptian crisis. LONDON, April 9.-The reason for stating that Fra first approach the Khedive manner, and afford him a trieve his deplorable blunde avail himself thereof the Fo invited to take the matter

eration. The Sultan would in calling upon the Khedive AN BASY MA LONDON, April 9.-The at Paris says it is not tr French squadron will go withdrawal of the firman de alty of Egypt hereditary wafter which the Khedive c

SOUTH AF THE INTOMBE LONDON, April 9 .- Add Capetown about the disaste voy on the Intombe River, besides the British troops k the number of sixty, it is

wagon-drivers and follower ty-five Zulus' corpses were battle. It is believed the drowned. The Zulus had news of the convoy, as it four miles from Luneburg. was great carelessness in of the camp, and in neglectorce from Luneburg to me Col. Pearson signals from old out ten days longer His provisions only are si

Scouts report that the Zu in large masses eleven m River. They are in a dense numbers are unascertain

BULGAT THE NEW CON TIRNOVA, April 9.-The has passed six more articles. It has resolved that there s of the press. Even religion to be free, though the cendemanded by some Clerical a Senate after a lively debar advocate of a Senate qui The National party are

the progress made, and h stitution before Easter. who, with the present A The Bulgarians are deter-tional Democracy of the the Legislature shall be

TIRNOVA, April 9.-Th thirty-eight more articles including amendments in Parliaments, universal ma equal electoral districts. RUSS

NIHILIST T BERLIN, April 9 .- The R Committee has sent letter dignitaries at St. Petersbur continue to kill his atten heads of the Police Depar treatment of political pris SCHOUVA ST. PETERSBURG, April 9

will leave here on Monday

PRISONERS CRUEL London, April 9.—Report that the political prisons cruelly treated. Many have tempting to escape. The has received a decoration Count Schouvaloff, and

eceived threatening lette TURKI St. Petersburg, April

under consideration an ar agreed upon, could be sub posed mixed occupation of The remainder of the Insion at Phillippopolis unau against the entry of Turkis ST. PETERSBURG, April that Russia has taken a relatory nature which is calc

GREAT BE LONDON, April 9.—Ther

Near Consetts, sixteen pol non-strikers were injur wrecked. The rioting was it is feared may become TROUBLE THE

LONDON, April 9.-The and Seaham Districts has stroy the property of the A hundred police are it conflict is inevitable. are leaving or barricading

PARIS, April 9.—In view tion of Louis Blanqui at B urge the Government to p acrimonious discussions in not permitted to take his

imprisoned for conspirate Government of National SPAI Paris, April 9.—The ap Austrian Crown Prince to foreshadow the marriag

The Patrie announces believe the marriage of IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS

treatment there. The write main thing necessary to a c first three days. The pattern the use of stimulant rubra might be good for the pu should give up opium alte eginning of the treatment. The rafully tried in the United St ally tried in the United State, the plan are many more ily supposed; but the patient of voluntarily to surrender as days and put himself out at under charge of a competent

ocratic newspapers all over the counment, but simply a "harangue" d fury, but signifying nor t the Democratic members of a different view of the effort, a ty of the ablest men on that side took occasion to prepare studied orate replies to the General's so-called ue."

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straws" that seem to show the wind the right way for the Greenback-ublican victory in Michigan; the Greenback caucus in Cor essful refunding of all the 5-31 per cents. In Chicago, Greenbackian the vote of that party at the last elecscarcely worth mentioning, though two

is 71 years of age, just about the HANDLER, with whom he served ates Senate nearly twenty year atter's re-election to the Senate eatly encouraged the ex-Confederate e that he may again occupy his old seat, reads of ex-Senator CAMERON'S me ith unafloyed satisfaction.

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IXON, of the Inter-Ocean, stated in an ion at Springfield that, had he offered REA, our County Treasurer, any share under for printing the tax-list, "Mo nld have ordered him out of the office." Mr. NIXON find out that McCREA would this? Who told Mr. Nixon that Mould have done this?

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BELEY's investment of \$50,000 with y well, spite of the predictions of his is to the contrary. Very little money oining 7 per cent right along through times and the panic years.

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Atlanta Constitution remarks, if the the Okalona States are Republicana, it to be tarred and feathered." But Democrats, they ought to be rewardness in the Confederate Senate.

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PERSONALS. d yell appears to have been heard

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in't pay his debts if somebody gave nbert is receiving enthusiastic from all quarters for his clement

pers in Leadville pay \$1,500 a and their whisky is said to be too surviving descendant of Jol

Brewster-died in England recently of the Okalona Southern

s, and we hence infer that the foolerd's family doesn't know

believed that Mr. Washigton d will prove serious. He had offer the neck before.

stayed at the residence of Mr. ebhoy at Bombay, and regarded it tter than a native hotel. s booming, and, in cont ces to their party, the Replace him for the Presidency.

fighting there, we hope, light of another Waterloo. Jenks claims to be a white

and we greatly fear that she is Bob Hart, who has recently exge of Hart, claims the proud dis-

never touches liquor of any ointment to the German Con

, the actress, has not had her

The Patrie announces that it has reason to believe the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain fast-freight lines, and instructing them that but," says the Buffalo we woman who didn't shoot Wa

to the Archduchess Maria of Austria will take

FOREIGN.

Egyptian Khedive with Plen-

tiful Hints.

They Propose to Oust Him if He Persists in His Stub-

bornness.

Leading Points in the New Consti-

tution of the Bulgarian

Principality.

Free Press, Free Religion, and Per-

fectly Free Ballot at

Elections.

Further Particulars of the Late British

The Zulus Assembling in Great Force

to Confront the Invaders.

EGYPT.

LORDON, April 9.—Mr. Bourke, Under Secre-

tary of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Paris to confer with the French Government about the

WILL GIVE HIM A HINT

LONDON, April 9 .- The Standard has good reason for stating that France and England will

first approach the Khedive in a firm but friendly

manner, and afford him an opportunity to re-trieve his deplorable blunder. Should he fall to

avail himself thereof the Forte will be seriously invited to take the matter into serious consideration. The Sultan would be amply justified

AN EASY MATTER.

at Paris says it is not true that the Anglo-

French squadron will go to Alexandria. The

withdrawal of the firman declaring the Viceroy-

alty of Egypt hereditary will be the first stage

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE INTOMBE DISASTER.

LONDON, April 9.—Additional advices from

Capetown about the disaster to the British con-

voy on the Intombe River, March 12, report that

besides the British troops killed and missing to

the number of sixty, it is thought that forty

wagon-drivers and followers were killed. Twen-

ty-five Zulus' corpses were found on the field of

battle. It is believed that many more were

drowned. The Zulus had ample time to ge

news of the convoy, as it was delayed at a ford

three days by heavy rains. The ford was only four miles from Luneburg. It is thought there

was great carelessness in selecting the position

force from Luneburg to meet the convoy.

of the camp, and in neglecting to send a larger

Col. Pearson signals from Ekowe that he can

hold out ten days longer (till the 4th of April). His provisions only are short; he has plenty of

ZULUS CONCENTRATED.

Scouts report that the Zulus are concentrated

in large masses eleven miles north of Tugela

River. They are in a dense jungle, so that their

BULGARIA.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

has passed six more articles of the Constitution.

It has resolved that there shall be no censorship

of the press. Even religious publications are

to be free, though the censorship therefor was demanded by some Clerical Deputies. The As-

sembly has also resolved against the creation of a Senate after a lively debate, during which the

advocate of a Senate quitted the House.

The National party are greatly satisfied at

the progress made, and hope to finish the Con-

The election of sixty-six additional members,

The Bulgarians are determined to have a Na-

onal Democracy of the severest simplicity.

All parties are united in the determination that

the Legislature shall be elected wholly by the

TIRNOVA, April 9 .- The Assembly passed

thirty-eight more articles to the Constitution,

including amendments in favor of triennia

RUSSIA.

NIHILIST THREATS.

BERLIN, April 9 .- The Russian Revolutionary

they do not intend to attack the Czar, they will

heads of the Police Department, so long as the

treatment of political prisoners is unameliorated.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—Count Schouvaloff

will leave here on Monday on his return to Lon-

PRISONERS CRUELLY TREATED. LONDON, April 9.—Reports come from Kieff

that the political prisoners there are most cruelly treated. Many have been shot while at-

tempting to escape. The Governor of the priso

has received a decoration. Gen. Ignatieff,

Count Schouvaloff, and Gen. Adlerberg have

TURKEY.

ROUMELIA.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—The Powers have

under consideration an arrangement which, if azreed upon, could be substituted for the pro-

The remainder of the International Commis

sion at Phillippopolis unanimously pronounced

against the entry of Turkish troops into Rou-

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.-It is understood

that Russia has taken a resolution of a conciliatory nature which is calculated to hasten the

understanding on the subject of mixed occupa-

GREAT BRITAIN.

LABOR RIOTS.

last night in the colliery villages in Durham.

Near Consetts, sixteen policemen protecting the

non-strikers were injured, and the house

wrecked. The rioting was resumed to-day, and it is feared may become general among the

TROUBLE THREATENED.

LONDON, April 9.—The miners in Houghto

and Seaham Districts have determined to de-

stroy the property of the owners and managers.

conflict is inevitable. The colliery managers

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 9.—In view of the probable elec

tion of Louis Blanqui at Bordeaux, the Radicals

urge the Government to pardon him and avoid acrimonious discussions in the Chamber if he is

not permitted to take his seat. Blanqui is still

Imprisoned for conspirany in 1870 against the Government of National Defense.

PARIS, April 9.—The approaching visit of the

Austrian Crown Prince to Madrid is believed to foreshadow the marriage of King Alfonso to the Archduchess Maria, daughter of Archducke

are leaving or barricading houses.

LONDON, April 9.—There were serious riots

posed mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia.

received threatening letters.

SCHOUVALOFF.

tinue to kill his attendants, especially the

mmittee has sent letters to all the Imperia dignitaries at St. Petersburg, saying that, though

Prince, has been fixed for the 27th inst.

TIRNOVA, April 9.—The Bulgarian Assembly

numbers are unascertainable.

stitution before Easter.

after which the Khedive can be deposed at any

April 9.-The Times' correspond

in calling upon the Khedive to regign.

Egyptian crisis.

Disaster in South Africa.

France and England Plying the PAPAL CONTRIBUTION.

ROME, April 9.—The Pope's donation of \$20,000 to the school fund is the first annual contribution. tribution from his private fortune. THE NEXT CONSISTORY.

ROME, April 9.—It is reported that the next Consistory will not be held until the middle of

BURMAH.

THE SOLDIERY FOR WAR. LONDON, April 9.-A dispatch from Rangoon says the Burmese Government wishes for peace, but large masses of the Burmese soldiery are moving towards the Tounghoo garrison, which has not been reinforced.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 9.—The amount of revenue which the Government estimates will be derived from the new protective duties is 100,000,-000 marks, not 100,000.

# THE RAILROADS.

THROWING OUT ITS TENTACLES. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company announces the incorporation of the Kansas City, Emporia & Southern Railroad Company to build a road from Emporia via Eureka to the south line of the State of Kansas, of which sixty-five miles will be constructed this year, at an estimated cost of \$10,500 per mile incorporation of the Cowley, Sumner & The incorporation of the Cowley, Summer & Fort Smith Railroad Company is also announced by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, to build a road from Wichita via Winfield to the southern line of the State at or near Atchison, in Cowley County, and also from a point on that road via Wellington to the south line of the State of Kansas, at or near Caldwell, of which it will construct this year seventy-seven miles. The same Company has also secared the incorporation of the Marion & McPherson Railroad Company to build a road from Florence via Marion Centre and McPherson City to a point on its main line in Rice County, of which forty-six and one-balf miles will be constructed this year, at an estimated cost of \$9,500 per mile. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company will lease the several roads on their compaints of urnishing rolling-stock and paying a rental of not less than 35 per cent nor more than 38 per of their respective gross earnings, as may be deemed equitable when the leases are made. These several companies will issue a first-mortzage bond running thirty years, with interest at 7 per cept per annum, payable semi-annually, principal and interest guaranteed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and limited to \$8,000 per mile. In consideration of this guarantee, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company will receive all the capital stock of these several companies, less what is delivered to the several counties and townships for aid voted.

To secure the money necessary to construct Fort Smith Railroad Company is also announce

voted.

To secure the money necessary to construct the several roads, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe offer the follow proposal: For \$1,000 in cash the Company sfill give one \$1,000 bond of one of these companies and one share of the capital stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, each holder of seventy shares of said stock being entitled to subscribe for \$1,000 or multiples thereof. This subscription is now offered to the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, of record April 15, until April 18.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLE. A Mrs. G. W. Harrington, from Grand Rapids Mich., says that a few weeks ago she purchased irm of Mulford & McKenzie, to Denver and re turn, for \$36. The ticket was made out in the name of a gentleman, and was a limited on dated March 9. The time had expired, but Mr. Reeves, she alleges, made it all right by placing in front of the "9," thus making the date 29. This lady says she was told that be had authority to do so, and the fact that it was in the name of a gentleman would not invali-date it when used by a lady. Mrs. Harrington accepted the pass and started on her voyage. She got as far as Omaha without trouble, but west of that point the Union Pacific conductor detected the change and refused to accept the ticket, compelling the lady to pay her fare to Denver. Mrs. Harrington had not sufficient to Denver. Mrs. Harrington had not sufficient money to pay for her return trip, but was passed by the Union Pacific upon leaving her trunk as security. She arrived here yesterday afternoon, and, in company with Capt. Hodgsdon, of the Union Pacific, went to find the scalper who had sold her the ticket, and get her money refunded. They went to Mulford & McKenzie's, on Clark street, which the lady thought was the place where the ticket was purchased. zie's, on Clark street, which the lady thought was the place where the ticket was purchased, and who at once identified Mr. Reeves as the one who had sold the ticket. She demanded her money back, but it was refused by the scalper, who said he had to see his lawyer first. This did not satisfy Mrs. Harrington, and she went at once to the office of a Justice of the Peace, and swore out a warrant against Mr. Reeves for swindling and forgery. Mr. Reeves could not be found by the Constable last evening, but will no doubt be arrested this morning.

Mrs. Harrington is a respectable lady of considerable grit, and she says she is determined to bring the scalper to justice. She has taken quarters at the Clifton House, where she will remain until the case is decided. She will be aided in the prosecution by the Chicago Rallway Association, which will furnish the lawyer and the means to bring the case to trial.

Parliaments, universal manhood suffrage, and

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OMAHA: Neb., April 9.—Yesterday and to-day the General Passenger Agents of the Kansas Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Union Pacific Railroads held a conference in this city concerning the passenger business to Coloado, and to-day they completed their labors. The result is that each road is to restore and maintain passenger rates from all Missouri River points to Colorado, and vice versa, and demand such rates as the proportions due these roads on all through business. On and after April 15, all tickets reading "over the Union Pacific or Kansas Pacific Roads to points south of Denver on the Denver & Rio Grande Road " are to be withdrawn from sale, and after April 20 no such tickets will be exchanged or redeemed by the Kansas Pacific or Union Pacific. All tickets via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road to points north of Denver on the Denver Pacific and Colorado Central Roads nust be withdrawn, and any tickets to Colorado Springs and Deuver, or points via Deuver, must be limited to continuous passage to their destination, and must be signed by passengers and made non-transferable. A joint circular has been issued giving new rates to Colorado

The above action ends all cutting of rates, for a while at least, by these roads. The first-class limited rate to Denver is \$27; to Leadville, \$41; emigrant limited to Denver, \$20; Leadville, \$34.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. BALTIMORE, April 9.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to-day, a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent was declared on the capital stock of the main stem, payable in stock of the Company, and a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the stock of the Washington Branch Railroad, payable in cash. The net earnings of the main stem for six months ending March 31 were \$3,-064,012, being \$499,319 more than the same period the preceding year. After the payment of interest and taxes, and in addition to the expenditures of \$200,000 in cash for new locomotives and cars built at the shops of the Com-pany, and investments for Sinking Funds in the reduction of the mortgage devis amounting to \$359,743, the floating debt (incurred in aiding the construction of connecting roads) was further reduced during the six months by the application of the net earnings to the extent of \$716,640. The stock dividend will aggregate 5,683 shares at par,—an equivalent of \$568,300.

EASTERN CONFERENCE. NEW YORK, April 9 .- A conference of rail-

road managers, at which the Eric, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and many Western roads were represented, was held here to-day. The first subject under discussion was the time flour, provisions, and grain should be allowed to be held by roads before adding storage expenses, and the limit was fixed at four days. The adjustment of rates on live stock was then taken up. The conference resulted in the trunk lines fixing arbitrary rates on live stock at 60 cents per 100

pounds on the basis of Chicago to New York, the new schedule to go into effect Monday, April 14.

Pool-Commissioner Fink issued a circular to

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.—There is considerate. ble anxiety on the part of the people to know what action will be taken by the managers of the Chicago trunk lines in regard to the gestions of the railroad Commissioners. Under the old tariff law in some instances the local rates were absurd, and unjustly low. For instance, 1 cent only was allowed for carrying plow, harrow, or similar freight, a distance of ten miles or less,-not enough to pay the cost of making a way-bill, -while it cost \$1.50 to stop of making a way-bill,—while it cost \$1.50 to stop a train to leave it at a station. In such cases the people would have no objection to an increase of rates to those charged by express companies for similar services. But they do object to an increase on all rates, and this objection is being canvassed, as I happen to know, all over the State. With the agricultural portion of the people, who are the majority, it is paramount to all others, and will enter largely into the political canvass this year, unless concessions are made by the railroad companies. The Grangers argue this way: If the railroad companies or the trunk lines made money under the tariff law, they can make money now when the purchasing power of money is much greater than it was then. They do not consider the capital invested in railroads; whether the investment pays anything to stock-holders; whether a tariff law operates against the development of the State by hindering railroad building; nor do they care. The question with them is to get their produce to market at the lowest possible price. It is useless to argue with them at all. The danger is that they will resort to legislation with a vindictiveness which will be disastrous. Already the leading and prominent Grangers are moving in this matter, and they do not hesitate to say they will ally themselves to that political party which gives them best assurance of support. The Democratic party of Iowa would like no better hook on which to hang a hope than another anti-monopoly move. The railroad managers, by reyising their etariff and making needed concessions, can stop this clamor and forestall the schemes of political intriguers who are seizing upon the present disaffection for political effect. The mutual intera train to leave it at a station. In such cases

railroad managers, by reyising their tarin and making needed concessions, can stop this clamor and forestall the schemes of political intriguers who are seizing upon the present disaffection for political effect. The mutual interest of carrier and shipper, it is believed, will secure a new tariff.

The total gross and net earnings of all the Iowa roads for 1878, as returned to the Secretary of State, are as follows: Gross earnings, \$21,-294,275; net earnings, \$6,629,295. This is an increase over 1876 of \$4,073,242 in gross, and \$1,746,835 in net, earnings.

Efforts are being made to resurrect the old Iowa Northern Central Railroad project which for thirteen years has been in a comatose condition. It was organized to build a road from lowa City to Washington, where it would intersect the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Three hundred thousand dollars of stock was taken by the people of Johnson and Washington Counties. But in an evil hour one of those wreckers of railroads was bermitted to get a grip on it, and now not a tie is laid, not a spike driven, not a bridge built; not a pound of iron procured. All that is to be seen is an almost hidden trail here and there across the rearies, where the Construction Company put in its constructive building by which it could work the destruction of the Company. It is proposed to make an assignment of the assets of the Company to some responsible company, and out of the wreck complete the road. This move seems to have been stimulated by the recent decision of Manager Winslow, of the Burlington, Cedar Rupids & Northern, that he was not disposed to extend the Iowa City Branch to Riverside, thus making two branches varallel to the same point. Grading on the extension of the Clinton, Belloue, Cascade & Western Road will begin this week, and the work be pushed.

Work on the new St. Louis & Council Bluffs short line road has begun vigorously. There are now 3,500 men and 1,900 teams engaged on the right of way already secured. The latter will be increased.

the right of way already secured. The latter will be secured this week throughout, when the force will be increased.

There is a movement now being made to induce the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-

road Company to build their proposed Kansas City line, from Marion, in Linn County, to Mar City line, from Marion, in Linn County, to Marshalltown, thence to this city, and southwest to Kansas City. Marshalltown is wide awake in the matter, and the project will be stirred up soon along the line.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will soon be forced to double-track its road in Iowa-From Chariton westward it now has a double track for over twenty miles, and it is now contemplated to lay another track from Mt. Pleasant to New London, to enable trains to pass with greater facility.

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—The truth of the rumors which have prevailed for some time relative to the acquisition of the Tennessee Division of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was to-day confirmed. This coup d' etat of the Louisville & Nashville promises a great sensation in Louisville. In an interview to-day, Vice-President Newcomb says: The sale took place at noon at the Federal Court at Nashville, when t was discovered that the Louisville & Nashville had absolute control and possession of the securities of the Tennessee Division of the Southeastern under a secret contract effect-ed with the stockholders during Mr. Newcomb's recent visit to New York, for its numerical miles. The Tennessee Division of the Southeastern, which extends from Guthrie to Nasheastern, which extends from Gutarie to Nash-ville, is perhaps the most important line on the continent. It is the key to the commerce of the Ohio Valley, and its possession by the most powerful corporation south of the Ohio River gives the Louisville & Nashville absolute dopowerful corporation south of the Ohio River gives the Louisville & Nashville absolute dominion over the territory covered by its own and connecting lines. The sagacity displayed by the Louisville & Nashville in getting possession of the line is universally conceded. In reference to the policy the L. & N., will pursue towards rival and competitive lines, Vice-President Newcomb, in the interview alluded to, said: "We have sought to control this important line in the interest of our stockholders, and to maintain the geographical position of Louisville against unjust discriminations. We desire peace and harmony with our neighbors. The clamor raised by Evansville, St. Louis, and other cities is causeless and without reason; equally so is the perturbation displayed by some of our good railway friends. It shall be our earnest endeavor to harmonize all conflicting interests, to render equal and exact justice to all. We shall seek the maintenance of just and equitable tariffs, and demand nothing for Louisville other than that which her geographical position entitles her to claim. Evansville and other cities will find their trade benefited by the increased facilities we shall be enabled to extend them. We want all the business Evansville, St. Louis, and other points can give us, and by increasing and developing their trade, we increase our own and other points can give us, and by increasing and developing their trade, we increase our own

and other points can give us, and by increasing and developing their trade, we increase our own business and revenue."

Of low rates Mr. N. said: "Low rates, which break down and bankrupt common carriers, do not benefit any one, and are not desired by the public. Having acquired the road fir m Guthrie to Nashville, we shall endeavor to extend all facilities to commerce and trade reached by our road proper and its connections."

Mr. Newcomb is very reticent concerning the rumor that the Louisville & Nashville has got control of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad. He says it is premature for him to discuss this question, but it is a pretty well-ascertained fact that while in New York last week he perfected a contract with the bondholders by which they will buy this road at the foreclosure sale May 1, and pass it over to the control of the Louisville & Nashville. The increased business thus acquired will add enormously to the power of the Louisville & Nashville, and relieves any fears if, as Mr. Newcomb says, Louisville ever had any, from the completion of the Cincinnat Southern. The price paid for the Southeastern Branch bought to-day was \$725,000.

I., B. & W.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—The transfer of the Bloomington & Western Road is being made to the Purchasing Committee at a recent sale by Jones and Fishback, Masters in Chancery of the United States Court here and at Springfield. The Committee bave paid in the amount of money and checks representing the money de-manded, and deposited bonds for the payment of any claims now in action. Should suits be decided against the road after the examination of the securities offered and their approval by the Court, the deed will pass, and the purchasers be placed in possession of the property. A committee and interested persons went to Bloomington this afternoon on special train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—The Time-Table Convention of railroad men, comprising the principal Managers and General Superintend-ents, held here to-day, adopted the present

INCORPORATED.

Springfield, Ill., April 9.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Freeport & Monroe Railroad Company, which is to run from Freeport to Monroe, Wis., striking the State line near Orangeville. The capital is fixed at \$300,000, and the corporators are William Wagenhas and M. P. Musser, of Orangeville, Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, and H. W. Whitney and A. Ludlow, of Monroe.

ITEMS. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail-road has declared a dividend of 1% per cent quarterly on the special stock, also 1% per cent quarterly on the regular stock.

The officers and Directors of the Chicago & Southern Railroad, which runs from this city to Thornton, held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city, and decided to put on several passengertrains (none being run for some time past) to accommodate the people along its line. Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the fichigan Central Railroad, is in the city on

business connected with this end of the road. Mr. Ledyard says his road is doing an excellent business, and the earnings are larger than those of last year. But for the lack of more cars the business of the road would be still larger. business of the road would be still larger.

The emigration from Canada to Manitoba is assuming immense proportions. Only a few days ago 500 emigrants came here by the Michigan Central on their way to Manitoba, and last evening the same road brought here 700 more. They are going North by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Mailroada.

Railroads.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon to change the lumber rates to interior New England points. At the last meeting, when the new lumber tariff was established, the rate to interior New England points was made 3½ cents per 100 pounds higher than the rate to Boston, which has given great offense to the shippers to these points, who claimed that the rate should be the same as to Boston. At the meeting vesterday the matter was ton. At the meeting yesterday the matter was fully discussed, and it was found that the complaints were well founded. It was therefore decided to make the rate to interior New England points 31% cents per 100 pounds, the same as to Boston.

riand bounts 31% cents per 100 pounds, the same as to Boston.

The fact was recently chronicled in The Tribuns that the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company had brought suit against the St. Paul & Sloux City Railroad Company for the recovery of 200,000 acres of land alleged to have been unlawfully taken by this Company. Since that time the road has gotten still further into trouble. Within a few days the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has commenced suit against the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company has commenced suit against the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company, which is practically a part of the St. Paul & Sioux City, for the recovery of 90,000 acres in Northern Iowa. It is not long since the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company defeated the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company in the courts in a case involving the title to about 70,000 acres in Minnesota. If the St. Paul & Sioux City is forced to give up the lands claimed by the Southern Minnesota and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads it will be placed in a state of beggary, and a Receiver will no doubt have to wind up its affairs.

# FIRES.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

Recial Dimetch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—There is not a city the country in which it is harder to get at the facts about a fire than this. The last fire was really the most serious that has broken out in this city for a year. It was on the very site of a fire within the decade that caused a greate oss than any within two or three years, an within two or three squares of the greatest fire of last year, on the site of which a handsome ew brick building is just now approach oletion. It broke out just before 1 o'clock in the morning, but the machines were late, there was not a reporter on the ground until 1 o'clock and after, and not a paper that had anything Only two or three of the papers had any report of the fire at all, and there was not one that succeeded in getting enough to turn a column. The next day picking for insurance items was slow work, and it was not until to-day that it was possible to get anything like an accurate statement of the insurance, to say nothing o humed, for many of them were in the fourth stories and were buried deep in the rubbisb. The loss was pretty generally though the local companies got off pretty free, the largest companies in the city losing nothing and the rest escaping with less damage than the great English companies. The losses are dis

Foreign companies: Royal, \$12,200; London Assurance, Liverpool, London & Globe, and Commercial Union, \$10,000 each; Lancashire, North British & Mercantile, Hamburg-Bremet, and Gnardten \$5.000 each; Western Assurance. North British & Mercantile, Hamburg-Bremen, and Guardian, \$5,000 each; Western Assurance, \$4,500; British American and Queen, \$2,500 each; Transatlantic, \$2,000; total, \$78,700.

New York companies: Hanover, \$11,500; German-American, \$10,000; Howard, \$7,500; Continental, Republic, and Home, \$5,000 each; New York City, \$4,500; Westchester, and the Bowery; \$4,000; Safeguard, Manhattan, Irving, Citizens', Commercial, St. Nicholas, Buffalo-German, Buffalo and Northern, \$2,500 each; Germania, \$2,000 each; total, \$51,000.

Philadelphis companies: Spring Garden, \$14,500; Franklin, Girard, and Delaware Mutual, \$10,000; American, \$11,000; United Firemen's, \$8,500; Sun, \$7,500; County, \$5,000; Mechanics', \$2,500; Fire Association, \$3,500; German and Union, \$2,000 each; Total, \$39,000.

Other State companies: Ætna, \$13,500; Mannfacturers' of Bosion, \$11,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, \$8,000; Phomixof Hartford, \$7,500; Hartford, Orient, National, Bostor Underwriters', \$5,000 each; Newark City, \$2,800; Provident, Washington, Connecticut, Merchants' of Newark, Newark, Granite of Richmond, Security of Connecticut, People's of Miliville, Miliville Mutual, Lancaster, Farmers' of York, \$2,500 each; German of Baltimore, \$3,000—\$22,300 Total—Twenty-eight losers, amount, \$731,000; insurance, \$841,000. AT COFFEEVILLE, MISS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 9.—A special to the Evening Ladger from Coffeeville, Miss., says the usually quiet town of Coffeeville was aroused this morning at 2 o'clock by the cry of fire. At this time the greater portion of the business part of the town is in ashes. The warehouse of W. E. Moring, G. V. Boswell, Astor & Astor, Levy & Kelly, W. A. Bondurant, and F. B. Herron were completely consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It originated in Hartley Hotel. Ernest Hertzog, representing a Boston shoe house, and Harry G. Coltart, the depot agent, both made narrow escapes. The estimated loss on stocks in buildescapes. The estimated loss on stocks in buildings is \$40,000.

The losses were as follows: Astor & Astor,

The losses were as follows: Astor & Astor, dry goods and groceries, \$3,000; uninsured. W. A. Bondurant, dry goods, \$5,000; uninsured. Levy & Kelly, fancy goods, \$9,000; insured for \$2,500 in the Planters', of Mississippi, \$2,000 in the Western, of Toronto. G. V. Boswell, liquors, \$2,500; insured for \$1,000 in Planters', of Mississippi. F. B. Herron, general merchandise, \$3,500; uninsured. James Eskridge, \$1,500, uninsured. W. E. Moring, liquors, \$1,600; uninsured. The botel building, owned by John Collins, \$4,000; uninsured. W. Maleysky, boots and shoes, \$200. Brown & Cs., druggists, \$300.

AT LASALLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LASALLE, Ill., April 9.—At about 12:30 o'clock

fire broke out in the city, which resulted in the destruction of Thomas Gilligan's liverystable, the Eagle Hotel, owned and occupied by Florian Walter, and Michael Clynch's residence and stables. The fire was started by some incendiary in the hay-loft of the livery-stable, and spread so rapidly that six horses perished in the flames, and all the harness was destroyed. But little of the furniture of the hotel was saved, and many of the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. Most of Mr. Clynch's furniture was saved. Insurance on the livery-stable and stock, \$5.500. Two horses and all the carriages were saved. Loss on Marle Hotel and furniture about \$3,500; insurance, \$1,500. Clynch's loss is about \$3,500; insurance, \$2,000. Six fine hogs belonging to the hotel were burned in their pen. flames, and all the harness was destroyed. But

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 224 at 7:20 yesterday morning was caused by a are upon the roof of the two-story frame building No. 8 Rubel street,

AT SUMMIT, MICH. AT SUMMIT, MICH.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 9.—The lumber mill of the Hon. R. G. Horn, at Summit, forty miles north of Bay City, on the Michigan Central, Mackinaw Division, burned to the ground last night. A spark from the smoke-stack is supposed to have been the origin of the fire. The mill had been running about a week. The insurance is \$6,000, which probably covers the loss. No lumber or logs were destroyed.

AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribusts.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 9.—Two frame

houses near the Northwestern round-house, owned Mrs. Olive Doty, were destroyed by fire last night. The contents were saved. Loss about \$1,500; insured in the North America, of Philadelphia, for \$1,200. Thought to have been the work of an incendiary. AT ST. CHARLES, MINN. Winona, Minn., April 9.—The Kendall warehouse at St. Charles, Minn., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$2,800; insured for \$2,000. L. Schnell had 2,000 bushels of wheat in the warehouse, which was insured for \$1,000.

AT MINNEAPOLIS. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.-A fire at East Minneapolis at an early hour this morning destroyed the machine-shops of Bushnell & Hayes; loss. \$25,000; insurance, \$8,500. Frazer & Co.'s sash, doors, and blinds; loss, \$3,800; insurance, \$2,500. I. N. Cone, pump works; loss, \$3,000; no insurance.

# AMUSEMENTS.

"PAUL AND VIRGINIA."

The romantic opera of "Paul and Virginia," by Victor Masse, was given for the first time in Chicago last evening at Hooley's Theatre, by the Hess Troupe, with cast as above. As the production of a new opera is always an event of prime importance, we propose to devote the present notice more to an analysis of the work than to a criticism of its performance,-reserving the latter until its sec ond hearing, on Friday evening.

In making this analysis, we follow the original score, which divides the opera into three acts

and six tableaux,—the performance last evening, owing to the necessity of scenic changes, being in five. The poem is a paraphrase of St. Pierre's well-known idylle, by MM. Barrier and Carre, and follows the original very closely, and the music is set by Masse, one of the leading Pro-fessors in the Paris Conservatory, this being his thirteenth opers, and the last and best of the group. His first work—"La Chanteuse Voilee" -was produced in 1850, and from that time antil 1867, he averaged a new opera almost every year,—the most famous of them being "Galathee," "Les Noces de Jeannette," "La Fiancee du Diable," "La Reine Topaze," 'Flor d'Aliza." and "Les Fils du Brigadier.' It was not until 1876—nine years afterward—that "Paul and Virginia" appeared, it having been produced on the 15th of November of that year at the Theatre National Lyrique, under the direction of M. Vizentini, with the following listribution of parts: Paul (tenor), M. Capoul Saint Crois (baritone), M. Melchisedec; Do-mingue (baritone), M. Bouhy; De la Bourdonnais (basso), M. Bonnefoy; Virginie (soprano), Mile. Ritter, sister of Theodore Ritter, the pianist who was here some years ago with Carlotta Patti; Meala (contralto), Mme. Engalli; Mme. De la Tour (mezzo-soprano), Mme. Sallard; arguerite (mezzo-soprano), Mme. Teoni; Un negrillon (the young negro), Mile. Parent. The main points of the story are comprised in he happy life of the two lovers upon the island, in the care of their mothers, the one an exile and the other a voluntary refugee with her fatherless son; the social necessity which compels their separation and the despair of Paul during Virginia's absence; the vision which Paul has of Virginia at a Parisian festivity, persecuted by the attentions of St. Oroiz, who has followed her thither; her rejection of him and declaration of unchanging love for Paul; and her attempted return, shipwreck on the coast of the island, and death. The cusodes, it will be seen and confidence the burned of the coast.

it will be seen, are not only dramatic but readily adapt themselves to lyric treatment.

The opera has eighteen numbers, which we shall glanca at m their order. It abould be stated, by way of preface, that the orchestration is not Masse's, but has been written out from the plano score by Sig. Operti, the conductor of the orchestra. Allowing whatever of credit is due to Sig. Operti for his skill in transcribing from the plano score, still it is a matter of regret that we could not have had the work in its original setting, as Masse derived his principal reputation in this opera for the beauty and finess with which he treated the instrumentstion, not only in the accompaniments, but also in the entr'actes, which are very beantiful, especially the first,—"Le Foret,"—which is a pastoral symphony in itself, worthy of reproduction as a number in our orchestral concerts. The overture is a potpourri of the principal themses in the opera, very vigorously treated,—one of them, which anbecquently reappears in the it will be seen, are not only dramatic but rethe opera, very vigorously treated,—one of them, which subsequently reappears in the Grand Duo, strikingly suggestive of the "Swan Song" in "Lohengrin," and appearing as a mo-tive in the episodes of the passion of the unfor-

Grand Duo, strikingly suggestive of the "Swan Song" in 'Lohengrin," and appearing as a motive in the episodes of the passion of the unfortunate pair.

The first act, like that of "Carmen," is peculiarly marked with local color. The idea of the composer was evidently to draw a musical picture of the life on the lise of France in the last century, and it is marked throughout with what may be called negro music,—not of that rollicking, uncinous style which characterizes our own plantation melody, as it has been illustrated by the Jubilee Singers, but music of a higher type, though marked by the same abrupt rhythms and sudden transitions from minor to major. This music is assigned to Domingo, the slave, to Mea'a, though her numbers are much more dramatic, and to the choruses of the slaves. The opening number is a duet ("Fondly I Recall"), with a characteristic refrain, for Madame De la Tour and Margaret, in which they recall the early years of their children. No. 3 is a very taking song, in the negro style to which we have alluded, for Domingo, in which he pleads with the women not to send Paul, his young master, away. No. 3 is the first duet for Paul and Verginia ("O Jov, O Delight"), which is specially noticeable for its tenderness and beauty of sentiment. No. 4 is a trio for Mada, Paul, and Verginia, in which there is a very pretty solo far the former, as she pleads with the two lovers to save her from the vengeance of her master, from whom she has run away. No. 5 is a song for the young negro, which in the score is a solo, but as arranged by Sig. Operti it is given to the chorus. No. 6 is the Finale, which is quite long. It commences with a scena in which the furious \$5. Croix, struck with the beauty of Virginia, prepares an entertainment for her and ordership slaves to sing and dance. The slaves sing the Bamboula, which is peculiarly tropical in character. It is interrubted, or rather intervoven, with an obligate solo for Meda of an intenselv dramatic character, At the close of the sone Paul and Virginia, whic

the two-story frame building No. 8 Rubel street, owned by Mrs. Hayes, and occupied as a dwelling by James Walsh. Damage, \$5. Cause, sparks from the chimsey.

The alarm from Box 791 at 12:45 vesterday afternoon was caused by some hair catching fire while undergoing a drying process at W. D. Morris' brush factory. No. 173 North Clark street. Damage, nominal.

The alarm from Box 461 at 9:45 yesterday morning was caused by afte upon the roof of the one-story frame-building, No. 204 Augusta street, owned and occapied as a dwelling by Charles Eschard. Damage, nominal. Cause,

No. 13 is another song for Virginia in the best style of the French chanson, and in reality the first florid number of the opera, as it contains quite an elaborate series of cadenzas. No. 14—a pretty little air for Masis—and the finale, a scena, the subject of which is the departure of Virginia—close the act.

The third act opens with No. 15, a characteristic song for Mesis, followed by No. 16, a good quartette, for Masis, followed by No. 16, a good quartette, for Masis, expression to his feelings in a "Letter-Song" (No. 16), which has some pleasing effects, though it is so long as to be monotonous. From melancholy Paul turns to ecstasy, and in a kind of clairvoyant vision (No. 17) sees Virgunia in a richly-furnished salon, in the act of rejecting the attentions of St. Oroiz, and in a reverie murmuring her love for Paul. He bears her song, and replies to it. The effect is decidedly original, though the music is not very striking. The finale of "the Shipwreck" (No. 18) closes the work.

Not withstanding the hard storm which was raging the house was well filled, and, had it been a pleasant evening, there would undoubtedly have been a jam. The audience received the performance with frequent marks of satisfaction, and at times with outbursts of hearty enthusiasm. The trio which closes the first act (as given by the troups) secured the artists two recalls. The Grand Duo also brought Miss Abbott and Mr. Castle out three times, and the applause did not cease until the number was sung again. Miss Abbott also received

recalls. The Grand Duo also brought Miss Abbott and Mr. Castle out three times, and the applanee did not cease until the number was sung again. Miss Abbott also received an enthusiastic encore for her singnag of the "Bird Song." These three numbers will always enjoy pepularity, but the movement of the opera as a whole is tedious. Its musical interest is not sustained. It lacks inspiration. The old saying that what is good is not original, and what is original is not good, apolfes in a certain sense to it. The duet of the second act, which is the great number of the opera, has real fire and "go" in it, but its best work is borrowed from "The Huguenots" and "Lohengrin." It does not strike us as a work which will have long life, though there are numbers which are worthy of the best artists, and which ought to survive on the concert stage. With a large orchestra and chorus and strong artists, and with a stage better adapted for its scenic representation, it would probably have a much more telling effect. It has been mounted, however, very neatly, and the double scene of the last act is very striking and bicturesque. It will be repeated on Friday evening. This evening "Trovatore" will be given.

A very enjoyable evening may be passed at this theatre in witnessing the play, "A Soldier's Trust," in which Mr. George C. Boniface, a well-known and competent actor, appears as Corporal Antoine. It is an interesting story, and well presented by the company supporting the

Sudden changes of the weather often cause pul-monary, bronchial, and assimatic troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irrita-tion, which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Toba CATARRH REMEDIES.

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Hope for the Afflicted-Relief for the Suffering.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Local Pains, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Affections, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spicen, Femaie Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Lack of Strength and Activity. Spasms or Fits, and Nervous, Muscular, and Spinal Affections relieved and cured when every other plaster, liniment, lotion, and electrical appliance fails.

Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they infallibly prevent and cure Ague Pains, Soreness and Weakness, Billious Colic, Affections of the Liver, and prevent Minsmatle and Malarial Diseases. They draw Blood Poisons through the pores by absorption. They vitalize and strengthen the system, and should be worn by all unduly exposed to disease.

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WORLD-PANED

HAS NO EQUAL. The Great Reliever of Pain.

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For Sickness at the Stomach, Neusea or Ses Sickness, Indigestion, and Colie, it will invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SILEGILESSNESS. As a mild stimulant, it will be found a good substitute for wine or apirita. It will rure REFUMATION AND NEURAL GIA

Chas. Goss

& Co.

Announce Unusual Bargains in Camel's Hair Shawls

FILLED AND OPEN CENTRE. And invite inspection of fresh assortments of and a

Spring and Summer SHAWLS,

Carefully selected from first importations, including newest styles in Fabrics, Designs, and Colors, placed at attractive prices.

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Chemises. Drawers, Skirts, Night Gowns.

ALL AT ONE PRICE, 89 CTS.

Among the lot there are Garments worth from \$1 to \$2.50 each. Same Goods in our North Side Store

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Steamers sail every Sciuraly from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for Southampton and Paris at lowest rates.

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Fickets at reduced rates. Sterage, \$25. Drafts of
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BREAK UP CHILLS 30 COLDS.

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Talk Enough to Weary Old Wives and Auctioneers.

The Day as Passed by the Pris oner within the Rat-Hole.

Ex-State's-Attorney Reed Calls to Recount a Personal Experience.

Casual Allusion to the Case of Mr. Nevins in the Menagerie of Despots.

The Skulless and Tube-Hearted of That Body Persist in Imprisoning Him.

on the Militia Bill--Garnishment---The Canal.

THE JAIL

BANGAMON COUNTY JAIL, SPRINGFIELD, III., April 9.—The beauties of Greasy Row are almost obscured this morning by the sheet of falling rain, and the heavy clouds blinking now and then with a sudden electric light startle one and make one pervous, I am beginning t think that life in a dungeon is not such a mo-notonous existence after all. It is wonderful to think what will interest a man in prison. I am fast coming to the conclusion that St. John, Martin Luther, and John Bunyan were not such martyrs after all, notwithstan ils were palaces as compared with mine.

NOT A CALABOOSE IN GALLILES s redolent of noisome smells, and as populous ith all kinds of vermin, and as wholly disacreeable as this "common jail of Sangamon County" in which I am now confined. I be-tieve a Hottentot kraal has more comforts in it than this moldy, time-scarred bastile, and to ords to move slow.

ust called to see a sick man in one of the bringing in with him the smell of the atmosphere in his dripping clothes and ella and hat, and causing little puddles to to the floor under my feet, l sundry big, fat globules of water to fall on my diminutive table from the before-ntioned tile, which has found a perch upon a immediately over my manuscript. I hope amon County will have better accommoda-for the press before the Legislature meets

THIS MORNING JOHN BRADLEY. oky gentleman who was incarcerated last ght on the charge of attempting to kill his ian wife, went over to court and was aded to bati. This circumstance afforded m her subject for serious reflection and com parison. How fortunate for John Bradley that the attempted to kill his wife instead of enter g a contempt for the Legislature!;

A HARD MAN.

Joe Blair, another of my companions was disharged this morning, his term of office having xpired. He was elected by the Court for thirty a charge of vagrancy. When Joe pre-Where are your breeches!" asked Jack.
"Hain't got none," was the reply.

"What became of them?"
"Weil, you see," said Joe, "the boys were having a little fun with me last night, and they ripped up the legs of my pants and tore them up into strings, and by and by there was nothing left of them but the waistband, and there wasn't

much comfort in that and I threw it away."

"The weather is rather cold for that kind of a costume," suggested Jack, surveying the prisonet from head to foot with a grim sort of a

"The h— you do," replied Jack, plously.
"The h— you do," replied Jack, plously.
"Who's going to pay for them?"
"The county," replied the well-posted tramp.
After a great deal of badinage and chaff the prisoner was furnished with a pair of pants. He ras still barefooted.

ras still barefooted.

"Where are your shoes?"

"They have been stolen."

Juck again became exasperated, but finally instituted a thorough search for the missing articles throughout the jall, but without success. The county was finally put to the further expense of furnishing Joe with a pair of shoes, it being the firm conviction of the Jailer that the shoes had escaped through the grating of the window to some confederate outside, to be disposed of for the benefit of the pair.

CHARLET REED'S EXPERIENCE.

CHARLEY REED'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Charles H. Reed called at the jail to-day, CHARLEY REED'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Charles H. Reed called at the jail to-day, and entertained me with a narrative of his own experience in 1807, when he was arrested for contempt for not answering certain questions propounded to him by the House of Representatives. In this case a Smelling Committee had been appointed to investigate the contracts of the Joliet Prison Commissioners, of which Sam Burkmaster and Sam Casey were members. Mr. Reed, who had received some confidential communications from a contractor named Hendricks, was called upon to tell what had been communicated to him concerning the distribution of money by his client, which he refused to do. He was arrested and placed in custody of the Doorkeeper, and confined in a room at the Leiand Hotel. In his case, there was no feeling, and no desire for persecution, and he was thus saved the indignity of being dragged off to a musty jail. He presented a betition for a habeas corpus to the Supreme Court, Justices Lawrence and Breese being upon the bench. The witness was remanded to the custody of the Doorkeeper after a full hearing, and he finally consented to testify. The proceeding attracted much attention at the time, and was the sensation of the day. Mr. Reed still lives.

THE LETTER-CARRIER

Reed still lives.

THE LETTER-CARRIER

this afternoon brought me a bundle of letters from all parts of the country. It looks a little odd to see my letters addressed to the Sangamon County Jail, out doubtless I shall get used to it after a time. Speaker James informed Mr. Charles H. Reed to-day that they were going to keep me in jail until the end of the session if they could. Among the letters was one from an old army commander named J. M. Parker, an attorney-at-law at Marshalltown, Is. Mr. Parker writes: "Without much effort, your Legislature has made an ass of itself. Is legislative chastity so frail a fabric in litinois that it must be protected at all hazards by bolts and bars? Please accept my condolence."

the Hon. A. M. Herrington, Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Lieut.-Gov. Bross, Gen. O. M. Mann, and many others, called at the Jail, besides a number of Assemblymen. It is understood that Barry's Committee will meet at 1 o'clock to-morrow in the Art Gallery of the State-House, at which time Mr. Granger will appear before the Committee, and on which occasion one of his constituents from Lake County will also appear and cross examine him. The evidence will be preserved and embodied in the final report of

the Committee to the House, which will be made

THE JAILERS. AN INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE.

Special Disputch to The Pribune.

REFIELD, Ill., April 9.—In the

Granger, of McHenry, offered the follow In presenting the resolution Mr. Granger said

CONVICTED TO JAIL by a vote of the House, still persists in refus to furnish the name of the person who informed him of the allegation, and also persists in stat-ing that he was told that Granger was the man who had been paid the \$1,500. He wanted no shielding from the facts in the matter, and h The members would confer a personal favor on him, his friends, and the public, by adopting the

HE STILL DEMANDED THE SOURCE OF MR. be put in possession of the same information.
He desired to go on record as demanding a full and complete investigation, and insisting that all the facts be made known. Mr. Bisbec, of Cook, moved to amend by adding, "And that Frank E. Nevins be discharged from further im-

orisonment."

Mr. Granger objected, on the ground that it was due to himself that Nevins should reveal the source of his information. Mr. Bisbee then withdrew his amendment,

only one dissenting vote.

PAT BARRY'S INQUISITORIAL COMMITTEE meet to-morrow noon to hear the statement of Granger, who has finally emerged from obscurity, and admitted that he was the man Nevins was after. He told the writer of these dispatches that he never heard that he was the n Democratic circles in Chicago, and in a certain quarter a week before Nevins got his information. Nevins will be allowed to be present at the interrogation of Granger, and it is quietly hinted that the McHenry statesman will be sub-

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

jected to a cross-examination on behalf of the people that will make his mustache curl at both

THE LOBBY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, April 9.—The corporation railroad lobby began putting in an appearance this morning, in view of the fact that the Rev-enue bills are now betore the Senate, and will come up in the House to-morrow. Gus Her-rington, of Geneva, and Fred Winston, of Chicago, have materialized themselves at the Le-land. Wash Armstrong, of LaSalle, and a number of gentlemen interested in the canal have already arrived, and will do what they can to secure the passage of Senator Whiting's bill for an appropriation of \$50,000. TAXING CORPORATIONS.

The House Revenue Committee met this report favorably on Senate Bill 191, in relation to the assessment of corporations, as follows:

to the assessment of corporations, as follows:

A Bill for an act to amend Sec. 3 and 32 of the
General Revenue law of the State.

Szcriox 1 Beit enacted by the People of the State
of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,
That Sec. 3 of "An act for the assessment of
property, and the levy and collection of tare,"
approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, be
and the same is hereby so amended as to read as

value.

"Second—Every credit for a sum certain, payable either in money or labor, shall be valued at a fair cash value for the sum so payable; if for any property, or for labor or services of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, labor or service.

erty, or for labor or services of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, labor or service.

"Third—Annulties and royalties shall be valued at their present total value.

"Fourth—The capital stock of all companies and associations now or hereafter created under the laws of this state (except those required to be assessed by local Assessors, as bereinsfirer provided, shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to ascertain and determine, respectively, the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchise, over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association. Said Board shall adopt such rules and principles, when so adopted, if not inconsistent with this act, shall be as bluding and of the same effect as if contained in this act, subject, however, to such change, alteration, or amendment as may be found, from time to time, to be necessary by said Board. Provided, that in all cases where the tangible property or capital stock of any company or association is assessed under this act, the shares of capital stock of any such company or association is assessed or taxed in this State. This clause shall not apply to the capital stock, or shares of capital stock, of banks organized under the general banking laws of this State. Provided, further, that companies and associations organized for purely manufacturing purposes, or for printing, or for publishing of newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of stock, shall be assessed by the local Assessors in like manner as the property of individuals is required to be assessed."

Sec. 2. That the thirty-second section of said act is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

"Sec. 32. Banking, bridge, express, ferry, gravel road, gas, insurance, mining, plank road, savings bank, stage, steamboat, street railroad, transportation, turnplke, and all other companies and associations incorporated under the laws of this State other than banks organized under the general banking have of the

CHARLEY REED, one of the witnesses in the McCrea case, came one of the witnesses in the McCrea case, came down this morning, and was very much astonished to learn that the Sergeant-at-Arms had left last night for Chicago to attach him. Charley says he was suppensed while engaged in the Gregg trial, and distinctly told the officer serving the paper that he could not possibly be in Springfield till Wednesday morning.

STARKEY POWELL,

tropp Scott County, made his appearance for the

rom Scott County, made his appearance for the first time after a long absence at the Hot

Springs. was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stout. THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
reported on several bills, full details of which
appeared in Tuesday's Tribune.
SEVERAL PETITIONS

asking that there be no further legislation in the matter of insurance companies were presented by several members.

Two petitions were presented asking for constitutional amendments allowing women to vote on all questions appertaining to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

A large petition from the innabitants of Pittspace, and the pending Militia bill; also a petition from a number of prominent business men in Chicago protesting against any change in the existing laws relating to life insurance.

GAS.

GAS.

The bill for lighting the State-House was made the special order for the 17th.

Mr. Rogers, of McLean, received an anonymous note advising him to continue voting with the Republicans if he wanted any appropriations. The note was read by the Clerk.

The Governor announced that he had signed

ator Bash's Park bill, which passed the House

Tuesday.

Mr. Neff, of Stephenson, introduced a resolution that the House adjourn May 10 size die.

Mr. Morrison, of Morgan, moved to refer to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Herringtou, of Kane, objected, and called for the ayes and noes. The motion was adopted by a vote of 90 to 14.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, McFie's bill to mend the law or the motion was referred.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, McFie's bill to amend the law on tax redemption was referred to the Revenue Committee.

Mr. Crooker offered a bill relating to the Circuit Court of LaSalle County.

Mr. Sherman called up on its passage his bill for paying the First District Appellate Circuit Judges \$7,000, the same as the other Judges of Cook County, the county to pay the difference (\$3,500). After a sharp debate, in which the country members opposed the bill on the source of economy, it was lost.

Listen TO THIS:

The following bills were introduced and referred to the Judicial Department: Repealing Sec. 34 of the Landlord and Tenant act: also Secs. 16 to 33 of the same; amending Secs. 64 and 65 of the Justice act, so that they shall not apply to appeals in foreible detainer; also a bili giving immediate writs and providing that judgment may be entered for damages against sureties; re-enacting Secs. 16 to 33 of the Landlord and Tenant act, but abolishing the right of distress, except as to crops grown and growing.

Mr. Wentworth's Compulsory Education bill was taken up and discussed at length by Messrs.

Mr. Wentworth's Compulsory Education bill was taken up and discussed at length by Messrs. Barry, Taylor, Meier, Chase, Mason. Hopkins, Lovell, Fosbender, and others without action.

Mr. Erhardt's bill prohibiting the employment of children under 12 in mining, manufacturing, and mercantile establishments was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

SENATE. At the opening of the Senate, this morning, Senator Dearborn called up, by unanimous con-sent, House bill 28, which amends the law of garnishment by increasing the amount exempt to \$50. The bill was read a second time, and the following amendment, reported by the Sen-

Provided. Where the debt sought to be recovered was contracted in another State, the debtor or riginal defendant shall be allowed the same extention as is allowed by the laws of the State where the debt was contracted.

Senator McDowell offered an amendment fixing the exemption at \$25. Senator Lee believed a larger exemption than this would be against the interest of the labor-er rather than beneficial, for the reason it would

tend to destroy his credit. Senator Munn made the point that it has been held by some of the courts under the amendment to the law passed in 1877, that there was no exemption whatever now in pro-ceedings by garnishment. He favored the

Senator Fuller took a similar view. Senator De Lany opposed a large exemption. It would be injurious to the poor classes. He characterized the bill as being in the interest of railroad companies. It was merely to prevent them from being troubled with garnishment process. He thought the presence of railroad lobbyists

the presence of railroad lobbyists on the floor of the Senate was the cause of the bill being called up at this time. The speaker may have referred to Fred Winston, Gus Harrington, and Charles H. Reed, who were on the floor.

Senator Hunt favored the reduction.

Senator Hunt favored the reduction.

Senator Dearborn was tired of this talk about bills in the interest of railroads, and bills run by lobbyists. It was a cheap argument. He explained the purpose of the above amendment, saying the residents of neighboring States, where larger exemptions are allowed than here, were now in the habit of sending claims against residents of their own States into this State for collection. Here the attorney would begin a suit against the non-resident debtor by attachment, and serve a railroad company as garnishee, and collect the debt at great cost to the debtor and in the court of a State distant from his own. He wished to know if the Senfrom his own. He wished to know if the Ser ator from Cook (De Lany) called this legislatio in the interest or corporations.

ator from Cook (De Lany) called this legislation in the interest of corporations.

Senator Southworth spoke humorously against these enterprises that had cut up the State by railroads and ruined the country. Why, he said, a few years ago a man could come here to the Legislature, make laws in the forenoon, and in the afternoon could take his gun and go out anywhere within a mile of town and shoot deer and wild game of all kinds. But, alas, the railroads had spoiled all this sport. They had built up too many towns and cities, and filled the State with the affairs of trade and commerce, and ruined the simplicity of those primitive days. He was unanimously against the railroads and the telegraph and the new-fangled civilization they brought.

The previous question was moved, and the Senator Hunna then offered an amendment providing that the amount due at the date of the service of the garnishment process should be the only sum bound by such service. Adopted.

Senator Lee then offered to reduce the exemption to \$30, which was lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading:

ordered to a third reading.

THE JUSTICES.

The Select Committee of Cook County Senators reported in favor of all the Justices whose names have been submitted except Summerfield, Eberhart, Morrison, Waller, Hudsen, and Walsh. These are held for further consideration. A wrangle followed over the question of considering the names thus reported, but they were postponed until Friday. postponed until Friday. EYR AND EAR.

When the Senate met in the afternoon the Appropriation bills were again taken up. The Eye and Ear Infirmary bill, allowing \$45,000 for its expenses for the next two, years passed to a third reading. THE SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM BILL

THE SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM BILL
next appeared. It appropriates, in the aggregate, \$176,000. The item for repairs was reduced \$2,000.

Nearly an hour was consumed in debating the propriety of cutting down the item for improvements \$500, and a call of the roll and of the absentees was demanded on this important question.

Senator Merritt then discovered an unexpended balance of \$24,000 in this institution's treasury, and moved to cut the bill \$15,000. With this for a starter be proceeded to make his usual post-prandial speech on the subject of economy. He wandered away into a lecture on the Legislature and the small amount of business it has done. As this field for remark is very large, he had his time extended when it expired, and continued to berate the General Assembly loud and fervently, saying it was fooling away the time and doing nothing.

Senator McClellan—I would like to ask the Senator who is iooling away the time how?

Senator who is fooling away the time how?

Senator Merritt—I am [laughter]. And with this candid reply he proceeded with his speech. Finally, some one asked him how many persons were not in this asylum from Marion County.

Senator Merritt—Just five.

Senator Johnson—

THERE ÖUGHT TO BE SIX.

When the uproarious laughter which followed this sally subsided, the Senator went but a little further with his speech before he did likewise. Senator Ware opposed the resolution. Senator Callon pushed the discussion into party lines, and charged the Republican party as the source of these expensive establishments. He would support those bills, but deprecated the sad condition in which the State had thus been placed by the Republican party. Senators Mayborne and Hamilition replied to this,—the latter paying his respects very sharply to the Senator from Morgan on the political side of this question, and was greeted with applause when he closed. The amendment was lost, and the bill sent to a third reading. THERE OUGHT TO BE SIX.

THE MILITIA.

DEBATE ON THAT QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The question of the day in the House was the consideration of the Militia bill.

Mr. Hartz offered an amendment abolishing training days, which was promptly voted down.

Mr. Soigg, of Sangamon, presented an amendment prohibiting the appointment of any officer from the civil list of the State, when paid for therein. In advocacy of his amendment Mr. Snigg quoted largely from Shakspeare, and sent up to the Clerk's desk a slip containing Mr. Shaw's indorsement of Palmer's views in 1872 on the operations of the military in Chicago at the time of the big fire. He then pitched into Mr. Thompson's speech, delivered yesterday, and wanted to know why all the prospective candidates for Governorship, Colonelces and Judge Advocate Generalships take such an active interest in the bill. On behalf of the Democracy, he was perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Bosse. Democracy, he was perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the House on the merits of the the decision of the House on the merits of the bill, and then appeal to the people, in whose protection and intelligence he always intended to repose entire confidence. He was suspicious of the measure, for it and its principal defender, evidently Mr. Thompson, of Cook, were ripped the bill for an act to provide for an army of poli-ticians to plunder the State Treasury and curry the State for the Republicans in 1830."

MR. CROOKER, OF LASALLE, State shall receive any pay for any services he nav perform in the militia service. He was not in favor of debarring from the militia any civil servant of the State or any county who may choose to become a member of the I. N. G. The speaker, by immensity of the stomach, was mfitted for militia duty, and the gentleman from Sangamon (Mr. Snigg) was likewise ex-

The substitute was adopted. MR. ROBINSON, OF FULTON. cians, and men shall receive the same pay as the same grades in the United States Army while same grades in the United States Army while engaged in quelling insurrection or riot. This would reduce the contemplated pay of \$1 per day to \$13 per month.

Mr. Ranney, of Woodford, was opposed to the substitute, for the reason that \$1 a day was little enough to pay a man taken from his business to protect the property and life of the citizen.

citizen.

Mr. Robison said that, under the provisions of the act, it would cost \$8,000 for every day the army io alged in a drill or parade. The annual encampment would cost \$24,000. Under the bill it would cost the State \$150,000 per year.

Mr. Lovell, of Kane, favored the \$1 per day, and suggested that the gentleman from Kane (Robison) had strained his construction of the bill.

bill.

Mr. Robison wanted to know if it was worse
to walk around for \$13 per month than it was
to fight five years for the same money.

Mr. Lovell—The case is a different one.

AT LAST. The Chair protested against the frequency of speeches, as it would take two months to hear them all.

Mr. Hartz, of Logan, spoke in favor of Mr. Cobison's appendix of the company of the dobison's amendment. Mr. Sherman offered a substitute, providin Mr. Sherman offered a substitute, providing that the millitia receive pay only for days engaged in parade, encampment, or active duty.

Mr. Robison wanted to know if the State was to be compelled to pay \$60,000 a year for paradis and encampments.

Mr. Wilson, of Cook, stated that the gentleman from Fulton (Robison) had talked more against the bill than any man on the floor. He was on his feet all the time.

Mr. Robison—That is faise, and the gentleman from Cook (Wilson) knows that it is. [Sensation.]

[Sensation.]
The Chair pounded with his little gavel.
Mr. Wilson continued with his speech, and hoped that the gentlemen would cease their talk and pass the bill.
Mr. Robison said he was opposed to SADDLING A MENAGERIE ON THE STATE which would cost from \$60,000 to \$80,000 per

year.

Mr. Sherman wanted to speak once more, but
the Chair ruled him out of order. The same
fate met Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Gross, of Sangamon, was of the opinion that Mr. Sherman's substitute did not go far epough. He thought it ought to be withdrawn and a new one offered covering the whole ground. He wanted no ambiguity on the ques-

The question was then ordered, and the substitute was adopted by a vote of 77 to 62.

Mr. Wilson offered 'an amendment providing that there shall be only four days' service, instead of six, in the annual encampment. Adopted.
Mr. Ewing, of McLean, offered an amendment limiting the payable service to four days, except in time of invasion or insurrection.
Mr. Hartz offered as a substitute to strike out

Sec. 2, Art. 4. The Chair ruled it out of order, as not being

ment providing that Captains of companies be empowered to compel the attendance of the men at all regularly-ordered drills. Mr. Sherman wanted to know if the CAPTAINS COULD USE A CLUB.

CAPTAINS COULD USE A CLUB.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Robison, of Fulton, moved to amend by striking out the provision for regimental and brigade headquarters. Lost.

Mr. Wilson, of Cook, moved to amend the appropriation clause by changing the time from 1881 to 1880. Adopted.

Mr. Robison moved to strike out the \$25,000 sporopriated in addition to the tax-levy.

Mr. Thompson objected, as the whole matter was settled yesterday.

The Chair thought the gentleman from Cook was right, but he did not feel disposed to crowd the geutleman from Fulton, who proceeded to explain his amendment.

Mr. Sherman, of Cook, said the action of yesterday was a compromise.

erday was a compromise.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 77 to 57. Mr. Hartz, of Robinson, moved to amend by providing for the organization of independent companies under certain regulations, which was taken from House bill 712, the minority report.

MEIER, SOCIALIST, OF COOK,
moved to strike ont Secs. 5 and 6, Art. 11, which
prohibits the drill or parade of any armed company not organized under the provisions of the
bill. The speaker regarded the section as a
death-blow to the Lehr und Wehr Verein, the
nucleus of the Socialist army. The amendment
was laid on the table, viva voce, the Communists not being strong enough to demand the
yeas and nays.

The irrepressible Mr. Hartz offered an amendment providing that, in case of any riot above
the diginity of a mob in any town or city, the
Governor, Mayor, Court, Judge, or Sheriff may
call out the militia in the neighborhood to quell
the disturbance, and any officer or member of
the militia who shall refuse to obey shall be
subjected to any punishment a Court-Martial
may order. The inevitable stump speech about
Republican principles followed the amendment.

THE HARTZ.

Mr. Thomas, of Cook, said he was tired ef
Mr. Hartz's speeches and amendments, and the
House had become sick of his iteration and
damnable reiteratior. He moved to table the
amendment, which was lost by a vote of 63 to
72.

Mr. Hopkins thought that the gentleman

72.

Mr. Hopkins thought that the gentleman from Logan (Hartz) was poor Republican. He "out-moss-backed" the "moss-backers" themselves. He hoped that the amendment would

to 58. SWORD-BANDS. Mr. Day offered an amendment providing that all social and benevolent societies should be allowed to wear swords whenever they pleased. Adopted, as were also a couple of minor amendments, when the bill was ordered printed and to a third reading.

The managers of the bill express themselves as satisfied with all the amendments and changes that have been made.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

This important measure came before the House yesterday in the following shape. The amendments above noted have not here been incorporated into the bill, as here printed:

A BILL for an act to provide for the organization of the State Militia, and entitled "The Military Code of Illinois."

ARTICLE I.

LIABILITY AND EXEMPTION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all able-bodied male citizens of this State between the area of 18 and 45 years, except state has are expressly exempted by the laws of the United States, or any State or county officers, or, on account of their profession or employment, are exempted by the Commander-in-Chief, shall be subject to military duty and designated as the Illinois State Militia.

ENROLLMENT.

SEC. 2. When it is necessary to execute the laws.

duty and designated as the Illinois State Militia.

SEC. 2. When it is necessary to execute the laws, supprises insurrection, or repel invasion. or to queil riots, or when a requisition scall be made by the Fresident of the United States for troops, the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, may, by his proclamation, require the enrollment of the militis of the State, or of such portion thereof as may be necessary, and he shall appoint necessary enrolling officers, and prescribe their duties, issuing all proper orders that may be required in the premises. He may designate the place of rendezvous, provide for the organization of the militis into companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, and their equipments, as the case may require. The militis, when called into active service, skill receive the same pay and subsistence as is provided for like troops in the service of the United States.

SEC. 3. The active militia shall be designated as the "Illinois Nativala Gusrd," which shall consist of not more than 8,000 men and officers, to be divided into not more than three (3) brigades, each to be commanded by a Brigadier-General, and shall be recroited by vounteer enlistments. The Commander-in-Chief shall assign all regiments, battalions, and companies to such brigades as he shall think proper. All enlistments therein shall be for five years, and made by aigning enlistment-papers, pregriced by the Adjulant-General, and taking the following oath or afficantion, which may be administered by the enlisting officer, to-writ: "You do solemnly swear (or affican) that you will bear true allegnance to the United States and the State of Illinois, and that you will support the Constitutions thereof; that you will serve the State of Illinois, and that you will support the Constitutions thereof; that you will serve the State of Illinois, and the laws governing the military forces of librarged, or you case to be a citizen thereof; that you will obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and such officer.

commissioned officer, or, in his officer authorized by law to admit Suc. 4. The staff of the Com-shall consist of an Adjutant-Ge-cank of Brigadier-General, who at Chief of Staff, Commissary Gener-master General: an Inspector of General, a General Inspector of Ri-with the rank of Colonel, and su-as he may think proper to apoping

master General: an inspector of Center of General a General inspector of Rine practice, each with she rank of Colonel, and such other officers as he may think proper to appoint. The Adjutant General shall issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Calief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State, and shall keep a record of all officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations, and all of such matters as pertain to the organization of the State Militia and the Illinois Guard, and perform the duties of an Adjutant, Commissary, and Quartermaster General. He shall have charge of the State Arsenal and grounds, and shall receive and Issue all ordnance and ordnance stores and camp and garrison equipage, on the order of the Commander-in-Chief. He may appoint, with the approval of the Governor, a clerk, at a salary of not more than \$800 per annum, and an Ordnance-Sergeant at a salary of not more than \$800 per annum, who shall, nuder the direction of the Adjutant-General, and and assist him in the discharge of this duties. The Adjutant-General, and and assist him in the discharge of the difference of the services the sum of \$2,000 per annum. He shall have charge of and carefully preserve the colors, lags, guidons, and military trophes of war belonging to the State, and shall not allow the same to be loaned out or removed from their proper place of deposit. He shall furnish, at the expense of the State, all proper blank pooks, blanks, and forms, and such military instruction books as shall be approved by the Commander-in-Chief. He shall also on or before the first day of October next preceding the regular session of the General Assembly, make out a full and detailed account of all the transactions of his office, with the expenses of the same for the preceding two years, and such other matters as shall be required by the Governor, and shall also report at such other times as the Governor shall require. He shall reside at the State Capital, and sha

Szc. 5. The Generals of Brigades shall be ap-pointed by the Governor, and shall hold their office until removed by court-martial or resurration. On recommendation of the General of Brigades, the

pointed by the Governor, and shall hold their office until removed by court-martial or resumation. On recommendation of the General of Prizades, the Governor shall appoint and commission the Brizade Staff as follows: Judge-Advocate, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Inspector-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Inspector-General, with rank as Major; Surgeon, with rank as Major; Quartermaster, with rank as Captain; Commissary, with rank as Exptain; and two Aids-de-Camps, with rank as First-Lieutenant.

SEC. 6. A regiment of infantry shall consist of not less than eight nor more than ten companies. A battalion shall consist of not less than two and not more than seven companies. A battalion of less than four companies shall be entitled to a Major, and when it is augmented to four or more companies it shall be entitled to a Lieutenant-Colonel. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of all battalions and regiments shall be elected by the line officers thereof. The Regimental Staff shall consist of a Surgeon, with the rank of Major, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain; Inspector of Riffe Practice, with the rank of Captain; Chaolain, with the rank of Captain; Adjutant, with the rank of Captain; Quartermaster, with the rank of First Eleutenant by the Governor, on recommendation of the Regiment of Commander of a regiment or battalion shall appoint by warrant a Sorgeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Commissary-Sergeant, Hospital-Steward, Color-Sergeant, Commissary-Sergeant, Hospital-Steward, Color-Sergeant, Commissary-Sergeant, Hospital-Steward, Color-Sergeant, Commander of a regiment or battalion shall appoint by warrant a Sorgeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Commissary-Sergeant, Hospital-Steward, Color-Sergeant, Hospital-Steward, Color-Sergeant, Hospital-Steward, Color-Sergeant, Hospital-Steward, Color-Sergeant, Hospital-Steward, Color-Sergeant, Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, The commission of a Lieutenant-Colonel, with the as ame saff officers as a battalion of infantry, with the addition of a Co

rier-Sergeant, and commander as provided for a capain, a proportion of infantry.

SEC. 7. A company shall consist of a Captain, a First-Lieutenant, five Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, and not less than forty and not more than 100 privates and non-commussioned officers.

SEC. 8. A company of cavairy or artillery shall have, in addition to these officers, a Commissary Sergeant, a Quartermaster-Sergeant, Farrier, Sad dier, and Bugler; provided that a company of artillery having more than two guns shall be entitled to an additional Second-Lieutenant, and the Commander thereof shall rank as Major.

ARTICLE IL SECTION 1. Company officers shall be elected be the members of the company, and shall hold the office for three years. All non-commissions officers of companies, on recommendation of the Captain, shall be appointed by the warrant of the Battalion or Regimental Commander. Battalion or Regimental Commander.

SEC. 2. All meetings for the election of officers to fill vacancies shall be ordered by the Brigade Commander. The orders therefor shall be addressed to an officer of his command to preside at such meeting, who shall, at least one week pre-

to fill vacancies shall be ordered by the Bricade Commander. The orders therefor shall be addressed to an officer of his command to preside at such meeting, who shall, at least one week previous thereto, send a notice thereof by mail to each person entitled to vote thereat. The voting shall be by ballot, and a majority of, all votes cast shall be necessary to elect, and the result thereof shall be forthwith returned by the officer presiding through the Regimental or Battailon Commander to the Adjutant-General. If there shall be a failure to elect any officer at two meetings ordered therefor, the Commander-in-Chief may fill the vacancy by direct appointment. If the officer designated to preside at such meeting shall not appear thereat, the senior officer present shall preside.

Sec. 3. An Examining Board of three or more competent officers appointed by the Commander-in-Chief shall convene at such time and places as he shall direct, and examine in military tactics all commissioned officers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who shall be ordered sefore it. The Commander-in-Chief shall give at least one week's notice to all such officers to appear thereat. Said Board shall, in twenty days after such examination, make a detailed report of its result to the Commander-in-Chief, who may revoke appointments of alj officers failing to pass an examination satistactory to said Board. If any officer shall fail to appear for examination, on receiving proper notice, he may be allowed an opportunity for examination shall be re-examined.

Sec. 4. Every company, battalion, and regiment may make by-laws for its government not in conflict with this set. or with general orders or regulations, which shall be binding upon the members.

Sec. 5. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the Illinois National Guard shall is held to duity for the full term of five years, unless regularly discharged for good and sufficient cause by the Commander shall indores thereon. Sec. 7. The organization, equipment, discipli

members of the Illimois National Guard.

ARTICLE III.

EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the Illinois National Guard shall be exempt from jury duty, from payment of road, labor, and head or poll tax of every description during the time he shall hold a commission as officer, or be enrolled as an enisted man in the Illinois National Guard. The uniforms, arms, and equipments of every member of the Illinois National Guard shall be exempt from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt or payment of taxes. The members thereof shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at drills, parades, encampments, and the election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

SECTION 1. The Commander of each regiment, battelion, and battery may order monthly or semimonthly evening drills by the companies of his command, from October to April, inclusive, which shail be deemed regularly ordered drills within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. The Illinois National Guard shall parade for drill not less than three nor more than six days annually by company, battalion, regiment, or brizade, as ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 3. The commanding officer of any encampment or parade may cause taose under his command to perform any field or, camp duty he shall require, and may put under arrest, during such encampment or parade, any member of his command who shall also bey a superior officer, or be guilty of disorderly or unmilitary conduct, and any other, person who shall trespass on the parade or encampment ground, or in any way interrupt or molest the orderly discharge of duty by the members of his command, and he may prohibition by force, if necessary: Provided, however, That notiang herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the regular business shall be situated within said limits before the commencement of said encampment.

ARTICLE V. ARMS AND ARMORIES proval of the Governor, the Quartermsster-General shall issue all necessary ordnance stores; provided, however, that when any arms or munition are delivered to any Commander, he shall execute and deliver to the Adjutant-General a bond, payable to The People of the State of Illinois, in a smitclent amount and with sufficient security, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the proper use of such arms and munition, and the return of the same when requested by the proper officers, in good order, —wear, use and unavoidable loss and damage excepted. All such arms and munitions shall be kept at the company or regimental armory.

SEC. 2. The Inspector-General shall critically inspect, as often as he may deem necessary, every branch connected with the military service, including armories, arsenals, and military storehouses; and he shall report to general headquarters the improvement in discipline and tactical instruction of the Illinois National Ghard. He shall organize the inspector-General's Department, and shall prescribe the rules and regulations for its government, and shall decide upon the necessary biank forms required by his Department, and see that the same are furnished at the proper time.

SEC. 3. The entire Illinois National Guard and all armories, ordnance-stores, and camp-equipage belonging to the State, shall be inspected at least once in each year, under such rules and regulations as may be provided by the Inspector General, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and all the necessary traveling expenses incurred therein shall be paid on requisition in the same manner as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 4. Commanders of regiments, battalions, troops, batteries, or separate companies shall furnish to the Inspector General such information as he may require as to the number and kind of arms, equipments, and military property of the State issued to their respective regiments, bat-

he may require as to the number and kind of arms, equipments, and military property of the State issued to their respective regiments, battalions, troops, batteries, or separate companies; and at the inspection of any armory, arsenal, or military storehouse, if the Inspector-General finds the property which ought to kept therein, or any part of it, missing, injured, unit for use, or deficient in any respect, he shall forthwith report the facts in respect thereto to the Commander-in-Chief.

facts in respect thereto to the Commander-in-Chief.

Szc. 5. In his annual report the Inspector-General shall state what general and field officers have been in command of parades and encampments, what changes of general and field officers have been made, and what degree of improvement has been attained by both officers and men, and whether the general regulations have been observed, together with such other suggestions as he may see fit to make.

Szc. 6. The Brigade Inspectors, whenever required by the Inspector-General, shall report to him the condition of their respective brigades, and shall also, upon his request, report to him upon any matter properly belonging to his department which may require examination, within their respective division or brigade districts. All such reports should be addressed to the Inspector-General, but shall be forwarded through Brigade Commanders.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The General Inspector of Rifle Practice shall have charge of rifle practice throughout the State; shall direct the manner in which the same shall be conducted, and shall report to the Inspector-General.

SEC. 2. The Brigade, Regimental, and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice shall perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice with the approval of the Inspector of Rifle Practice with the approval of the Inspector-General.

SEC. 3. Such Inspector of Rifle Practice shall be paid as is hereinafter prescribed, the same as for camp duty, subject to the approval of the Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief. The expense of procuring and maintaining proper rifle ranges, procuring ammunition, the necessary printing, and all other things deemed proper for the promotion of rifle practice by the Illinois National Guard, shall be paid for from the military fund, on bills of particulars approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTICLE VIL COURTS MARTIAL.

Court Martial for the following offenses: For drunkenness on duty; for neglect of duty; for oppression of any under his command; for disobedience of orders, or any act contrary to the provisions of this act, or for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, or to the prejudice of good order or militure disculsive.

obedience of orders, or any act contrary to the provisions of this act, or for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, or to the prejudice of good order or military discipline.

SEC. 3. For the trial of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, the commanding officer of each brigade shall at such times as shall be necessary appoint a Regimental Court Martial for any regiment, battalion, or company in his brigade, which shall consist of not less than three nor more than five commissioned officers, one of whom shall be a field officer.

SEC. 4. Any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private may be tried by Court Martial for drunkenness on duty; for neglect of duty; for mutiny, or desertion; for disobedience of orders, or for conduct unbecoming a soldier, or to the prejudice of good order or military discipline.

SEC. 5. In all General or Regimental Courts Martial, the arraignment of the accused, the proceedings, trial and record shall conform to the regulations for the discipline of the army of the United States, except as herein otherwise provided, and the sentences of such Courts shall be in accordance with the nature and degree of the offense, and according to established military usage, but shall not extend further in time of pence than dismissing or discharging the officer or soldier, and disqualifying him from holding any military office in the State.

SEC. 6. The Judge Advocate of each brigade shall perform the duties of such office in all Courts Martial in his district. When such Judge Advocate in his place.

SEC. 7. Witnesses for the prosecution and defense may be summoned to attend by subperna signed by the Judge Advocate. Any witness duly summoned who shall fail to appear and testify may be, by warrant of the President of Court, directed to the Sheriff or any Constable, arrested and freated as in like cases before civil courts. The fees of all witnesses shall be the same as allowed in civil cases, to be taxed with the necessary expenses of the Judge Advocate and the Court, by the Pre

ARTICLE VIII.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. All officers of the Illinois National Guard shall receive the same pay provided by law for officers of the United States army of like grade for each day's service white under orders from the Commander-in-Chief. Said payments to be made on roils prescribed by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 2. The enlisted men of the Illinois National Guard shall receive \$1 for each day's service, transportation, and necessary ration at any parade or encampment authorized by law, and in going to and returning from the same, and while under any orders of the Commanderin-Chief or other proper authority for the purposes and in the manner herein provided, and each mounted non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, shall receive in addition to the above, \$2 per day and forage for his horse; and the commander of each battery shall be allowed \$2 per day and forage for each horse necessary for moving the same.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

SECTION 1. The medical staff of the Illinois National Guard shall have charge of that branch of the service, under the supervision of the Surgeon-General.

SEC. 2. A Surgeon in charge in the field or at a camp of instruction may draw on requisition such medical stores and supplies as in his judgment may be needed, and for which he shall account, on forms provided by the Quartermaster-General.

SEC. 3. The Surgeon-General may prescribe the pecossary forms and blanks for the work of his department, and all subordinate Surgeons of the entire Illinois National Guard will over his orders, and report as often as he may prescribe the transactions of their department.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. There shall be levied and collected sannually in each county within this State, at the same time and in the same manner tant all State and county taxes are levied and collected, one-

ARTICTE XI. 100

GENERAL PROVISIONS

approved by the Governor and dra-ltary Fund.

SEC. 4. No military company

AT NIGHT.

ONE MONTH MORE!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 9.—Let the peopled Illinois rejoice. The prospects are that the Legislature, which has been controlled on since its inception by the worst set of law-maintenance. since its inception by the worst set of in-ing pirates and general incompetents, will few weeks come to a close. As mentioned previous dispatch, the early morning to brought down Fred Winston and Gus Herri ton. After breakfast they held a consultation with Senators Dearborn and Merritt and a fer other prominent Democrats of both Hou and the result of their deliberations was that time had arrived when it became neces order a halt and suppress all further attempt at legislative piracy and tax-eating. They taked over the situation with as many of the fahilities as could be reached before the conve both Houses, and arrangements were made for holding a conference this evening at the Label.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER of the House were informed of the movement of the political enemy, and there was a hur ing and a scurrying. As soon as the Ho taken the noon recess, about twenty of the me

in one of the committee-rooms and discussions the situation. They say that I was a grave one, and that the only thing is them to do was to anticipate the Democratthunder. After looking over the bills now pending, they came to the conclusion that no nearest defendable over the same Committee that may be introduced by the Democrats should be referred to the same Committee to the Committee on Rules. This was done to the Committee to the same Committee that might be introduced by the Democrats should be referred to the same Committee The leading Democrats held an informal conference this evening in Senator Dearborn room, and, after talking over the situation, there is not be able to secure an earlier adjournment, which they will endeavor to do. The peple would say, "Amen!" were the Solomb relegate themselves to obscurity. NO NEARER DATE COOLD BE PIXED THAN WAT!

relegate themselves to obscurity.

TO-MORROW

there is not the slightest reason for their islative existence as a body. The present Lep lature is without doubt the laxiest, most recious, and most worthless that ever intested is State. The pigeon-holes in the Clerk's root are filled with blackmailing bills, and, if the most shameful proposition relegate themselves to obscurity. are filled with blackmailing bills, and, if the more be correct, the most shameful proposition for the passage of bills have been of almost and all cocurrence. Bills for the regulation of gas companies, radroads, insurance companies and all sorts of moneyed corporations have been introduced without stint for phiebotomical proposes. Every State institution has had a lobbyists on the floor playing the role of the object of the corruptionists have had their big and greasy palms wide open for any thing that might be dropped. Some of the backed by brokers who claim to be

have had the audacity to dictate terms, have had the audacity to dictate terms, have even gone off on junketing tours for its purpose of getting pointers to be used in the nefarious undertakings. It is proper to reast that, in a majority of cases, they have returned the taxpayers know their duty they will see it that these tax-paters and logislative bids. it that these tax-eaters and legislative his mallers never come back in the capacity of leg

RAILROAD TICKETS.

The Committee to whom was referred the partition for the repeal of the Scalpers' bill had a meeting this afternoon, but, in the absence of the members, no action was the Thompson's Railroad Committee met, and solved to report adversely on the bill require the identification of live-stock shippers at the identification of live-stock shippers at place of shipment, and favorably on the hill lowing sellers of rolling-stock to railroad the have the title to the property vested in the until paid for. This is

a CLEAR CASE OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION in the interest of the United States Rolling Stock Company and one or two car manufacting companies. The advocates of the bill at that it is in the interest of railroads now in thands of Receivers, but any fool knows that creditor can attach anything purchased by our of the Court. The bill is simply to give rolling stock manufacturers who sell on credit a great advantage than others, who may have to make the pay.

THE HOUSE PRINTING COMMITTEE held a brief session, and appointed a subcommittee of three to consolidate three bills are before them on the State printing question. A CLEAR CASE OF SPECIAL LEGIS

before them on the State printing question.

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITS
met this evening, reduced the appropriation the Chester fraud to \$250,000, struck out for the erection of a south wing, and postored the commits and postored the state of the erection of a south wing, and postored the state of the erection of a south wing, and postored the erection of a south wing, and postored the state of the erection of a south wing, and postored the erection of a south wing, and postored the erection of the e

and fire-apparatus for the Jacksonville, and threw out

THE CAN NACRUSA. Ill., April &.
Revised Statutes, paragraph
lows: "Each of said Cana BOME ABUSES PO shall receive \$5 a day for each on page 4 of the State Au will see that the Canal Con charged for the 305 days of each And page 391 of the Revise graph 261, says: "Whoever dand wood order of society by

necessity and charity except not exceeding \$25. Now I not exceeding \$25. Now I of you if it is right for the St Canal Commissioners to wo day, and at the same time n day, and at the same time n day, and at the same time n day. a fine of \$25 for each and ev haps say they do not work on can they help working on the they charge for the 365 days Again, if you will look over Canal Commissioners, you from the Canal Fund their hotel expenses without the the same. And it has been in

on the railroads on free par time charge their railroad Fund as legitimate expense.
of the Canal Commissioners
faced enough to take it as an
his temper when his neighbors
how it is that he can edit a n
ceive a salary of \$1,200 a year
holders, and in the discharge
said editorship he spends at l
of his time, and at the same t
days of the year for the Stat
missioner. It is claimed by
Commissioners that he has the
RIGHT TO INCLUDE

in his report that the membure have to include Sunday their pay from the State Treas tution of the State says the Levislature shall receive \$5 ps easion, and not \$5 per day for employed, as does the law fix tion of Canal Commissioner Commissioners were to be pay \$5 per day for every day of included, why were not the of instead of per diem? Every is knows that the water in the tar least one-third of the yea knows that during that time tion on the canal, and noth speaking, for the Canal Con as regards the canal; but. 18 speaking, for the canal coast cases regards the canal; but, is charge for the 365 days of to \$5 a day for their valuable same is paid out of the State! hotel-bills and railroad-fare the Canal Fund without authority.

Same.

And will you please infor THE TRIBUNE why it is the ceive their per diem from and their other expenses from Again, could not our legislat propriety charge their hotel-tpenses to the State during the Legislature, and would there haw for them to do so as there Commissioners to charge the Canal Fund? ANGELL, OF THE PULLMAN is now doing service to the ating to his own use and be

ating to his own use and benemoney without their consequence tell your readers why who appropriate to their own money without their consent shadow of law for the same the fate of Angell! If Patifrom his neighbor without his raigned forthwith and tried if found guilty, is sent to the a term of years. But if your cian dips his hand into a term of years. But if your cian dips his hand into a term of years. But if your cian dips his hand into a term of years. But if your cian dips his hand into a term of years. But if your cian dips his hand into a term of years. But if your cian dips his hand into a term of his rabedw of iaw apparently respected by the p whom he has robbed, and from the stalled the best societ them for his rascality. Is it people of the State who live canal should be indisposed to people of the State who live canal should be indisposed tions for the improvement river if the money is to be competent and dishonest C unlawful manuer? And have been selected from the competent and missioners been selected froitific men of the State,—men dedge of inland water navigate shown that they have the their own private business in successful manner? Or have as tools to "boost" a class ticians like themselves into pleast one of the Canal Comm

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HE SHOWS THAT IT WILL CO
TO RUN THE CHARITTYEARS AS IT COST IN THE
THE RING AND BUILD
OTHER USEFULKESSES.

CDecial Dispatch to
Springvield, Ill., April
Rich statement

Revised Statutes, paragraph 5, reads as fol-lows: "Each of said Capal Commissioners shall receive \$5 a day for each day employed in tischarge of the duties of his office." And the discharge of the State Auditor's report you elli see that the Canal Commission ed for the 365 days of each and every year. charged for the 300 days of each and every year.

And page 391 of the Revised Statutes, para-graph 201, says: "Whoever disturbs the peace and nood order of society by labor (works of esity and charity excepted) or by any amuseor diversion on Sunday, shall be fined receding \$25." Now I would like to ask of you if it is right for the State to compel her Canal Commissioners to work on the Sabbath a fine of \$25 for each and every time they work haps say they do not work on Sunday, but how can they help working on the Sabbath day when

on the railroads on free passes, and at the same itimate expense. And at least one Fund as legitimate expense. And at least one of the Canal Commissioners has been brazen-faced enough to take it as an insult and show his temper when his neighbors have asked him how it is that he can edit a newspaper and receive a salary of \$1,200 a year from the stock-holders, and in the discharge of the duties of said editorship he spends at least three-fourths of his time, and at the same time can work \$85 days of the year for the State as Canal Commissioner. It is claimed by one of the Canal Commissioners that he has the same

speaking, for the Canai; but nevertheless, they charge for the 365 days of the year at the rate of \$5 a day for their valuable services, and the same is paid out of the State Treasury, and their hotel-bilis and railroad-fare they take from the Canal Fund without authority of law for the

ANGELL, OF THE PULLMAN PALACE-CAR COM-

PANY, is now doing service to the State for approp is now doing service to the State for appropriating to his own use and benefit other people's money without their consent. And will you please tell your readers why our State officers, who appropriate to their own use the people's money without their consent and without the shadow of law for the same, should not share the fate of Angell? If Pat takes a few dollars from his neighbor without his consent, he is arraigned forthwith and tried for the crime, and, if found guilty, is sent to the Penitentiary for a a term of years. But if your high-toned politician dips his hand into the State Treasury or the Canal Fund, and takes therefrom hundreds of dollars of the people's money without their consent and without the shadow of law for the act, he is apparently respected by the people of the State whom he has robbed, and frequently moves in what is called the best society, and is petted by them for his rascality. Is it any wonder the people of the State who live remote from the canal should be indisposed to make appropriations for the improvement of the canal and river if the money is to be squandered by incompetent and dishonest Commissioners in an unlawful manner? And have the Canal Commissioners been selected from among the scientific men of the State,—men of practical knowledge of inland water navigation, men who have shown that they have the capacity to manage shown that they have the capacity to manage their own private business in an intelligent and successful manner? Or have they been selected as tools to "boost" a class of small-fry poli-ticians like themselves into political power? At least one of the Canal Commissioners has

NEVER SHOWN SUFFICIENT ABILITY TO MANAGE HIS OWN PRIVATE AFFAIRS NEVER SHOWN SUFFICIENT ABILITY TO MANAGE
HIS OWN PRIVATE AFFAIRS
in a successful manner, and the 'only qualification he has for the office of Caual Commissioner
is that he is the editor of a very weakly newspaper, and uses that paper to keep in political
power men as incompetent as himself. But, if
concentrated owl wisdom, doubly distilled and
boiled down, is a qualification for Canal Commissioner, and that is the only qualification required, at least one of the Commissioners can
fill the bill to a "charm," and can get a certincate of the entire community in which he lives
that he possesses that trait of character to perfection. And is it not this class of dead-beats
and parasites that is dragging down the Republican party from the high position that it once
occupied in the State and Nation? And will not
the people of the State of Illinois hold the Republican party responsible for the acts of her
State officers who have been elected or appointed to office as Republicans by the Republican party, and who have shown themselves to
be mercenary, dishonest, and incompetent, and
are unworthy, in every sense of the word, to occupy their present official positions?

Now, if the Republican party will not rid itself of these political leeches, will not disown
their acts and mete out to them the punishment
they so richty deserve, it ought to be relegated
to oblivion, as it certainly will be unless it

IMMEDIATE STEPS

to purify itself, and hereafter elect and appoint only men of intelligence, capacity, and honor to fill the official positions in the State. There are many Republicans in the State of Illinois today who are becoming terribly desperate, and are determined not to wear the Republican yoke much longer if the weak, corrupt, and dishonest men of the party are the only ones to be placed in official positions, and thereby bring them (the great mass of the Republican party) into disrepute by the acts of those who have the lion's share of the loaves and fishes, and who are today bringing disgrace on the party they so unjustly represent. The two great political parties in this State are very evenly oblanced in numbers at present, and it behooves the Republican party, if it desires to hold the balance of power in the future, to weed out the unnecessary, incompetent, and corrupt officers that are hovering around the State Treasury like buzzards hover around a dead carcass, and hereafter pay the elected and appointed officers of the State just what the law allows, and no more. Many of the salaries of our elective and appointed officers of the State were fixed when money was not worth near as much as it is at the present time, and when all the products of the farm and the wages of the mechanic were inflated; but as we have now got down to bed-rock, there is no good reason why the salaries of the State officers should not be reduced to correspond with the times. And it is well known there are many offices in the state that are

and prominent among them are the offices of Canal Commissioner, and the office should be abolished at once, and thereby the State saved the per diem fees of the Commissioners, including Sundays, and the unlawful amount they draw from the Canal Fund in the shape of expenses. And if the Legislature does its duty it will order the Attorney-General to prosecute and collect from every thief that has put his hand into the State Treasury, the canal, or any other fund unlawfully. If the Republican party will punish the men that bring disgrace on the party, and disown their unlawful acts, it may be the means of preserving the party in the future in its original purity, and it will then be proof against the assaults of its enemies. But it lets the official thieves go unpardoned, and hereby tacitly acknowledge that they have lone right, it will seal the doom of the party, as it certainly ought to do. ertainly ought to do. MORE ANON.

HE SHOWS THAT IT WILL COST NEARLY AS MUCH

But It Took All Day to Do the Job.

The Various Points which Led to the Re-

Case.

The Case Will Get Pairly Under Way To-Day.

THE FIRST FOUR. The Stevens trial was resumed vesterds norning in the Criminal Court, the attendance of curious humanity, ready to be tickled with anything savoring of sensation and scan-dal, being quite up to that of the previous day, tire day would be consumed in the uninterest-ing process of getting a jury. But the mob didn't know this, and patiently lingered on for that which was not to come until all the prosy liminaries were over, solacing themselves with the hope that, as on the previous day, the process of selecting a jury would be productive On taking his seat on the bench, Judge Rogers, announced that it would take some further time to get the 100 jurors, for whom a special venire

had been issued, only about sixty names having been returned by the Bailiffs. Counsel concluded to wait a few mo Judge Rogers further announced, for the special benefit of the Bar, that he was sitting on trial of this case, and that during the trial he should not listen to any motions of whatso-ever sort, his intention being to devote his entire attention to the trial of the case before him. While counsel were waiting, Judge Pleasants, of the Appellate Court, came in and took his

seat on the bench beside Judge Rogers.

At last a batch of nine candidates for jury honors were called and took their seats in the pillory with the three who were partially taken pillory with the three who were partially taken the previous evening.

Hugo Hoffman, of No. 1320 State street, a jeweler, was the first man to be put through the catechism. He had a fixed and positive opinion, based on what he had heard and read, and it would take evidence to remove it; nevertheless, he thought he could give the defendant a fair trial. He had scruples against the inffiction of the death penaity, however. This settled him, and Mr. Mills challenged him for cause.

S. Livingston, one of the called, was excur by the Court on account of sickness. S. S. Scribner, of No. 226 Ashland avenue S. S. Scribner, of No. 226 Ashland avenue, a merchant, was the next candidate. He had an opinion, but Mr. Mills announced that he would take him and the three jurors who were left in the box the previous evening, Messrs. Anderson, Watson, and Goldbeck.

In response to Mr. Storrs' questions, Mr. Scribner said that the opinion he had formed was decidedly fixed in his mind, and it would require very strong evidence to remove it. In short, he didn't think he could sit as an impartial juror.

ial juror.

Mr. Storrs challenged him for cause.

The next man, W. D. Ogle, was examined Mr. Storrs. He said he fived at Nos. 17 and franklin street, and was a manufacturer

cigars.

"Have you any prejudices against insanity as a defense in criminal or any other cases?" asked Mr. Storrs.

"I think a person hadn't ought to be held ac-"I think a person hadn't ought to be held accountable for what they do when they don't know what they are doing."

"He's struck hard-pan the first time," observed Mr. Storrs. "Made as good a statement of the law-as you could have made if you had read law as long as Mr. Mills or myself. We lawyers acquire a good deal of misinformation sometimes that has to be gotten rid of."

Mr. Mills replied with a sarcastic "Yes."

Mr. Storrs said be would take the four,—Anderson, Watson, Goldbeck, and Ogle.

Mr. Mills also expressed his satisfaction with the quadrilateral.

he quadrilateral. The chosen were then sworn. MILLS TAKES A TURN.

ngaged in the livery business, was challenge by Mr. Mills for cause, inasmuch as he had served on a jury in the Superior Court within four months.

Frederick Henkel, a clothing-dealer at Nos. 45 47 West Madison street, and living at No. 402 West Adams street, came next. He was in-terrogated by Mr. Mills, who passed him tem-

porarily, and then excused Edward Garritty, of No. 89 Chicago avenue, peremptorily. The next comer was John Fenn, saloon-keeper at the corner of Clark and Ohio streets. He was his examination, if he had any opinion as to the case, and responded "slightly." He had read of it and heard about it, and it would take evidence to remove that opinion. His mind, in short, was not impartial. Mr. Mills challenged him for cause. Then he came back to Henkel who admitted that he also had expressed as opinion, based on what he had read in the pa

pers.

The next possible member of the future quadrilateral was J. P. Hollister, a dry-goods clerk, living at No. 168 Clark street. He was apparently acceptable to Mr. Mills, and was passed temporarily.

Mr. William Dewey, an old white-bearded man, living at No. 428 West VanBuren street, was next examined. He said he was employed by H. G. Edwards, carriage manufacturer, Wabash avenue and Jackson street.

Peter Martin was excused for cause. He was exceedingly hard of hearing, and was allowed to take a walk, notwithstanding Trude remarked that, being deaf, he might possibly be able to render a most intelligible verdict.

Mr. Mills accepted, for the time being, George Demicke, hardware dealer at No. 701 State street.

T. B. Myers, collector for Goodrich, the jeweler, was excused by Mr. Mills peremptorily. Williard N. Bruner, real estate agent in the Exchance Building, was the next man, and he, too, left the box on a peremptory challenge by Mr. Mills.

William Rust, a West Madison street birddealer, went the way of all those who had a firm, fixed opinion that it would take evidence to remove. He was challenged for cause.

Daniel O'Brien, of No. 122 Ohio street, late saloon-keeper, was passed by Mr. Mills peremptorily, the fact that the candidate roomed about four doors south of Monroe on Clark street possibly having something to do with his relegation to a back seat.

Louis H. Cox, real estate dealer, living at No. 219 Fremont street, was passed temporarily, but Mr. Mills excused Mr. O'Brien peremptorily.

Michael Ford, an ex-employe in the Water Department, living at No. 198 South Desplaines street, came next. He was satisfactory to Mr. Mills, who accepted him, Demicke, Cox, and Dewey. The next possible member of the future

STORRS GOES TO BAT.
Having secured four, Mr. Mills said to Mr. Storrs "Take them." The latter drew out of Mr. Cox that he had an impression—an opinion—and some prejudices. In reply to State's-Attorney Mills, he said his opinion could be removed by evidence. Mr. Storrs could be removed by evidence. Mr. Storrs didn't think he was competent, and the Court agreed with him. Mr. Dewey was dropped because he was 63—over age. Mr. Demicke, it turned out, had a fixed opinion, and could not be impartial; he was also prejudiced. That settled him. Mr. Ford didn't know when he was born; he was either 60 last September or would be pext September. The defense had the benefit of the doubt. The Court excused another juror because he had the fever and ague.

another juror because he had the fever and ague.

The four having been gotten rid of, Mr. Trude insisted that the prosecution should present another quartette. Mr. Milis urged that the practice was the contrary, and the Court required an "exchange of compliments," as Mr. Storrs called it.

J. Nestor, of No. 10 Brower street, had read The Tribiting account of the murder, believed what was stated, and formed an opinion. He wasn't questioned any further. Michael Doyle, of No. 56 South Franklin street, was in a similar condition mentally, and was therefore released. C. W. Day, a baker, had read the papers, but couldn't say that he had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He had no impression that would interfere with deciding the case fairly.

"Have you any prejudices," asked Mr. Storrs, "against the interposition of insanity in criminal cases?"

"No, sir."

"Have you any organized opinion on the sub-

A Jury Secured in the Stevens

"Yes."

He was passed temporarily.
George H. Van Pelt, a last and die manufacturer, who lives at the Sherman House, had an
emphatic opinion, and Mr. Storrs said, "Good
morving." D. G. Fietcher, of No. 1084 Wabash avenne, had a fixed opinion, and was excused, as was Louis Sass, of No. 765 Carroll
avenue, for the same reason. Nick Kuhnan, of
No. 211 North Clark street, had made up his
mind, on reading the papers, and hadn't
changed it. nind, on reading the papers, and hi hanged it. "Would it take evidence to remove it?"

"No."

"What would change it?"

"I wouldn't change it at all."

The Court—You can retire.

Jerome T. Gouget had read the newspapers and believed them partly, having formed an opinion which he still had: but it wasn't fixed strongly, and he could give Stevens a fair trial.

Mr. Storrs said it was psychologically impossible for a man who had a fixed opinion to be impartial.

Mr. Storrs said it was psychologically impossible for a man who had a fixed opinion to be impartial.

The juror said he would not entertain what he had read as evidence, and, to Mr. Mills, that he had never expressed an opinion as to the newspaper reports. Having drawn out that he had no objection to insanity as a defense, Mr. Storrs passed him temporarily. George Anderson, a sailor, if No. 112 West Lake street, answered Mr. Storrs' questions satisfactorily, and was similarly dealt with. Peter Kessler, of No. 457 State street, thought Stevens was guilty, and said he couldn't give him a fair trial. Mr. Storrs said he might as well go, and he did. A. Quackenbush, of No. 222 North Clark street, was exempted on account of being over age.

The Court permitted another to go because his wife was sick.

E. C. Keatley, of No. 48½ Congress street, and a printer, had an opinion that it would require evidence to remove, yet he thought he could be impartial, and not be influenced by it.

Mr. Storrs challenged him, and also Mr. Gonget, for cause.

A dispute occurred between the lawyers, the statutory provision was read, as was a California case, and at the end of twenty minutes the Court said he was satisfied the two would be fair and impartial jurors, and competent under the statute.

The defense noted an exception, and got rid of the jurors by peremptory challenges.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

The defense noted an exception, and of the jurors by peremptory challenges. A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session Mr. Storrs began the work of filling up the quartette, two being left over. H. A. Smith, a salesman, of No. 43 South May street, hadn't a very decided opinion, still an opinion, made up from other state than those in the newspapers. They would not affect his judgment. That, however, was possible. He would try to be impartial, but he night not be able to be so. The defense cha lenged him for cause, and the Court let him go heard and read about the case and discussed the acts. His opinion was decided.

"How fixed is it?" "Guilty." [Laughter.]
He couldn't try the case as fairly as if he had wever heard anything about it.
"Stand back," said the Court.
J. F. Bradbury, in the cigar business at No. 68

state street, had read and talked about the case formed an opinion, and had it yet. Strong evidence would be required to wipe it out. He would go into the trial prejudiced.

Mr. Storrs thought he "filled the bill," and he left. L. Arata, keeper of a restaurant at

No. 178 North Halsted street, couldn't read the indictment, and that fact settled him, W. K. kee avenue, was a newspaper reader, and be-lieved what he read. His opinion barred him. William Barroth, a flour and feed dealer, of No. 80 North Wells street, was impressed by what he read. He didn't exactly form an he read. He didn't exactly form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Stevens. He had none now. He was passed temporarily. William C. Smith, of No. 441 State street, a druggist, didn't believe all he read. He had not expressed his opinion, which was fixed. He wouldn't undertake to say that he could be impartial. "That will do," said the Court.

Hiram Foliett said he was sick, and asked the Court to accuse him. Court to excuse him.
"Would it hurt you," asked the Court, "to

ment. [Laughter.]

The juror said he was not exactly sick, but was unwell. He didn't feel that he could sit on

"You can go," said his Honor.
Philin Florsheim, boot and shoe maker, of No.

Philip Florsheim, boot and shoe maker, of No. 246 chicago avenue, had a strong opinion, and couldn't be fair.

Mr. Storrs—I guess that is enough.

H. Hanson, of No. 65 Huron street, answered in the same way, and was also released. M. J. Prior, of No. 253 South May, was over 60. A. Garson, of No. 75 Twenty-second street, had made up his mind, and his opinion was fixed to a certain extent. Strong evidence would be required to remove it. This enabled him to spend the evening with his family. John Willard, a contractor, of No. 450 South Union street, had read the newspapers, but not carefully enough to form an opinion. He had none now. He had never heard any discussions about the case, for had be himself talked about it. He had sat on a jury in the County Court last January. That let him out. W. M. Laughlin, who said he was in the real estate business, had an opinion so fixed that he knew what it was. He was doubtful about his impartiality. The prisoner got the benefit of the doubt.

Charles E. issacs, of South Morgan, had formed an opinion, but hadn't expressed it. He would go entirely according to the evidence.

"Could you do that with absolute impartiality, notwithstanding your opinion!"

"Well, human nature is weak."

Mr. Storrs—That is the trouble with human nature.

"Wouldn't your opinion color your judg-

"Wouldn't your opinion color your judgnent?"
"It might."
"But as a fair man you wouldn't be positive

"It might."

"But as a fair man you wouldn't be positive about it?"

"I wouldn't like to."

He didn't think he could be impartial, and was excused.

Eckhart, the caterer, had read a good deal about the case, and had had conversations. He had formed an opinion.

Mr. Storrs—Have you got it with you now?

"I have. It would have some effect in the jury-box. I should be apprehensive that I couldn't do justice to the case."

"Stand back," said the Court.

J. L. Crisp, of No. 335 West Washington street, hadn't lived in the State a year, and the Court advised him that he wasn't a competent juror. He took a walk.

Martin Milan, plumber, living at No. 781 Michigan avenue, had formed an opinion from the newspaper accounts, and thought his mind might be affected by that opinion. He was challenged for cause.

The Court said it seemed as if they were trying not to get a jury.

Mr. Storrs said the great and only object was to get an impartial jury; if it took six months.

Mr. Trude suggested that some of the jurors had business calls.

The Court said the examination had been rather protracted.

Mr. Storrs didn't think that by the defense had been any more protracted than that by the prosecution.

Mr. Storrs didn't think that by the defense had been any more protracted than that by the prosecution.

The Court wouldn't say that one side had been more protracted than the other, but, one thing was certain, that the process was a very protracted one.

F. Taylor, of No. 770 Wafnut street, had a fixed opinion, and was challenged for cause.

George Peet, of No. 175 West Madison street, dealer in teas and coffees, was challenged by the defense peremptorily. He appeared to be a man of unusual intelligence.

William Firman, of No. 447 South Morgan, a locksmith, had served on a jury within six weeks, and the Court directed him to stand aside.

O. F. Schultz, of No. 127 North Wells, was unable to rean the English language understandingly, and the Court said he might go.

Thomas Winkelman, salesman, living at No. 181 West Lake street, had a fixed opinion, and admitted that he couldn't give the defense an impartial trial. The Court remarked that that was pretty emphatic, and told him he might go. Michael Crow, commission merchant at No. 33 West Lake street, said he never had formed an opinion; and his oresent opinion was that he couldn't form a fair opinion because he had never sat on a jury. [Laughter.]

The Court—That's a pretty good recommendation. [Renewed laughter.]

"First-class one," said Mr. Storrs.

Mr. Crow was passed temporarily.

Mr. Baruth was challenged by the defense peremptorily.

Mr. La Le Beau was excused on account of

Mr. J. L. Le Beau was excused on account of sickness.
William G. Denman, a wood-worker, living at No. 34 West Twelfth street, was passed.
"We take them," said Mr. Storrs, and, with an apparent feeling of satisfaction, he turned the quartette, composed of Messrs. Andersou, Day, Denman, and Crow, over to Mr. Mills.

should do.

"Well," said the juror, "one party told me
to tell 'em I knew all about it." [Laughter.]
The Court smiled as he observed that the
"party" would like to see Mr. Crow get off.
The four chosen ones were sworn, and the
work of getting the third and last quartette was
taken up.

M. Buchbinder, a cirar-maker, living at No. 234 Milwaukee avenue; Edward Biatzner, a carpenter, living at No. 103 DeKaib street; J. H. Nolan, the insurance agent; and William Danke, harness-maker, hving at No. 978 Wabash ave-

short. Mr. Mills took the whole lot.

Mr. Storrs subjected Mr. Buchbinder to some close questioning, and drew out of him an admission that he didn't think, on the whole, that he could give the defendant an impartial trial.

The Court told him to stand aside. Mr. Blitzner, on being pressed by Mr. Sto said he would give the prisoner the benefit

the doubt if there was fair show that he was insane. So said Mr. Danke. Mr. Nolan said he had formed, expressed, and still held a very decided opinion, and the Court directed him to step askie.

Henry Wasshauser, of No. 948 North Clark, had read the papers, formed an opinion therefrom, and it would take strong evidence to re-

move it. The Court told him to stand sside. W. A. Nye, ticket-agent for the Grand Trunk Road, had a strong opinion, which it would require strong evidence to remove. He, too, was told to go. mmerfield, of No. 1877 South De

Charles Summerfield, of No. 1877 South Dearborn street, was in precisely the same fix, and the Court told the Clerk to "call another."

R. T. Martin, dealer in pianos and organs, went, off in the same expeditious manner and for the same cause.

P. S. Hudson, of No. 293 Hermitage avenue, also had a strong opinion, which it would require strong evidence to remove. In short, he couldn't give the accused an impartial trial. The Court said he might go.

Christian Hanson, a Milwaukee avenue hotel-keeper, couldn't read, and apparently did not understand English. He was unanimously excused.

understand English. He was unanimously excused.

William Spencer, of No. 22 West Madison street, had a strong opinion, which would prevent his giving the prisoner an impartial trial. He went out.

Richard McDonald, of No. 112 West Madison, met the same fate.

Mr. Blitzner now said he had reflected on the "insanity business," and didn't think he could give the prisoner a fair trial; proof of insanity would have to be very strong. He was excused for cause.

give the prisoner a fair trial; proof of insanity would have to be very strong. He was excused for cause.

N. B. Holden was told to stand aside. He, too, couldn't give the defendant a fair trial.

J. W. Cruger, of No. 97 North Wells street, was similarly discosed of, and for the same reason. Joseph Valeure, a barber, followed in his wake, standing aside for the same reason.

E. H. Williams, an insurance broker, and Joseph Goldenstein, a barber, living at No. 103 North Wells street, were passed temporarily by the defense. O. T. Howard was challenged peremptorily.

Mr. Danke, who had been accepted, now asked to be excused. He had been sick, just recovered, and feared the confinement of the court-room would act upon him injuriously. The Court excused him.

John West had served on a jury in the County Court within the last six months, and was told to stand aside.

Thomas Ryan, of No. 375 West Twelfth street, an express-driver, and Edward Ostwick, a drygoods clerk, were passed temporarily, and then Mr. Trude asked Mr. Williams if he believed a man could become insane regarding the fidelity or infidelity of his wife.

Mr. Trude asked Mr. Williams if he believed a man could become insane regarding the fidelity or infidelity of his wife.

"Never had any experience in that line, mysell," said Mr. Williams. [Laughter.] "I have heard and read of such instances, however, and believe in them."

Mr. Mills subjected this witness to a good feal of questioning, and ascertained that he had feal of questioning, and ascertained that he had

heard and read of such instances, however, and believe in them."

Mr. Mills subjected this witness to a good deal of questioning, and ascertained that he had rooms at a house on South Jefferson street, but had no permanent office. He was challenged peremptorily, as was also Mr. Ostwick a moment later.

Samuel Crooks, a bookkeeper for Smith & Coplin, carriage manufacturers, and James Riley, a capitalist acting for the Michigan Central, were the next comers. They were briefly examined, and Mr. Mills finally said he would take the four—Goldenstein, Ryan, Crooks, and Riley.

Mr. Trade put them through with his stock of questions, they all passed muster, and he finally announced that the defense accepted

Mr. Crooks said he had sat on a jury some Mr. Crooks said he had sat on a jury some time in December, but neither side cared to challenge him, and the twelve jurors thus chosen were duly sworn. They were then cautioned as to the necessity of not conversing with one another during the trial, and were taken in charge by a Bailiff, who will devote his attention to them day and night as long as the case lasts. even watching beside them at night at a neighboring hotel where quarters have been engaged for them. Having received their instructions, an adjournment was taken until this morning. The names of the twelve who are to go through the ordeal of listening to the evidence, the talk, the charge, and then deciding this interesting, and, in all probability, long-drawn-out case, are: J. P. Anderson, Thomas Watson, Charles Kolbeck, W. J. Ogle, C. W. Day, George Anderson, William Denman, Michael Crow. Thomas Ryan, John Goldenstein, Samuel Crooks, and James Riley.

To get them, the entire venire was exhausted. There were twelve peremptory challenges on the part of the prosecution, eight on the part of the prosecution, eight on the part of the defense, and sixty-six altogether for cause. Fourteen were excused by the Court on account of sickness, business, non-residence, etc., and in some few cases those who had been summoned to appear failed to show up.

Return of the Osprey to Victoria.—The Sit-untion in Alaska. Victoria, B. C., April 9.—The British gunboat Osprey arrived this morning from Sitka, where she was relieved on the 3d inst. by the United States ship Alaska. All was quiet at the United States ship Alaska. All was quiet at the time of the Osprey's departure, March 29. Trouble was feared, and Col. Dill, (Collector of the Port, requested the commander of the Osprey to hold the crew in readiness to land the moment the signal was given from shore. The request was complied with, and the crew of the United States revenue steamer Oliver Walcott, lying off the Indian village, also stood to quarters all night, but no occasion arose for to quarters all night, but no occasion arose for their services. It afterwards appeared that a number of Chicat Indians, recently arrived from the north, had been holding a drunken carouse with their friends in the village, during which a quarrel arose, and a Sitka Chief named Anahoots, who is friendly to the whites, and lives within the stockade, was severely wounded. One of his assailants was also badly hurt, and the Chileats threatened to kill Anahoots in retaliation. It was feared that the quarrel might result in a general attack on the whites, on account of their friendly relations with Anahoots. Aside from this no trouble arose during the Osprey's stay at Sitka. the Osprey's stay at Sitka.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

Goshen, Ind., April 9.—The thirty-sixth session of the North Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference convened in this city to-day, Bishop Scott, of Delaware, presiding, who, on account of age and ill-health, will be assisted by Bishop Andrews, of Des Moines, Ia. After the usual services at the opening, C. G. Hudson was elected Secretary, and M. Mahin assistant. The various committees were called, and among the reports was that of the Book Committee, which was received and read. The Book Concern has a net capital of \$1.455,743. The total sales of last year were \$1,836,184, of which about \$82,000 were profits. After transacting considerable business the Doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Andrews. The Conference adjourned until to-morrow at 8.a. in. The Rev. A. E. Mabin delivered a fine and eloquent address in favor of the missionary cause to-night to a large andience.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Special Dismale to The Tribura.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 9.—At a meeting of the Western Nail Association here to day, at which there was a full representation, a resolution was adopted requesting skilled operatives in all the mills belonging to the Association to consent to a reduction of 25 per cent in wages. It is believed this action will result in a strike.

Advices from the coke regions are to the effect that there has been no general strike as yet, but it is thought one will be ordered before long. As it is, several of the works are idle, and great

and operatives, that this condition of thingshhould exist no longer; therefore, Resolved, That, in view of those facts, we sak the skilled operatives in our mills and factories to consent to a reduction in wages to the prices paid in Eastern mills for similar work.

SEED-TIME.

ILLINOIS.

BELVILLE, St. Clair Co., April 9.—The grow winter wheat is looking surprisingly bear in fact, it is so thick and strong that me of our farmers are turning their stock onto their fields. A rabbit can easily nide in any wheat-field in this county. Present prospects

wheat-field in this county. Present prospects are for a tremendous crop.

Succial Disputed to The Frience.

FAIRFIRLD, Wayne Co., April 2.—The prospects for winter wheat in this county are very good. The average is 10 per cent larger than last year. Very little seeding of oats yet. Has been too wet. Have had a big rain, which will put back work three or four dava.

Succial Disputed to The Tribuna.

Danvilla, Ill., April 2.—Prospects for winter wheat were never better in this county. The acreage is larger than last year. But little breaking done for oats on account of wet weather. It has been raining all day, and it will be several days before the farmers can get to work.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

Colles Station, Moultre Co., April 2.—Winter wheat very good. Nearly double the area of last year. Very little old wheat on hand. Large crop of oats going in. Ground in good order.

Corder.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PAYSON, Adams Co., April 9.—Oats all sown. Area increased 5 per cent. Ground in excellent condition to plow. Winter wheat never looked better the first week in April.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUBOTS, Washington Co., April 9.—Winter wheat looks well, and improving. But little wheat on hand. Osts all in. Acreage increased. But little old wheat on hand. Penches all killed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ANNA, Union Co., April 9.—Winter wheat never looked better. Oats are all sown. Ground in good order.

\*\*Executed Dispatch to The Tribuna.

\*\*Farmer City, De Witt Co., April 9.—The last few cold days have damaged the winter wheat

few cold days have damaged the winter w slightly. The weather has been so bad that have been compelled to stop seeding. Flax be sown largely. Old corn and wheat are mo gone forward.

gone forward.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ENFIELD, White Co., April 9.—Ground cold and wet. Winter wheat coming out in good order. But little old wheat on hand. Area of cats will not be increased. Have just com-

order. But inthe one wheat of hance of the process of the process

ELTHAN, Jackson Co., April 9.—Farmers have finished sowing oats. Average crop in. Winter wheat looking very well. But very small amount of old wheat on hand. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. WHITTIBE, Lake Co., April 9.—Snow not gone. Very little sowing done. Peach and cherry buds killed.

cherry buds killed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILES, McCoupin Co., April 2.—Oats all sown.
One-fourth more than last year. Ground in good order. Winter wheat all right.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEWMAN, Douglas Co., April 2.—Winter wheat coming out nicely. Old wheat mostly sown. A few have their oats in.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW COLUMBIA, Massac Co., April 9.—Just finishing up sowing our oats. Ground getting in good order. Very small amount of old wheat left.

KANSAS. GOODRICH, Linn Co., April 9.—Weather cool. More frosts the present week, which have done a great deal of damage to wheat. Fully one-fourth of the wheat-plants are killed. No wheat

fourth of the wheat-plants are killed. No wheat on hand except for bread. A good deal of corn planted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Russell, Russell Co., April 2.—Considering the weather, winter wheat is doing well. The dry weather has put back spring seeding, and but few oats have been sown. Not much of the old wheat left.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SEREMAN CITY, Cherokee Co., April 2.—The demand for flaxseed exceeds the supply. Ground dry and loose. We have had ice five-eighths of an inch thick three nights last week. Enough wheat for home consumption.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PARSONS, Labette Co., April 2.—Dry and cold. Peaches, pears, cherries, and apples killed by the late freeze. Oats all sown, but not coming up well on account of the dryness of the ground. Farmers are now planting corn. We shall plant largely castor-beans this season.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

HIGHLAND, Doniphan Co., April 2.—Winter wheat fair only. Ground very dry. Small acreage of spring wheat. Season cold. Three inches of snow on the 1st.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MEDICINE LODGE, Barbour Co., April 9.—Winter wheat will be only half a crop. Ground very dry. Commenced sowing oats. Very small amount of old wheat in this county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GRANADA, Nemaha Co., April 9.—No rain this spring. Ground very dry. Wheat and oats nearly all sown. No increase in the acreage.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CHESTER, Jefferson Co., April 9.—Winter wheat needs rain. Frosts keep biting it off every week. Oats all in. Ground plows up hard. The late frosts and no rain keep back the grass. Will have to feed until May.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Jacksonviller, Noosho Co., April 9.—Winter wheat suffering from rain. Oats all sown, "Up, and look bad for want of rain. Weather lasfew days cold. Fruit badly injured. Many castor-beans planted. Most of the Corn-ground plowed.

IOWA. Special Disputed to The Tribuna.
Lu Grand, Marshall Co., April 9.—The cold weather has held the grain that was sown in its

weather has held the grain that was sown in its iey embrace for the last two weeks. The ground was in such good order that we think the grain is not materially injured. No plowing yet for corp. No old wheat on hand. General outlook for the season good.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

WATERLOO, Blackhawk Co., April 9.—We fear the weather has been too severe for the early-sown wheat. Some farmers think that the early-sown wheat will have to be re-sown. We have very little old wheat left.

\*\*Expecial Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

Lyons, Crawford Co., April 9.—Spring wheat hardly up yet. One-fourth more sown than usual. No plowing yet for corp. One-fourth of the old wheat on hand. General outlook for the season is very good.

NEBRASKA NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

RED CLOUD, Webster Co., April'9.—Large portion of the small grain sown. The acreage will be increased. The ground has been in good condition up to the present time, but we need rain now. Only enough wheat for seed and bread. But little corn gone out of the county,—all fed up.

Dispersed Disperson to the eventry, and led up.

\*\*Decial Disperson to The Tribune.\*\*

ULTSSES. Butler Co., April 9.—The ground needs rain badly. Very hard to pulverize. Had but little rain since last harvest. The small grain is now all in. Wheat all sold but what we need for home consumption. for home consumption.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna
BLOOMINGTON, Franklin Co., April 9.—Wheat
and cate all sown. Winter wheat not doing
very well on account of no spring rains.

MISSOURI. MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to 2.4 Tribena.

Columbia. Boose Co., April 9.—We have just had a fine shower of rain. The first for two months. Winter wheat has suffered materially from the recent dry weather and freezing. Finished sowing outs. The ground breaks tough and hard.

Boeini Disputch to The Tribuna.

Jameson. Davies Co., April 9.—The winter

WISCONSIN. has been very unfavorable for work for the last two weeks. Plenty of mud. Will not be able to sow much spring wheat this a Sugar-making for the last ten days. No good run of sap.

NEWBURG. Traill Co., April 9.—Fros. deep enough for planting. Just comme sowing wheat and outs. Hope to get in a one-third more than last season.

MINNESOTA has been made the past week with seed The ground still very dry. Lage acreage of will be sown. No surplus of old wheat.

оню. MARIETTA, Washington Co., April 9.—6 still wet. Not much plowing done, except of loam and sandy soil. Winter wheat very properties. Better thanfaverage.

LIBERIAN COLONIZATION.

Special Purposed to The Pribune.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Pennsylva. an active Colonization Society that is do great deal of work in aiding the removal of colored race. Sixty colored emigrants leave New York about June 1 with the expedition to Liberia in the new bark rovia, having excellent account deck. In aid of this movem gives \$2,000. The Rev. H. N. Boney, of Charl-ton, sailed for Liberia last Wednesday by a of Liverpool. He is to take care of the Church which went out last n the Asoor from Charleston being supported by the Baptist freeding South Carolina. J. G. Bryant, from Ling graduate of the Lincoln University, and for past three years a student in the Epise Divinity School in this city, will be ordain June, preparatory to missionary labor in Lin

Letter from Capt. Coffill, of the Bris " Potosi," of Windsor, N. S.



AMUSEMENTS.

EMMA ABBOTT HESS GRAND OPERA

Ompany, and only performance of Verdi's Grand
Opera.

IL TROVATORE;
With Annis Montague ther first appearance). Mrs.
Seguin, Mesers Turner, Ryse, Hell, &c., in the east.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Friday—Special Matinee—THE RUSE OF CASTILE.
Prices—Sec. Soc. and Noc.
Friday Evening—PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Saturday Evening—PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Saturday Evening—PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Monday, April 16. ROSSON AND CRANE as the Two
Dromies in the "Comedy of Errors."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the Greatest of Mos H. M. S. PINAFORE

TWO MORE MATINEES ONLY. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, H. M. S. PINAFORE h its Grand Orchestra and Grand Saflor and Fer Reintive Choruses for only one week more. MONDAY, APRIL 14. EDWIN BOOTH
With the best of drainable talent for support.
Sale of seats begins Thursday. 10th.

M'CORMICK HALL. PORITIVELY INTO IT A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON OF

DENMAN THOMPSON,

JOSHUA WHITCOMB,

With the same Company that supported him thrison weeks in New York City, eight weeks in San Francisoo, four weeks in Boston. New Scenery by Stroag,

Monday—RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION. STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL

RAILROAD COMPANY. DETROIT, Mich., April 7, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, being the eighth day of said month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Atjantic & Pacific Telegraph Co. REMOUTIVE OFFICE, New York, April a, 1979.
The annual meeting of the Succhheiders of the Allande & Patche Talegraph Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1979, at 1p. m. a No. 183.
Broasway, New York, for the poisses of electing Trustees for the ensuing year. The trustee for the company will close at 3 p. m. on Thereday, April 10, and reopen on the morning of Thursday, May 1, 1879.

A. B. GHANDLER, Sec. 7.

The Lake Shore & Michigan . Southern Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the blockholders of this to pay for the election of Directors and the transcet of other appropriate business will be held as the prin all office of the Company in Cervinad, Ohito, on FIRST WEDNESDAY OF MAY NEXT (being the day of said mouth). The poil will be opened at o'clock as m, and closed at 12 o'clock m.
By writer of the Board of Directors.

By writer of the Board of Directors. audi-state of the State House

or an extra building. THE CANAL. To the Editor of The Twibune.

NACRUSA, Ill., April 8.—Page 189 of the

GENERAL PROVISIONS

AT NIGHT. ONE MONTH MORE!

minent Democrats of both Houses,

THE REPUBLICAN LEADS oon recess, about twenty of the mos They say that one, and that the only thing for

was to anticipate the Democratic fter looking over the bills now pend-me to the conclusion that me to the conclusion that

DATE COULD BE PIXED THAN MAY 10

tal adjournment. There were the
pippropriation, Militia, and a few
to be passed, and it would take until
get them through both Houses,
eport, was appointed to introduce
ment resolution, and Morrison, of
was deputized to move its reference
nittee on Rules. This was done
resolution looking to an adjournnittee on Kules. This was done resolution looking to an adjourn-ight be introduced by the Demo-be referred to the same Committee Democrats held an informal con-evening in Senator Dearbora's fter talking over the situation, de-

neer taking over the situation, accept the date mentioned, should be able to secure an earlier adjournment will endeavor to do. The persay "Amen!" were the Solons to the slightest reason for their lea-nce as a body. The present Legis-out doubt the laziest, most rapest worthless that ever intested the igeon-holes in the Clerk's rooms blackmalling bills, and, if the rect, the most shameful propos age of bills have been of almost ce. Bills for the regulation of

s, railroads, insurance companie f moneyed corporations have been thout stint for phiebetomical pur-

State institution has had its the floor playing the role of and the corruptionists have held greasy palms wide open for any tht be dropped. Some of them, ters who claim to be WITH THE NEWSPAPERS, audacity to dictate terms e off on junketing tours for the ting pointers to be used in their rtakings. It is proper to remark

rity of cases, they have retui

The end is approaching, and if

ax-eaters and legislative blackome back in the capacity of legi-AILROAD TICKETS.

ee to whom was referred the pepeal of the Scaipers' bill held afternoon, but, in the absence of embers, no action was taken ailroad Committee met, and readversely on the bill requiring a of live-stock shippers at the at, and favorably on the bill alof rolling-stock to railroads to the property vested in them. This is

B OF SPECIAL LEGISLAT of the United States Rolling and one or two car manufacture. The advocates of the bill say nterest of railroads now in the the hang the purchased by order the bill is simply to give rolling-ters who sell on credit a greater others, who may have to wait

PRINTING COMMITTEE on, and appointed a sub-com-o consolidate three bills now PPROPRIATION COMMITTEE reduced the appropriation to \$250,000, struck out that a south wing, and postponed hey allowed \$1,600 for repairs

they charge for the 385 days of the year?

Again, if you will look over the report of the Canal Commissioners, you will see they take from the Canal Fund their railroad fare and expenses without the shadow of law for

n bis report that the members of the Legislature have to include Sundays when they draw their pay from the State Treasury. The Constitution of the State says the members of the Legislature shall receive \$5 per day during the session, and not \$5 per day for each day actually employed, as does the law fixing the compensation of Canal Commissioners. If the Canal Commissioners were to be paid at the rate of \$5 per day for every day of the year, Sundays included, why were not the offices made salaried instead of per diem! Every man in the State knows that the water in the canal is frozen solid at least one-third of the year, and every one knows that during that time there is no navigation on the canal, and nothing, comparatively speaking, for the Canal Commissioners to do as regards the canal; but hevertheless, they RIGHT TO INCLUDE SUNDAYS

same.

And will you please inform the readers of The Tribune why it is the Commissioners receive their per diem from the State Treasury and their other expenses from the Canal Fund? Again, could not our legislators with the same propriety charge their hotel-bills and other expenses to the State during the session of the Legislature, and would there not be as much law for them to do so as there is for the Canal Commissioners to charge their expenses to the Canal Fund?

NOTHING BUT POLITICAL SINECURES,

WINES.

By the Twenty-eighth General Assembly.

By the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.

By the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.

respect to appropriations made by any Genera Assembly since the close of the War. The ap-propriations for these institutions are necessarily large, because there are so many unfortu-nates to be cared for, and the capacity of the institutions has been greatly increased.

State, estimating the entire population at 8,000,000, is equivalent to an annual poll-tax of 18% WISCONSIN. THE CHRITY-MACHINE IN THAT STATE.

institutions has been greatly increased during the years 1877-78. The cost to the people

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., April 9.—The annual meeting of the Board of Charities and Reform took place here last evening. There were present Messrs. Elmore, Reed, Giles, and Vivian, Prof. Hoskins being unable to attend. The Board refused the petition of the authorities of Waupacs County asking consent to organize a County Insane Asylum under the provisions of the last Legislature, for the reason that, while the county may have technically complied with the laws, it is not to the interest of the State to enourage the multiplication of small institutions, especially of the capacity for only eight patients especially of the capacity for only eight patients. It was resolved that the members of the Board should junket to the Conference of Charities which meets in Chicago on the 10th of June next. The following resolution was adopted:
We desire to express our hearty sympathy with the family of our late associate, the Rev. H. C. Thiton, now deceased, and to record our high esteem of his superior ability and general qualities as a friend, brother, and philanthropist, one who could rise above all creeds except the one which linked him to a common humanity, in behalf of whose best interests his life was spent.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

KILLED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—The House, by 103 to 96, indefinitely postponed the so-called Pittaburg Riot act. OTHER MATTERS. OTHER MATTERS.
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—In the Senate to-

Harrisburg, Pa., April 9.—In the Senate today an act was passed establishing a State
Board of Health.

In the House a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the charges of alleged attempts at corruption in connection with the
Rlot bill was adopted. An act making provision for the payment of certificates of indebtedness issued issued by the State pursuant to
the act of the Assembly of May 22, 1871, better
known as the Border Claims bill, passed a second reading by a vote of 120 to 36. These
claims, which are for damares sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the Rebellion,
amount to about \$2,600,000.

SINISTER LANGUAGE. Judge Harrington Addresses Maj. Gordon i

Terms.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9 .- To-day Judg Harrington hung upon the track of Maj. Gordo very closely, as if desiring to bring about a meet ing. He stood on the street between the Post-Office and Gordon's law-office for some time after dinner, evidently awaiting the latter's ap pearance. Shortly after 1 o'clock Gordon ap peared at the Post-Office, but, just when a meet

ing was expected, Gordon passed into the building, and was not seen for some time. Judge Harrington waited a few minutes and then went on to his own office. He at once sent a letter, which appeared in the Evening News, addressed to Gordon. After giving the steps of the difficulty thus far, Harrington uses this language:

Now. in view of your declining to accept my last letter, I would like to know what you meant when you stated, in the presence of the Court and spectators, that you were personally reasonable for what you said. You have acted with the braggadocio of a coward who dares not open a "letter addressed to him on a subject matter. I am compelled, in view of your pusillanimity, to brand you in this matter before the public as an infamous, vile sianderer, a liar, and a coward, a disgrace to your species, and a nuisance among mankind.

Here the matter rests, and as both men went home this evening at the usual hour, it is fair to assume that this is the end of this disgraceful affair for the present, at least.

assume that this is the end or affair for the present, at least.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 9.—The City Coun. cil, which is Republican for the first time in years, to-night elected Ed Delancy City Clerk, G. A. Kretlow Chief of Police, and Frank Ware City Attorney. Kretlow is a Democrat, but

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

City Attorney. Kretlow is a Democrat, but was retained for his experience.

Boston, April 9.—A number of representative colored men of this city held a meeting to-night to consider plans for furthering the negro exodus from the South. A Committee was appointed to call a mass-meeting in Faneull Hall at an early day, and arrange for means to transport as many as may be desirous of leaving for new homes in the West.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune\*\*

MILWAUSEE, Wish, April 9.—Gov. William E. Smith and State Treasurer Gunther were in the city to-day en route for Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Interior concerning the Wisconsin school lands. There is a hitch between the State and Federal Governments in reference to these lands, which they will endeavor to adjust.

deavor to adjust.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Grasgow Mo., April 9.—The water in the Missouri River has risen so rapidly to day that the Chicago & Alton transfer-boats are laid up, and freight cannot be transferred for a day or two. A wonderfully heavy rain all over this section. two. A wonderfully heavy rain all over this section.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwauker, April 9.—Late this afternoon John Hesper was arrested on a complaint preferred by Henry Kaurup on behalf of his wife Mary, charging defamation of character of a gross nature. The Kaurups claim damages in the sum of \$5,000. Hesper was required to give bail in the sum of \$500.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwauker, April 9.—At the noon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the former action in relation to renting quarters in the proposed new Mitchell Block was rescinded, and the entire subject of a new Chamber of Commerce referred to the new Board of Directors. Much opposition is manifested to the plan of renting of Mitchell or any one else. The opposition favor the erection of a building on the joint-stock plan.

THE TANNERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The State Tanners Association in annual meeting to-day resolved that: "First, hides must be given to us as near perfect as possible, free from brands, cuts, scores, and grain damage, or, if damaged hides scores, and grain damage, or, if damaged hides are bought at all, it should be done at a much reduced price. Second, tanning and manufacturing ought and must be done in the best possible manner, and the leather handled and sold with great diligence and care, sending as much of our best leather abroad as possible. Third, that all hides sold for No 1 harness purposes should be entirely clear of brands, and all hides having more than one brand be classified as seconds. Fourth, that all hides having more than one brand on a side or branded on ooth sides should be bought as seconds. Fifth, that we recommend our commission merchants, leather-dealers, and tanners to oppose any extension beyond thirty and sixty days."

TO RUN THE CHARITY-RING THE NEXT TWO YEARS AS IT COST IN THE PAST TO BOTH RUN THE RING AND BUILD NEW PALACES, AND OTHER USEFULNESSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The following official statement with respect to the appropria-

jection of the Unlucky Ones.

# THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. William Borge, Dixon, Ill., is at the The Hon. George Douglas, Cedar Rapids, Ias at the Tremont.

The Hon. W. D. Richardson, Springfield, Ill. is domiciled at the Tremont. W. N. Mynter, of St. Thomas, Danish West indies, is at the Sanda House.

Juage B. F. Edwards, Springfield, Ill., is mong the guests of the Pacific. The Hon. S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, registered at the Sherman.

The Hon. George B. Chapman, Eau Claire, is one of the guests of the Sherman. H. P. Ledyard, General Manager of the Mich-gan Central Railroad, is a guest at the Palmer. Samuel Powell, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is a guest of the

A. Kimball, General Superintendent of the hicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is stopping at the Pacific.

J. T. Moulton & Son, elevator builders, of this city, are to construct the new elevator at Detroit, and will begin the work at once. The capacity is to be 650,000 bushels.

The Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts will meet Saturday afternoon, to choose hree new candidates for Justices of the Peace n place of the names rejected by the Governor. L. C. Baker, St. Louis; S. F. Williams, Cin-innati; J. F. Wallack, Indianapolis; and B. Y. Adwig, New York, Division Superintendents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are t the Pacific.

The sale of tickets for Booth will begin to-day at McVicker's box-office. He will play "Ham-et" Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, and 'Richard III." the rest of the week, there being

The temperature vesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madfson street (TRIBUNE sullding), was at 8 a. m., 49 deg.; 10 a. m., 55; 3 m., 51; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 50. Barometer t 8 a. m., 29.36; 8 p. m., 29.98. Willie Rose, 13 years of age, living at No. 81 wenty-fifth street, was run down at 2:30 yeserday atternoon by a butcher-wagon owned by Baruum, corner of Twenty-second street and Vabash avenue, and driven by Joseph Gross, a dislocated ankle was the only injury received.

A team of horses while being changed from me end to another of a Clybourn avenue street ar at the corner of Madison and Clark streets at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, shied and ran away. They collided with street-car No. 37, and also ith a team attached to a coal-wagon, but did a serious damage.

A little miss of easy virtue attempted to commit suicide last evening in one of the houses on the west side of State street, between Van Buren and Harrison. The doctor who attended ber said the girl swallowed a quantity of laudanuut, but she would no doubt recover. Her name, he understood, was Maggie Mc-

r, Mann, Coroners office. I hereby give you ce that Mr. Charls Bansenbach, Notary of fice living No. 508 S. Canal street died by an ence at one o'clock. This dead is occasioned by ing down the steps last night at 12 o'clock in wing of which he got a fracture of the scully shaking of the brain.

orenz Mattern, an employe of the Public rks Department, while at work at 8:30 last ning apon some water-pipe repairs at the ner of Lassile and Michigan streets, under k to cut a piece of pipe in two with a cold-sel. As he was thus employed a chip of the n flew off with great violence and penetrated left eve. Dr. Watson, who attended him, a he will lose the eye. Mattern is 45 years of a, and lives at No, 35 North Market street.

re, and lives at No. 35 North Market street.
Following is the additional list of subscriptons for the Szegedin sufferers: Moritz Tang, \$2; Johan Dedic, \$1; Joseph Hirsh, \$5; H. & L. I. McCormick, \$5; Lappam & atroburry, \$3; E. Esinger, \$1; Fuller, Warn & Co., \$3; Mandel Bros., \$5; Juergens & nderson, \$5; Holton & Hildreth, \$2.50; D. Lamberson, \$2; B. Allen, \$2; Woolner tos., from Peoria, Ill., collected \$250; Charles enroth, \$2.50.

An anknown man riding upon a flat-car on he Rock Island Road at 9 o'clock yesterday norning, when near Thirty-eighth street, was hrown between the cars by the sudden stoping of the truin, and was crushed to death. beceased was about 26 years of age, about meitum height, stoutly built, brown hair, cut hort, amooth face, and was clad in an invisible reen coat, old brown pantaloons, white and yrown striped shirt, white woolen socks, and

heavy laced boots. The body was taken to the Morgue.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Central Pree Dispensary held their regular monthly meeting in the club-room of the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. Mrs. W. L. Brown presided. Dr. Tooker presented a report as to securing Haverly's Theatre for the production of the "Frog Opera." He stated that at the time proposed the theatre could only be secured for the afternoons. As this proposition was not satisfactory the meeting adjourned until Saturday afternoon to give an opportunity for consultation with other theatre managers.

The Fidelity Bank Building will be sold at public auction this forenoon at 11 o'clock, in front of the premises (Randolph street, a few doors east of LaSalle) if the weather is pleasant, but if it is not the sale will take place in Hooley's Theatre. The question has been asked whether the savings bank books, which have been bought up by speculators, would be taken in payment for the property, and several gentlemen who intended to bid for the property informed the Receiver, Dr. Turpin, that if such was the fact they would not do so. The Doctor savs the premises will be sold for cash only. Quite a number of capitalists from other cities are here, and will probably bid at the sale this forenoon.

Judge Otis, the Receiver of the State Savings

and will probably bid at the sale this forenoon.

Judge Otis, the Receiver of the State Savings Institution, expects to declare a dividend of 5 per cent this summer, which will require about \$150,000. This, however, is contingent on the result of the sale of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, which has been ordered by the Federal Court. Prior liens will consume all but about \$600,000 of the purchase-maney. The bank holds bonds of the purchase-maney. The bank holds bonds of the purchase-maney. The bank holds bonds of the purchase-maney are between \$30,000 and \$100,000, which will be the principal source of income toward declaring a dividend. The mortgages of the bank have been reduced from 170 to twenty, which are of but little value. The remaining assets consist mainly of real estate, for which there is little demand.

To-miorrow afternoon the basement of the new

morrow afternoon the basement of the new om-House will be ready for the temporary amodations of the Post-Office. Mr. Palm

To-morrow afternoon the basement of the new Gustom-House will be ready for the temporary accommodations of the Post-Office. Mr. Palmer announces officially that the mails will close an hour earlier Saturday to facilitate the work of moving, which will be prosecuted during the uight. The regular local delivery will be made from the new quarters Sunday morning, and everything will be running smoothly, it is expected, by Mouday. The force of workmen is being diminished daily. Forty painters and carpenters will be relieved Friday. They are employed on the new postal apartments. A plank platform has been laid in front of the new Post-Office quarters in the area between the Clark street front of the building and the fence. The fence has not been torn down, but it probably will be to-day.

The Carnival Heraid, an eight-page daily, to be continued for two weeks under the editorship of Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, will make its first appearance on the opening day of the Authors' Carnival, and it will be an interesting record of current events, connected with the magnificent pageant, presenting also a choice collection of literary matter appurtenant to the excusion. It will be brought out in the best manner, so far as mechanical skill is concerned, and, as part of the great enterprise to raise funds for six of the noble charities of Chicago, it is boped it will receive the most liberal patronage. Any facts in connection with the literary or philanthropic work of Chicago, and all manuscripts for the Heraid, are to be addressed to Mrs. Harbert, Evanston. Subscription 50 cents, for the period of the Carnival, and all advertisements will be received by the Lady Managers at the Exposition Building, or by the business manager at the Evening Journal office. The South Town Board held a regular meeting at their office yesterday afternoon. There were present Justices D'Wolf, wallace, Superrisor Jackson, the bond of the large work of the Supervisor feet was fixed at \$50,000. The new-yellocated Assessor, Collector, and Town Clerk

Justice Foote. The claims of judges of elec-cion for various amounts were referred to the name Committee. Two old claims on superna-nuated orders were committed to Justice Wal-ace for decent burial. The Board then ad-ourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

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AMATEUR AUTOPSY.

A few nights ago Mr. Oughtoo, the druggist, and A. H. Baker, a nurse at the County Hospital, taking advantage of the absence of the Warden and the bookkeeper of the institution, took the keys to the Morgue out of the office, went out to the store-bouse of death, and held high carnival among the lumps of mortal clay therein deposited. The scheme concocted between the two young men was to experiment for the benefit of science—in other words, to play a game of post-mortem examination. They found stretched upon one of the marble slabs the remains of a person by the name of Johnson, who had died three days before of phthisis, or consumption. His wife had been to the Morgue and had refused to bury him, throwing the responsibility of that ceremony upon the managers. The boys ripped open his stomach, carefully examined its contents, inspected the heart, liver, and lungs, sewed him up so that he looked almost as good as new, and then made a partial examination of the head without sawing open the skull, as they did not possess the necessary tools. Warden Mills and his assistant returned at about midnight. The former missed the key to the Morgue from its customary hook, and started out to see what was the matter. On his way he met the two amateur surgeons, whom he questioned closely. The result of the interview was unsatisfactory, and the Warden proceeded to investigate for himself, which led to the discovery of the game. The Hospital Committee sat down upon the druggist, making a vacuum, and the grip-sack and Indian clubs of the nurse are now lying in the office of the Hospital tagged and awaiting the arrival of the expressman, who is expected at an early hour this morning. The body was buried, and the boys will go forth to give the world the benefit of their researches.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Yesterday's Tribunz contained a copy of the bill passed by the Legislature on the previous day giving power to Park Commissioners to regulate, control, and improve streets leading to parks. This bill was introduced by Senator Bash for the purpose of including Michigan avenue in the boulevard system in order that that thoroughfare might be suitably improved and reserved exclusively for carriages and other pleasure vehicles. If signed by the Governor it becomes a law.

In order to ascertain what action, if any, the South-Park Board had taken, or would take, in the matter, a reporter called yesterday afternoon upon Commissioners Price and Walshe. They both said that so far as the Board was concerned not the slightest move had been made, nor was there likely to be any action at present. Mr. Price had his doubts as to the constitutionality of the measure, thinking that it was a question whether the Legislature could take away the rights of the city in the streets within its limits and transfer them to the Park Board. Even if the bill becomes a law and was sustained, he thought the first move in the matter would have to be made by the city. As to other features of the matter, he knew nothing. The bill had not been advocated or opposed by the Board, and, so far as he knew, that body was not particularly interested in the matter.

If the proposed improvement is made it will be for the benefit of pleasure drivers, and there was considerable talk on the subject among horsemen and road-riders yesterday. The general impression seemed to be that in case Michigan avenue was improved all that was needed was a covering of Joliet gravel, properly screened, over the present road-bed. There was clay enough in the present mixture to hold the gravel, and for light vehicles a clay and gravel road was the best. From present appearances, however, nothing will be done this summer.

# THE CITY-HALL.

Two cases of scarlet fever were reported yeserday, and one of diphtheria. The connecting of the Crib with the City-Hall by telephone is being talked of.

The Council meets this evening, and will commence the canvass of the vote. Aid. Ryan will this evening lay before the Council notice of his intention to contest the election of Lorenz, and also give his reasons therefor.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1,173.50 from the Collector, \$2,643.13 from the Water Department, and \$258.96 from the Comptroller. The disbursements were about \$2,000

Building permits were yesterday granted to E. K. Rogers to erect two three-story and basement stone front dwellings, 55x50 feet, at No. 357 and No. 361 Ontario street, to cost \$7,700; and to Pat Dinan to erect a three-story stone front at No. 258 North Clark street, to cost \$6,000.

A delegation of West Siders, headed by Miles Kehoe, called at the office of Supt. Seavey yesterday to demand that Sergt. Dan Hogan, who resigned several days ago, be reinstated. They say that Hogan was charged with having been drunk on election-day, and this was made a pretense for asking him to resign, whereas he was not drunk but was thounced for other reasons, among which was that he refused to do some dirty work to which he had been assigned. They did not succeed in seeing the Superintend-They did not succeed in seeing the Superintendent, but say that if he does not reinstate him they will appeal to a higher court. Some think that this is but the commencement of the music which is to follow, intended to lead to a falling-out between Seavey and Mr. Harrison's friends.

Ald. Thompson has scarlet fever in his family, and has had for several weeks. Complaint is made that because he is an Alderman the Health Department has departed from the custom of posting the card of warning in his case, etc. To this the Department reply that the usual notice is posted, but inside the door, and they give as a reason for the seeming favoritism that the Alderman lives over a double store, with the entrance between the two, and to have placed the card upon the outside would have injured the business of the stores, etc. The ordinance requiring the posting of the card allows the Health Commissioner to exercise a wide discretion, and he appears to have done it in this case. It requires the card to be posted "upon or near" the injected house, but in placing it upon the inside he thinks he has done all that it requires

GOVERNMENT BUILDING. Marshal Hildrup is still laid up with a sore

The Marshal's office paid out \$1,500 for jury Yesterday \$4,800 worth of the new refunding

The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury yester day amounted to \$89,000.

It was reported yesterday that Judge Blodgett would hear the arguments upon the motion for s new trial in the Gregg case to-day. The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were \$17,719, of which amount spirits contributed \$11.381; tobacco and cigars, \$2,451; beer, \$3,431, and exports, \$10.

There will be a public sale of unclaimed Custom-House goods at the corner of Jackson and Market streets, Wadsworth's United States Bonded Warehouse, at 10 o'clock this morning. Bonded Warehouse, at 10 o'clock this morning. The trial of Eugene M. Hartman in the United States Circuit Court for counterfeiting silver quarter and half dollars was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. It was charged by one of the officers in the case that one of the jurymen was engaged with Hartman in doing some dirty work in the Ticknor divorce case, and that was the reason of the recommendation. As soon as the Hartman case was disposed of, he was released upon his bonds, and the case of George B. Quigg, charged with the same crime, was taken up. George Hoover, who pleaded guilty of the charge of counterfeiting and was sentenced to the County Jail for five months, testified against Quigg, and his testimony consumed fed against Quigg, and his testimony all the afternoon. The case was not at the adjournment of the court.

at the adjournment of the court.

Collector of Customs Smith was in receipt of a circular yesterday morning announcing that arrangements had been fully perfected for the carrying of coin and other Government moneys between the smaller Custom-Houses. This circular, which was signed by Secretary Sherman, called attention to the fact that a contract had been entered into to take effect May 1 between the United States and the Adams Express Company. By the terms of this contract the Express Company agrees to transport the funds for a consideration not mentioned over the following named express lines: Union, United States, Southern, New Jersey, Eastern, United States & Canada, National, Central, American, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Paper money must be transported in packages of \$1,000 or multiplies thereof, and coin in packages of \$500 or multiplies of the same. All service is to be paid for at Washington.

Lender had considerable trouble in retting his bonds signed, as Commissioner Hoyne refused to accept his attorney upon the sureties. Friday, however, L. M. Rothgerber was brought up and prevailed upon to sign his name to the bond. William P. Curtis, another of the bondsmen, gave ball in \$1,000 Tuesday might, Solomon L. Sharp becoming his surety. There seems to be a great deal in this match business, and it appears to be a game that has been played a number of times before. Some irresponsible parties go to South Chicago, set up a cheap match factory, get a worthless bond, and then apply to the Internal Revenue Department for stamps, obtaining a credit for sixty days, and then dispose of the stamps. The Government is just that much out. In the present case, the parties obtained \$23,000 worth of 1-cent match stamps,—enough to stamp all the matches used in seven cities for a year. Shortly afterwards their factory accidently burned down.

# COUNTY MATTERS.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes will neet the second Tuesday in June. The County Treasurer announces himself as now ready to pay all outstanding Court-House

The Committee on Hospital will meet at the nstitution to-day, and receive and inspect the aonthly supplies.

The arguments to quash the indictments in he case of Sydney Myers, the "beehive" banker, will not be had before the next term. Six insane cases are to be tried in the County

Deputy-Sheriff Stacy levied on all that remained of a furniture factory,—5,000 wooden key-holes,—and the owner thereof is anxious to find a purchaser. The condition of the sidewalk in front of the criminal Court building has at last attracted he attention of the Commissioners, and it is to

be torn up and put in proper shape The gas bill of the Criminal Court building was \$437 for March, and the Committee on Juliand Jail Accounts, thinking something wrong, propose to have the meter examined.

The County Clerk complains of the lack of vault-room, and, as there is space in his quarters for more, he will ask the Board to utilize it that his accumulating records may be reasonably safe from fire.

The clerk in charge of naturalization-papers has devised a scheme which will prevent voting on first papers, now so prevalent at elections, no less than twelve instances having occurred in the Seventeenth Ward on the 1st inst. He will hereafter take the address of every applicant, and furnish a list of the names to the Central Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties for distribution among the judges of election. If the latter are honest they can stop the filegal voting entirely.

The Committee on Public Buildings beld a meeting, and, after considering a communication from William McNeil, asking that he be allowed to withdraw his bid for the rotunda. decided to report adversely. "Uncle Billy claims to have made a mistake of \$10,000 in his bid, but it is said he is anxious for a delay on account of a rumor that the new Council is likely to consider the question of dropping the rotunda and substituting a dome. At the time of making the proposal, McNeil furnished a bond in the sum of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of the contract should it be given him. The Board, it will be remembered, accepted his bid, and all that now remains to be done (the contract laving been drawn up) is for the President to sign it. The bond, however, has disappeared. It was supposed to be among the papers in Clerk rilkins' office, but he can't find it, and no one around the building knows anything about it. In view of this fact, and McNiel's wish to withdraw, it is not unlikely that there will be litigation. The Committee on Public Buildings beld a

# CRIMINAL.

R. W. Schmidt, a young watchmaker who came to this city last week from Elgin, and was robbed of \$35 at the Transit House on Clark street near Jackson, is wanted at the Armory fellow who stole his money, was yesterday ar-rested by Detectives Wiley and Murnane.

Edward Norton and H. M. Norton, the men bers of the firm of Norton Bros., tin and japanned ware manufacturers, corner of South Water and River streets, were before Justice Foote yesterday charged with interfering with Constable Mooney in the serving of an execution upon goods in their establishment. The case was continued till April 11 under bonds of \$800

An owner is wanted at the Armory for an overcoat somewat work, when was yesterday found in the possession of two notorious thieves in the clothing line, named John Wilkins and Daniel Kelley, arrested by Officers Steele and Duffy. The former is the fellow who once plundered Engine House No. 10, while the fire laddies were responding to an alarm, and the latter is the pal of Eddie Fox, the coat-thief.

The afternoon of the 3d inst., Miss Jennie Holmes, of No. 398 Superior street, had her pocket picked of a purse containing \$15 cash, as she was coming out of a North Clark street greery. She though: she would be able to recognize the youth whom she suspected of the theft, and yesterday, while looking for him, she found him, and caused his arrest. At the station the boy gave the name of George Hart. He denies the theft, but the lady is positive as to his identity.

E. A. Trask, a real-estate agent, having an office at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, was before Justice Eberbardt yesterday charged with assaulting a man named Gifford with a hammer and driving him out of his (Trask's) office at the point of a revolver. The evidence showed that the allegations were true, and also that Gifford had gone to Trask's office with a revolver in his possession for the purpose of creating a disturbance. Trask was discharged.

John Ritter, the man who was cut Tuesday afternoon at Deiners & Heinschmidt's saloon, No. 681 Blue Island avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, by Charles Krueger, was visited yesterday by a reporter for The Tribune, at his home, No. 225 Thirteenth place. He was found to be very comfortable, and not in the sightest danger. The only inconveniences which he experiences are pains and an inability to masticate his food. His wound across the left temple is a severe one.

left temple is a severe one.

Yesterday two thieves named Charles Metzger and Charles Perry, who have just returned to this city from the Penitentiary, made quite an extensive sneak at No. 116 Monroe street, among apartments sub-let by Mrs. Cornolia Shay. They picked the lock to a room occupied by a Miss Foster, and selected from her wardrobe about \$100 worth of clothing, a gold necklace, locket, and a gold bracelet. They entered several other rooms in a similar manner, until they came to the room occupied by "Con" Shay, hackman. He saw them, and they ran out of the building with such plunder as they had about them, and ran right into the arms of Detectives Slayton and Scott. When searched at the station Miss Foster's jewelry was found in their clothing, also a quantity of other plunder, some picklocks, skeleton-keys, and nippers for turning keys in doors.

Arrests: Sophia Hoff, summoned for the

other blunder, some picklocks, skeleton-keys, and nippers for turning keys in doors.

Arrests: Sophia Hoff, summoned for the fourth time for keeping a saloon without a license at the corner of Chicago avenue and Wesson street; Thomas Burchell, larceny of a pair of \$15 pants from E. Abrahams, of No. 399 Clark street; John W. Nelson and Charles White, two worthless characters who battered in some doors at No. 202 Fourth avenue, because the woman who lives there would not give them money with which to leave town, and also charged with wagrancy by Charles Buchbinder, of No. 457 Clark street, whom they annoyed in a similar manner; Ernest Rohm, threats to kill William Grass, of No. 238 Chicago avenue, because he asked him to pay a flour and feed bill: Charles and August Ambers, Philip Dorr, William Grass, of No. 238 Chicago avenue, because he asked him to pay a flour and feed bill: Charles and August Ambers, Philip Dorr, William Joth, William Knoll, and Otto Guetzke, carpenters working for Louis Klantz, No. 62 to 60 Oak street, who struck for higher wages yesterday, and raised some sort of disturbance because their employer did not accede to their demands.

Justice Sammerfield: James Delapey, alias

cause their employer did not accede to their demands.

Justice Sammerfield: James Delaney, alias Duane, young pickpocket, \$25 fine; John Orcott, 20 years of age, of No. 1590 Indiana avenue, continued to the 11th, as it is thought he is insane; Paul Duprez, Harry Forsyth, and Daniel Grant, vagrants, \$10 fine each; George Gibson, picking the pocket of Mrs. Sadie Allen, \$50 fine; John Callahan, same charge, \$100 fine; John Elliott, larceny of a lot of plumbing tools belonging to Archibald Glass, of No. 148 Church street, \$400 to the Criminal Court; John Gardner, vagrant and thief, \$50 fine. Justice Morrison: Robert B. Elleckson, charged with robbing a small boy of four cents, \$25 fine. Justice Morrison: Robert B. Elleckson, charged with robbing a small boy of four cents, \$25 fine. James Quane, disorderly, sent to the Brothers' Asylum; Henry Ostendori, Frank Miller, vagrants, \$25 fine each; Frank Dubouf, larceny of \$90 from A. Dane, a boarder at No. 813 Blue Island avenue, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Mathew Fisher and Michael Cavanaugh, larceny of a number of flat-irons from Brown Bros. Youndry, corner of Kingsbury and Michiran streets. \$20

each to the Criminal Court; Joseph Kafar, charred with vagrancy and continued to the lith, as it is thought he is one of the two masked men who attempted to rob Lalla's grucery, on Twenty-first street, a few nights ago; James Johnson, who fired three shots at Policemen Danielson and Costello, and was set free by the last Grand Jury, \$2,500 bonds to the Criminal Court. Justice Kanfmann: Henry Weber, larceny of a watch valued at \$50 from his mother's milkman, \$600 to the Criminal Court; A. K. Walters, who tried to prevent a tenant from moving before the reat was paid up, \$500 to the 11th. Edward B. Parsons, who was being held for Constable Barlow of Bradford, Pa., upon a charge of stealing money and dismonds from Mrs. Porter, of that city, was discharged from custody, the prosecution deciling to pay the expense of bringing him back to Bradford.

SAPE BURGLARY.

SAFE BURGLARY. Early resterday morning it was found that during the night safe-blowers had visited the gambling rooms in the rear of the second-story of No. 71 Monroe street, and had successfully blown open the safe and robbed it of \$1.500 cash. A hole was drilled in the door just above the combination lock, and after filling this with powder, or some other explosive substance, a fuse was attached and fired. The door was by no means a heavy one, and the single charge of

powder, or some other explosive substance, a fuse was attached and fired. The door was by no means a heavy one, and the single charge of powder was sufficient to blow it all askew. The cement was scattered all about the room, and the locks, doors, and linings of the safe were curled up by the force of the explosion. How the burglar managed the job so as not to break the windows or jar the building is not known. They evidently came fully propared for the undertaking with jimmies and other tools, in case the powder did not accomplish the purpose. Newspapers of March 30 and April 6, which had contained some of these tools, were left behind upon the floor. The name of Thomas Cody was written in pencil about the edges of each. The money stolen was the bank-roll, or in other words the capital of the faro-bank which is daily run within those walls.

The proprietors are M. C. McDonald, "Ime" Poliak, John Ferris, and "Cap." Rounds. The latter had an ambition to become a full-fiedged gambler, and took charge of the house about seven weeks ago. There was a game in progress until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, after which hour the building was supposed to be under look and key. No one, not even the borter, is allowed to sleep in the place. The burglars either gained entrance by clambering to the second-story windows, or what is more probable, gained access to the front rooms of the house, and then clambered over small wooden partitions into the gaming apartments. McDonald, who claims to lose 40 per cent of the amount stolen, says confidentially that he knows who committed the theft, and that if the money is not returned before long there will be rouble. He will give no names, nor any clew as to who he has fixed upon as the burglars, save that he says the leader of the gang is a man who was connected with verip forgeries in this city in 1868. He does upon as the burgiars, save that he says the leader of the gang is a man who was connected with scrip forgeries in this city in 1868. He does not seem at all worried by the loss, and save it is all right. From which it would appear that the losers of the money do not wish for much police aid in the case, and are perfectly well satisfied that the money will come back. It is known, however, exactly when Chicago safe-blowers began playing practical jokes of this kind.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Clint A. Kram, St. Louis. Oscar Cazalsr, Mancl B. Andersonn, N. Y. E. B. Gridley, Blooming. J. B. Parsons, Clevel B. J. Page, Cinchmatt. B. A. Stone, N. Y. J. K. Barton, Cedsr J. M. Morton, Sun F.

B. A. Stone, N. I. J. R. Barton, Cedar Rsp. PALMER FOUSE.
Timothy Brown, Madison C. B. Steward, LaFayette, J. F. Studebsker, S. Bend. Geo. Blake, Minneapolis. A. M. Thomson, Milwauke H. S. Chase, Boston. R. W. Hyde, Rutland, Vt. Fitz Gilbert, Eau Claire. Jerome Leland, N. Y. E. Stephens, Hartford. R. M. Kelley, Orange, B. F. Bradley, Brooklyn. A. M. Pratt, Bezan, O. S. L. Ellwood, DeKaib, Ill. C.D. Graham, Ft. Wayne, J. L. Whiting, Detroit, John Davis, Denver. G. B. Young, Clinton, is. L. H. Sterne, Sabula, Ia. J. H. Moore, Muskegon.

Charles R. Adams, N. Y. Thos. Balley, San Fran. J. R. Fithian, N. Y. Harmon, Jr. Balte, W. H. VanGrieson, Colo. Thos. M. Hall, Leadville H. Z. Dickinson, N. Y. C. R. Welch, Boulder, Co. C. W. Filmore, Ft. Wayne, F. S. Whitman, Belvider,

MEDDLESOME METEOR

AND INTRUSIVE BLECTRICITY. The lightning which accompanied the rain yesterday evening, or rather what is commonly called a "bolt" of it, created great consternation and caused considerable damage at two of the four corners of South Park avenue and Twenty-fourth street. At the time of the striking, what looked like a large ball of fire was seen to burst in the air, and to this was laid the blame by many. But the "ball" was undoubtedly a meteoric stone. It seemed about as large as an ordinary tumbling-hoop, and was surrounded by what had the appearance of smoke. The report was as loud as that made by a tenpound gun, and the concussion nearly threw one man off his feet. A shower of fragments the streets paned but

into Downer & Bemis' office, and Col. H. C. Nutta' residence opposite, simultaneously, on a telephone wire, setting fire to the former and playing havoc with the glass in the latter. There was a quantity of paint, some carpet, etc., in the second story of the office, and the stuff was burning briskly before the people down-stairs knew anything was wrong. Passers-by on the sidewalk saw the flames, and an alarm was given from Station 124. About \$200 damage was done to the building and furniture, which are insured for \$6,500.—\$3,000 in the Hoffman, of New York, and \$3,500 in the Manufactures', of Bo ston.

New York, and \$5,500 in the Boston.

The electric fluid entered first the library of Col. Nutt, where his was located. The ground wire, as is always the case, was attached to the gas bracket. The lightning, however, instead of finding its way quietly to the earth, went on what might be called a spree, and, in following the gas-pipe, was so reckless that it

in glass within and, apparently, out of its reach. The globes on the chandeliers in the parlors were displaced, and splintered on the carpet; the front window-panes on the first floor were blown into the yard, and the fragments of the transom-light over the door filled the vestibule. In the library the telephone wires were burned off, the walls were blackened in spots, and portions of the plaster were torn off, while the bookcase received a worse shaking-up than an expressman would have given it on moving-day. case received a worse shaking-up than a ex-pressman would have given it on moving-day. Even the goblets on the dinner table in the basement were broken. The crockery along-side was undisturbed, though the cook, in her fright, broke a plate. The gas-meter was ripped up and the gas caught fire, but was quickly put out. A rough estimate of the damage was \$150.

out. A rough estimate of the damage was \$150.

The Colonel and Mrs. Nutt had a very narrow escape. Three minutes before their house was invaded in this summary way, they were talking through the telephone with a friend on the West Side. Mrs. Nutt had just seated herself in the bay window in the adjoining room when she heard the noise, and, as it was, she experienced a shock which she has not yet fully recovered from, her left side—the one next the window, the glass in which was also broken—feeling numb. Some are of opinion that the meteor struck this baywindow,—it seemed to from where they stood, but this was doubtless an optical delusion, since, if it had done so, the house and its inmates would have known of it. Pieces of the meteor which were picked up resembled "clinker," or slug, and, while dark outside, are almost white in the centre. The falling of a meteor and the striking of lightning at the same moment in the same place is of rare occurrence, but such a thing is known to have taken place in the past. Nothing out of the way occurred in any other part of the city.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Baltimore pers state that the modifications of the British restrictions against the importation of American live cattle into London will probably give son live cattle into London will probably give some impetus to shipments from Baltimore this soring. The steamer Juan, now loading for London, will take eighty head, shipped on English secount, and other engagements are under negotiation. Mr. David Thompson, of Chicago, has 120 head of cattle, averaging 1,650 lbs each, at Wilhelm's drove-yard, for shipment on the steamer Eduardo, to sail for Liverpool April 16. The cattle left Chicago April 4 and reached Baltimore April 8 by the Baltimore & Ohlo Railroad in a spiendid condition. Baltimore live stock dealers say they are the finest drove of cattle for the number ever seen in this market. It is expected they will be seen in this market. It is expected they will be sixteen days making the voyage. Five attendants will go with them.

Ladies who wish something superior in the way of flavoring extracts smould purchase Dr. Praces. They have no equals. Always reliable. DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchons cure for irunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer Housekeepers should use the Moth-Proof Carpet Lining. Use only that manufactured of cotton and paper. American Carpet-Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all carpet CITY AFFAIRS.

Possible Appointments by the Incoming Mayor.

A Co-operative Plan for the Organization of the Council.

Difficulties in the Way of Changing th Ward Boundaries.

OFFICE-HUNTING.

The race for place continues to be second only to the speculation with reference to the organ-ization of the new City Council. The petitioncirculators were as busy as ever yesterday manafacturing stock for the junk-dealers, and Mr. Harrison was anxiously inquired after by the long list of seekers for position under him. Of hose who saw him, however, it could not be learned that any pledges or promises were made them, nor yet could it be learned from those supposed to have his ear that he had agreed upon r announced the names of any of his favorites The most that could be gathered which had the emblance of reliability was that John Me-Mahon's application for appointment as Com-missioner of Public Works had been very favorably received, and that in the event of his being elected Mr. Chesbrough would be tendered the osition of City Engineer, which he now holds. selected Mr. Chesbrough would be tendered the position of City Engineer, which he now holds. From the same source it was gleaned that Forsyth's application for Comptroller would not be favorably considered, but, if he persisted for that, a place of less responsibility and importance might be given him, and that Scanian's application for Superintendent of Streets would meet the same fate, but if he renounced all of his isms, and promised to cling only to the Democracy in the future, he might have some show to retain the sinccure position of Sidewalk Inspector. The reporter's informant said a great many other things, but no part of his story was more interesting than his comment upon the impudence of the ordicary apolicant in seeking positions for which they had not the first requisite. He said in this connection what Mr. Harrison has become fully aware of, as also every professional petition-signer, and also every one who has paid the slightest attention to the scramble for the fruits of the Democratic victory. No one knows better than the Mayorelect that men are asking to become Comptroller, his private secretary, Superintendent of Police, Chief of Detectives, and to fill the various other offices in his gift, who are without either social, moral, educational, or even party standing, and who are totally unfit for anything, and would disgrace any administration,—men who have never been able to support themselves, and are as truly public paupers as the veriest vagabond who begs from door to door. Presumption is no name for a majority of them, and it is believed that Mr. Harrison has the good sense to steer clear of them, and that be will do well if he gives them such a wide berth that the seeker after the highest place will miss even the humblest one.

ORGANIZING THE COUNCIL. While this strife is going on upon the outside, here is an internal wrangle that comparatively few know anything about, and no one can pre-dict with any show of correctness what it will end in. The fact of the matter is the sudden transformation of the Democracy of the city

the respectables and the attempt to bury the disreputables causes the old-time howl to go up, and the latter will not down, especially such as have places in the Council. The former are devising and planning to keep uppermost, while the latter naturally want to maintain the hold they have had for years, to dictate how the Council shall be organized, and to parcel out the important Committees so that an office without a salary may be made reasonably profitable in the future as in the past. And here is where the strife comes in, the respectables headed by such men as Ald. Tuley, and the latter by the oppomen as Ald. Tuley, and the latter by the opposite element, and what adds to the confusion is the fact that Mr. Harrison is in symoathy with the former. Mr. Tuley wants to be President of the Council for awhile, and then something else, but the unwashed remember that he deserted them a year ago, and do not take very kindly to him. He is also said to be opposed to a strictly partisan organization of the Council, which they say comes of his ambition for a non-partisan office in the near tuture, and this does not set well with them. On the other hand, they want the regular Democratic caucus, and the swing of things generally, and with such wide differences anything else than harmony may be said to prevail, and what seemed to be victory a few days ago is now scarcely applicable in the Democratic seemed to be victory a lew days ago is now scarcely applicable in the Democratic camp. Lawler and his crowd want the naming of the committees, while the other faction want the same thing,—the one animated by a grasping spirit, and the other by no higher purposes, probably, than the elevation of their party, and with it their own advancement. Out of all of this difference of opinion it is almost impossible to evolve anything, vet those who claim to know and to speak for Mr. Harrison say that he predicts that the organization of the Council will be by the co-operation of the better element of Republicans and Democrats, as it was last year, and that a move of this kind is now on foot to defeat the rabble of both parties as it was then defeated. It is known that he has agreed to exercise the right vested in him

as it was then defeated. It is known that he has agreed to exercise the right vested in him by the city charter to preside at all Council meetings, and that he is also in favor of giving Republicans a proper recognition in making up the committees. Some contend that he has the power to appoint the committees, but this is very questionable; all he can do is to suggest it. Then, again, it is known that some of the Republicans—Smyth, for instance—whom the rabble were relying upon to go into caucus with them will do nothing of the kind, and are favorable to the scheme named, though they have not been approached by any Democrats on the subject. Putting all reports together, and taking into consideration the fact that it is next to impossible for the Democrats to organize as a party in the Council and hang together with any credit to themselves, and, furthermore, the fact that the success of Mr. Harrison depends upon his being surrounded by the better element of both parties, as Mavor Heath has been the past year, the co-operative plan of organization or the supplement as a party most reposable. or both parties, as Mayor Reath has been the past year, the co-operative plan of organization now seems most probable,—not so much as a matter of choice as a matter of necessity. In any event there will be caucuses, but it would not seem that any strictly party caucus will be able to do anything.

any event there will be caucuses, but it would not seem that any strictly party caucus will be able to do anything.

The Republicans are looking quietly on and doing nothing, but unless the programme changes, or the co-operative plan above alluded to is adopted in a few days, they will be found in caucus, and they have the assurance of several Democrats that they will join them rather than go into their party caucus. The Socialists, it is said, will go over to the Republicans, but this is unlikely; certainly they will not be asked to. They have no affection for the Democrats, for the reason that that party has been and is moving with all of its strength to keep certain of their Aldermen out of their seats, and for the further reason that they owe whatever defeats they sustained in the election to them. It is highly probable, then, that if the Democrats do not move the Republicans will, and in any event the rabble will be quietly set down upon. At least, Mr. Harrison promises to be surrounded and sustained by the better element, provided his ambition to be Governor does not lead him into the suares set for him, and provided, too, that he does not sacrifice everything else in his declared determination to be the instrument of the death of Republicanism and the election of a Democratic President in 1880.

A proposition is made by a morning Demo-cratic paper in the interest of Democracy that there should be a redistricting of the city for Aldermen, and a table is published showing the inequality in population of the present wards, some of them having three times as many residents as others. This inequality is true, but the difficulty is to find a remedy for it without running into still greater inconveniences. This subject came up in 1875, after the adoption of the present city charter, when it became necessary to reduce the number of wards from twenty, the then number, to eighteen. It was proposed then to go into a thorough redistricting, but the prop-osition was defeated because of the confusion ostion was detented because of the contraint which it would cause in the election of members of the Legislature, and, to a slight degree, of Congress. So all that was done was to consolidate the old First and Second and Nineteenth

and Twentieth Wards.

The subject was talked of a year ago again but it was then decided to do nothing, insomuci as there would be a census in 1880, and a redis-tributing for members of the Legislature and for Congressmen. The difficulties which lie in the way of changing the ward boundaries at present are two-fold. The first is the fact that, for instance, the territory embraced in the present Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards forms one Senatorial

district. If that territory were so cut the to form parts of four new wards, it would cause considerable confusion at election time. The voting precincts would, of course, have to be laid out with reference to the new ward boundaries. A small patch of the present Thirteenth Ward, while remaining a part of the Fifth Senatorial District, might be annexed to the new Twelfth Ward, and would have to be constituted as a distinct precinet, no matter how smail it might be, since, otherwise, votes would be cast at one and the same precinct for Representatives in the Fourth and Fifth Senatorial Districts.

The second great difficulty is the lack of information when it comes to redistricting. The figures taken to prove the present inequality are those furnished by the school census, which show the population by wards and also by school districts, of which there are six on the North Side, six on the South, and about a dozen on the West. This, however, does not furnish the information desired with sufficient minuteness. It is not enough to know that there are 40,000 people in the Fourteenth Ward, and that, therefore, it ought to be divided into two. The thing is to know how the population is distributed, so as to know where the true dividingline is. If the school census had been taken block by block in a systematic way, so that it would be possible from it to tell how many people lived becemen the river, lake, South Branch, and Madison, and how many between the South Branch, the lake, Madison, and Adams, and so on, it would be a very easy matter to divide up the city into eighteen wards of very nearly equal population. But all the information is not at hand. Any division now must be a matter of guess-work, and a number of the members of the Council, who were spoken to on the subject, therefore considered it advisable to postpone the question until the census returns of next year are available, when they can go to work more intelligently.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Fiatist City Central Committee tried to meet last evening at Maskell Hall, but the rain and the effect of making the show even thinner than that presented by the party at the polls one week ago. After sitting around awhile, the faithful and persistent few who weren's

The canvass of the vote for West Town of ficers has not yet been completed, owing to the absence of a number of judges and clerks, absence of a number of judges and clerks, without whose signatures the returns cannot be made complete. The judges of the Fourth and Sixth Precincts of the Seventh Ward, the Fourth Precinct of the Eighth, and the First and Sixth Precincts of the Eighth, and the First and Sixth Precincts of the Eighth, and the First and Sixth Precincts of the Eighth, and the First and Sixth Precincts of the Eighth, and the First and Sixth Precincts of the New Town office this morning without further delay and amend their botchy work of the night following the election. The continued trouble experienced in this canvass ought to be enough to make the Aldermen more careful in the appointment of judges. The work of men who can neither read, write, nor cipher, and, in addition, have not enough of responsibility to attempt to fulfill their sworn duty, is invariably unsatisfactory.

Messrs. Omar Bushnell, W. W. Roberts, and J. T. Majer, the three members of the First Ward Regular Repulican Club who were appointed by the Club at its last meeting to investigate charges against Col. John A. Hunter, Charles L. Easton, and Simeon W. King, met yesterday morning at Mr. Bushnell's office. The three persons against whom the charges were made had been notified that they might be present and put in a defense. Not one of them appeared. A letter was received from Mr. Hunter, who is at Madison, Wis., stating that the Committee had no anthority to investigate him, and bidding the gentlemen go to "where corn is \$2 a bushel." Messrs. Hunter, Easton, and King are members of what is known as the "Straight Republican Club" of the First. Ward, an organization diametrically opposed to the "Regular Republican Club" in which the charges originated. It may be added that the accusations cover alleged misconduct of the past three years, and embrace ballot-box stuffing, conniving at illegal woting at primary elections, selling of political influence, and a general disregard of Republicanism. The Bushnell Committee will now proceed to substantiate the enarges. If possible, and present their report to the Club Saturday night.

A committee of citizens of the Thirteenth Ward who believe that many irregularities were committed in the late election in their ward met last night at the residence of Mr. John O'Callaghan, on Carroll avenue, near Lincoln street, to devise ways and means to bring to light the frauds. There were present Williams. P. B. Shields, Henry McGurren, John O'Callaghan, M. J. Dunne, and Dr. T. B. Drake. Mr. Dunne presided. Before going into the details of their work the Committee decided that they did not desire the publication of their plan of operations lest their efforts should be frustrated by the common enemy, the perpetrators of the frauds. This decision necessitated the withdrawal of the reporter, who had invited himself to the meeting, and honce just what the gentlemen have decided to do is still Messrs. Omar Bushnell, W. W. Roberts,

necessitated the withdrawal of the reporter, who had invited himself to the meeting, and hence just what the gentlemen have decided to do is still unknown. From what was said before the meeting was called to order it was very evident that the alleged frauds consist of the importation of voters from the Twelfth Ward, and the alleged coercion used by the West Division Railway Company in the voting of its employes. Several of the members of the Committee said that they had been told by somebody that that somebody knew positively that men who lived in the Twelfth Ward had voted in the Thirteenth Ward. Others said that certain employes of the railroad corporation aforesaid had stated in their hearing that the Company's "boss hirelings" had told the men generally that they must vote as the Company directed or lose their situations; that the tickets which the Company desired to have voted were kept at the barns and at the points for changing horses, and there given with instructions to the men. Members of the Committee say that the influence of the corporation was used to elect Ald. Thompson, and that if a recount was ordered and the fraudulent ballots thrown out, the said Alderman would find himself left out in the cold. Just how to proceed so as to compel a recount is what the Committee seeks. It is feared that the conductors and drivers who, it is claimed, have said that they were compelled to vote as the Company directed, will be deterred, under penalty of losing employment, from repeating what it is claimed they have said. Then, too, it is feared that Aid. Thompson's friends have been at work stopping up all the avenues that lead to the truth of the allegations, so that an investigation, dyscepsia, nervous prostration, and

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tome, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints.

Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York.

DEATHS.

BEATHS.

RYAN—April 8, Mary J., beloved wife of P. J. Ryan, at the residence of her sister.

Funeral on Thursday the 10th inst., at 9:30, from No. 117 Ontario-st., by carriages to St. Patrick's Church, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

MEHREN—April 9, at 10 s. m., Katy, daughter of C. B. and Anna Mehren, aged 4 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 1538 Butterfield-st., at 1 s. m., April 11.

SMITH—On the 7th inst., of congestion of the lungs, in the 35th year of his age, John S. Snith, a native of Glasgow. Scotland.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 59 West Quincy-st., Thursday Joth, at 10 a. m.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 59 West Quincy-st., Thursday Joth, at 10 a. m.

Funeral two his late residence, No. 50 West Quincy-st., Thursday Joth, at 10 a. m.

Funeral sym his late residence, No. 50 West Quincy-st., Thursday Joth, at 10 a. m.

Funeral sym his late residence, No. 50 West Quincy-st., Thursday Joth, at 10 a. m.

Funeral sym his late residence, No. 10 West Quincy-st., Thursday Joth, at 10 a. m.

EVERYTHING GOES WRONG in the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out order. Constitution, dyspepsia, contamination the blood, imperfect assimilation are certain to essue. But it is easy to prevent these consequence and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter

and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which slimulates the bilitary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder-blade, the nausea, head-aches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sonr odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digrestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and overtension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE C A Exchange for Woman's Work will be as rooms of the Lydian Art Club, southeast and and Washington-sts., this morning at 100 origon THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB WILL
regular mouthly business meeting in
rooms of the Tremont House to-day at 1:30 THE CHAIRMAN OF EVERY BOOTH OF Authors Carnival is requested to meet at a posttion Building Thursday morning at 100 clack.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY CENTRAL COUNTY tee will meet in the club-room of the Grant Citic Hotel, Friday, at 4 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Twentieth opening of Mile nery, Cloaks, etc., TO-DAY April IO. Unusual attractions All are invited.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO. 137 & 139 State-st.

AUCTION SALES. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Nos. 79 and 81 State-st Thursday Morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock Entire Furniture and Carpe Large Marble-Front Dwellings, of 42 Room moved to large Double Stores, 79 & 81 State-n.

ONE ELEGANT PIANO

Friday Morning, April 11, at 10 o'ch

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Buréaus, Wastands. A splendid line of New and Used Brussel, quet, Wool, and Hemp Carpets, Mattresses, Bedin General Merchandise, Crockery and Glassware, &t.

The entire outfit from two dwellings will be sold scluding everything usually found in a first-clear denoe.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolbb-s BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Thursday, April 10, 9:30 a. m. TRADE SALE

Crockery& Glassware A FULL LINE. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

W.G. Ware, Brown and Yellow Wars, a full assortment of Glassware, Decorate Toilet Sets, &c. Goods packed for country Merchanta. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auetle

SPECIAL SECOND-HAND

In our salesrooms, 80 and 82 Wabasher, the contents of a Hotel, consisting in ma of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Lounges, Capets, Book-Cases, Sideboards, W. S. Erreaus, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionem.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 18
CREDIT SALE.
A Large and Destrable Stock of
FINE CUSTOM CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c. Territion and under, cash; over \$100, three months erasproved paper.
Also, a due line of Dry Goods, Soft Hats, Gloves, Sale commencing at 0:30 o'clock a m., at our strong, 173 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions 19

BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY 84 FURNITURE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, at 9:00 of a. m., at their salesrooms, 175 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.
General Auctioneers and Apple
85 and 87 Randolph-ss. WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, CONTESTS

RESTAURANT 32 NORTH CLARK-ST. Consisting of good Range, large Street Lamp, Talia, Plated Ware, Crockery, &c. Sale peremptory. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Austicases.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av. 500 Lots Boots and Shoes at Auc THURSDAY MORNING, April 10, at 9 o'clock JAS. P. MCNAMARA, Auch

MARSH'S CUMULATIVE HEALTH-LIFE A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and smen. Doubles the strength in three months freshes and invigorates. Improves the circulation increases the vitality.

Call and investigate, or send for ONE HURD VIEWS of the HEALTH-LIFT.

J. P. MARSH & CO. 224 Washington.

SEEDS OF ALL KIND Send for Catalogue HOVEY & CO.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

# ROYALBAKING

Absolutely Pure. The Royal Baking Pewder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indersed and recommended for its whol someness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New I Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, stc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

If Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manuf acturers and dealers urge you to buy them, became afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not have Backing Pawder Deaness of the succession of Alum. Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alam prining, constitution, ladigestion, headache, and dyspepting affects the blood, causes simples on the first Millism in Russia-T

Financial and Social Mysterious Mi Paris.

ACROSS THE

Police.

Queen Victoria in the The Emperor

the City of Szegedin, Whe Occurred-State

PARIS GO Paris, March 21.-Fin candals, political imbro murders never were so ple London has given the na by the great stock jobbery sembly, to screen M. Leon vote an inquest, so that I mail which the British Dioge wit, that she who profited n the Stock Exchange notables picked up 2,000,000 between 27th of February, and wh sale of her diamonds. She of the theatres,—that is, if place in tableaux vivants, with a speaking part. But great financier, where a con while her official protector, ing his heels in the ante an audience to which he had morning, the result bein tluman "beared" and the 5 per cents, the latter pocke 

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used to quarrel with her whe
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him the damning evidence o
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land for a short time, she bundle of what he though paper, but which turned come of the richest oil he Gossip says that the will his grit with the provise of its, if anything ever came receives a pension of \$20, discarded mistress, but the her revenue was scarce princely a largess. She leafter her accession to we conspicuous only by the equivages and the magnifiand she gaye choice dinnard she gaye choice dinnar couspicuous only by the cequivages and the magnifiand she gave choice dinus Avenue de Jena, to which were invited, but where the celebrities of the demi came on gradually and she was never guilty of first, it was an affection in and rose automatically, which was not the compact of the demicane on gradually and she was never guilty of first, it was an affection in and rose automatically, which on her part. Then until at last came the conness was the fate in store cissus, who used to pass admiration before her Houssaye has described chological moment in her which she is a heroir "Mysteres Mondames," Dor philosophy brought coof lil-temper succeeded chology until finally, after a crockery, mirrors, and e cause the lights on her eyes, the great mad doctor the cause the lights on her eyes, the great mad doctor emoved her to his estall Poor old Mario, too, has jacket at Milan; and the prize of the National Lot Suit, if the law courts do Aubriort against the pe blackmailers who are croy ownership of the lucky near the control of the lucky near the courts of the lucky near the cour

ST. PETERSBURG, March

ANNOUNCEMENTS. PORMAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGE IN THE CHURCH OF THE CHICAGE IN THE CHURCH OF THE CHICAGE IN THE C UNE HOME CLUB WILL HOLD monthly business meeting in the Tremont House to-day at 1:30 p. m. RMAN OF EVERY BOOTH OF Carnival is requested to meet at the ling Thursday morning at 10 o'clock EPUBLICAN CITY CENTRAL COMMING III meet in the club-room of the Grand II. Friday, at 4 p. m.

entieth opening of Milli-Cloaks, etc., TO-DAY 10. Unusual attractions e invited.

37 & 139 State-st.

SON, POMEROY & CO. ATTEL MORTGAGE SALE . 79 and 81 State-st sday Morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock re Furniture and Carpets. Marble-Front Dwellings, of 42 Rooms. dto large Double Stores, 79 & 81 State-st., f

Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Miles, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Washstands, in tresses, Feather Pillows, Comforters, St tattresses, FeatherPillows, Comforters, Sheet, Chairs, Dining-room Furniture, Plated War and Ghasware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., de., with 42 BRUSSELS AND WOOL CARPETS duding everything usually, found in first-care for the company of the company of

VE ELEGANT PIANO.

AT OUR ROOMS.

sday, April 10, 9:30 a. m. TRADE SALE ckery& Glassware

A FILLT, LINE NGLISH AND AMERICAN. Ware, Brown and Yellow Ware, a sortment of Glassware, Decorated Sets, &c.

PECTAT

SECOND-HAND

o-Day, at 2:30 p. m., GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

LA. BUTTERS & CO., AY, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, REDIT SALE.

A Large and Destrable Stock of (E CUSTOM CLOTHING, Assumers, Expression, Grands & Tarres. Assimeres. Furnishing Goods, &c. Terms-under, cash; over \$100, three months' credit, paper. ane line of Dry Goods, Soft Hata, Gloves, &c. nmencing at 9:30 o'clock a m., at our sales Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners.

'RS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALE RNITURE, &c., &c., TON. SATURDAY, APRIL 12, at 9:30 o'cl. heir salesrooms, 175 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners.

MOOREHOUSE & CO.
General Auctioneers and Appraisers,
85 and 87 Randolph-st. L THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, CONTENTS OF

ESTAURANT ORTH CLARK-ST. of good Range, large Street Lamp, Tables, e. Crockery, &c. Sale peremptory.

M. SANDERS & CO., 8 Boots and Shoes at Auction DAY MORNING, April 10, at 9 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auerr. HEALTH LIFT.

MARSH'S LATIVE HEALTH-LIFT h gymnastic system for ladies and gentle-les the strength in three months. Be-nyigorates. Improves the circulation and vitality.

Vestigate, or send for ONE HUNDRED the HEALTH-LIFT.

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OF ALL KINDS.
Send for Catalogue. Send for Catalogue.
HOVEY & CO.,

NOTES & CARDS Flegant Styles, shortes Notice, Least Money, Stationary and Plas Engraving.

5. D. Childs & Coa. 76 Washington-ft.

A Grand Exhibition of Parisian, German, and American novelties for Eastern Ergs from 1c to a dollar. Examinates in Silk, &c., from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to each. GUNTHET'S CONFECTIONERY, 78 Madison-st. DER.

AKING

nt chemists as Dr. Mott, New Yorki Day all Grocers. lers urge you to buy them, because the ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Financial and Social Scandals and Mysterious Murders in Paris.

Nihilism in Russia--- Terrible Fight between the Revolutionists and

Queen Victoria in the French Capital-The Emperor William's Birthday.

the City of Szegedin, Where the Great Flood Occurred ... State vs. Church in Italy.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Paris, March 21.-Financial scandals, social candals, political imbroglios, mysteries, and murders never were so plentiful. The Truth of London has given the names of all who profited by the great stock jobbery into which the Asto screen M. Leon Say, has refused to ote an inquest, so that I need only add one dewhich the British Diogenes has omitted, to it, that she who profited most-of course after the Stock Exchange notables—is an actress, who picked up 2,000,000 between the 22d and the 27th of February, and who on the 20th of February was in treaty with a usurer for the sale of her diamonds. She is an artiste at one of the theatres,—that is, if you can call an artist one whose plastic beauties give her a prominent place in tableaux vivants, but whose stupidity is so proverbial that she has never been intrusted with a speaking part. But she is fair to see, and was summoned to the cabiney of a certain great financier, where a convention was signed, while her official protector, M. M-, was kick ing his heels in the ante-chamber, waiting for an audience to which he had been invited in the morning, the result being that the gen-thman "beared" and the lady "bulled" the

Figure 1 beared 2 and the lady "bulled" the 5 per cents, the latter pocketing and the former paying precisely the same difference on settlingday, shout which M. M.— remarked that "She had shown so much heart in the affair—he has not the faintest idea of her winning anything—that he is quite consoled for his losses."

In the mystery line I can give several: First, there is the murder of an "unfortunate," one Marie Fellerath by name, found with a knife up to its handle between her shoulders, and no one the wiser as to the authorship of the crime. A noble but exiled Pole is under arrest for it, and has already gone-through a series of questionto its handle between ner snoulders, and no one the wiser as to the authorship of the crime. A noble but exiled Pole is under arrest for it, and has already gone-through a series of questionings which would drive any man of ordinary nerves, though innocent, to simulate guilt rather than submit to the continuance of moral torture. This one's appeliation is Jules, and he must be guilty, because he was her friend and used to quarrel with her when in his normal state of impecuniosity; and then, too, he has against him the damning evidence of a pair of foils and two Arab daggers hanging in his bed-room, which are considered to be substantial proof of his guilt, as the murder was committed with a Japanese fan-knife, such as can be purchased for 4f. 50c. on the Avenue de l'Opera, but; the like of which no one had ever seen at any time in his possession. Mme. Joubert, a newspaper vender in the Rue Fontaine, about half a mile from where Thiers used to live, but described by an Anglo-French journal to be "in the neighborhood of this illustrious man's former residence," was smashed to pieces with a hanimer or a hatchet on Supday evening last while waiting for customers in her shop. There having been no witnesses except her dog, Porthos, who did not fly into bis usual fit of rage whenever a stranger approached his mistress, it is supposed that some acquaintance did it, whereupon the charitable world turns its suspicions toward her son Victor, who will certainly be sent to Mazas if the police cannot find out le beau joune homme blond, a Don Jhan of the barriers, whom some one thinks to have seen in the shop a few minutes before the supposed time of the murder. Only as an acquittal of conscience I speak of the Mystere de Newlby, because it is not quite certain whether there was or was not a mystery at all in that suburban paradise; but not long are the stillness of the might was broken by shrieks and screams and agonized calls for help, and night-capped citizens threw open their smolows and marked in the distance a strugglin open their windows and marked in the distance a struggling group of two well-dressed men and one well-dressed woman, at least the witnesses thought they were well dressed, so far as they could judge at a hundred yards' distance by the light of an extra-mural gas-lamp. There was some hesitation about going down-stairs to interfere, for the burghers of Neuilly are not disposed to risk their sacred persons in encounters with night-providers had a stack of the flogging and arresting fomin, one of the five men who made an armed attack some nesitation about going down-stairs to interfere, for the burchers of Neuilly are not disposed to risk their sacred persons in encounters
with night-prowlers, but one of them, bolder
than his fellows, bethought him of a plan
which, as he felt it would have imposed upon
himself, might tell equally on others. He
owned a revolver, and this he fired six times
in the air, and then, the group having disappeared in the distance, dressed himself
and reported the facts at the nearest stationhouse, with the addenda: "Three persons went
upon the Bineau Bridge; two only fled from it
upon my approach." Next morning the police
were at work with drags, and, in the midst of
an excited crowd, tished up, not what they
sought, but the body of a soldier, with his
throat cut and his pockets emptied, who had
been written down as a deserter from the Courbevole barracks for a week. This was a new
element to curiosity, but as it was only a man of
war, interest in his fate and its causes soon
died out, and since a "M Y." has written to
the papers that the whole disturbance was
caused by aledy who hed. Set of hyestiges of the war, interest in his fate and its causes soon died out, and since a "M. Y." has written to the papers that the whole disturbance was caused by a lady who had a fit of hysterics after a champagne supper, the denizens of the Bineau and Chateau Boulevards have renounced their intentions of moving back to Paris. M. De B., a wealthy gentleman of the Fanbourg St. Honore, has had a little domestic trouble. Being on the wrong side of 60, and having a handsome son of 22, he was foolish enough to try how May and December would pull together, and so wedded a lovely American girl of 18, who has bolted with George, leaving a concise but unsatisfactory confession of her long attachment to her sonin-law, with whom she has fied to seek happiness in a foreign land. M. De Z.—Champs Elysees—finds less pity among his friends in his misfortune at being tricked by an adventuress, by whom he was persuaded into the belief of his paternity of a chubby urchin, bought cheap at the Foundling Hospital, and endowed by the infatuated old gentleman with a handsome hotel in the Avenue d'Antin and 50,000 francs a year to the savings fund for the infant's future use. A quarrel between the real and the fictitious mammas brought the fraud to light, and the Police Correctionelle is to decide whether the swindle be penal. Meanwhile, the legitimate Mme. De Z. is indignant, and sues her husband for a separation.

As everybody in New York has either heard of

lice Correctionelle is to decide whether the swindle be penal. Meanwhile, the legitimate Mme. De Z. is indignant, and sues her husband for a separation.

As everybody in New York has either heard of or seen Mme. Musard, I may mention that this distinguished person has just been shut up as a lunatie in the Maison Blanche—a strange sequel to the strange career of Saracco's ex-dancinggal. The reigning tavorite of the King of Ho—land for a short time, she was sent acrift with a bundle of what he thought was merely waste paper, but which turned out to be title-deeds to some of the renest oil lands in West Virginia. Gossip says that the wily old monarch coupled his gift with the proviso of a share in the profits, if anything ever came out of it, and that he receives a pension of \$20,000 per annum from his discarded mistress, but this is probably a canard, as her revenue was scarcely great enough for so princely a largess. She led a very quiet life after her accession to wealth, making herself conspicuous only by the quiet elegance of her equinages and the magnificence of her diamonds, and she gave choice dinners at her hotel on the Avenne de Jena, to which the best men in Paris were invited, but where never set foot any of the celebrities of the demi-monde. Her madness came on gradually and incomprehensibly, for she was never guilty of an excess of any kind; first, it was an affection in the eyeldis, which fell and rose automatically, without any act of volition on her part. Then the sight faded away, until at last came the conviction that total blindness was the fate in store for this female Narcissus, who used to pass hours of joy in self-admiration before her flooking-glass. Arsene Houssaye has described the shock of this psychological moment in his "Nuit Parisiennes," of which she is a herome, as she is in Belot's "Mysterse Mondames," but neither romance por philosophy brought consolation. Explosions of ili-tem er succeeded fits of rloomy melancholy, until finally, after a general smashing of crockery, mirrors, a

tent and force of the so-called Nihilist movement fermenting in the country. I deemed it to be a struggle of the same nature as that produced by the aspirations of the Young Russian party some five or ten years ago; but now I am bound to acknowledge that the movement proves to be a great deal too intense and too serious to be put on the same scale as simila agitations of former years. You have already heard, I presume, of the riots which took place lately at Kief. A descent of the police officials and an inspection of papers took place at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 23d of February at the lodgings of a suspected student of the University. The young man boarded at the house of an advocate, but was not at home when the police came. The police made their hands on a certain private letter

a thorough search and succeeded in laying their hands on a certain private letter to the young man, from which they learned that the secret printing-office of the Socialists was to be found in the town and at a place very definitely pointed out. The student, on returning home, was arrested, and four policemen, with an under-officer, went to the place where the printing-office was to be found.

The indications contained in the letter proved to be quite correct. The policemen went in by the way indicated for the use of the inmates of the house, but were fired at the moment they made their appearance. Seeing themselves in the midst of some dozen resolute and armed youths, the policemen thought it prudent to retire, and went to the nearest police station for reinforcements. The Nihilists had no time to remove anything, and did not choose to give

reinforcements. The Nihllists had no time to remove anything, and did not choose to give them over to the police cheaply. They lost no time in getting up a plan of action and of defense against the expected attack. Thirty-four policemen returned. Some were stationed around the house as outposts, and the rest went directly in by the gate of the yard, which had a two-storied bouse on the right hand and one on the left. All the windows of the second floors, as well as the roofs of the two houses, were occupied by armed students, who welcomed the capied by armed students, who welcomed the police with a sweeping volley of bullets. Three policemen fell dead on the spot, the rest retired for consultation. They determined to enter the house, intending to fall upon the Nibilists who remained down-stairs in charge of the books remained down-stairs in charge of the books and the presses. And here, in a large room, was enacted a fearful scene. The fight became general, and the result was as follows: On the side of the police four men received light wounds, three were seriously injured, and four killed on the spot. The losses on the side of the Nihilists were, it seems, greater,—four young girls, students of the University, and three students killed, while all the others were wounded and finally arrested by the police. The police seized the printing presses and a great police seized the printing presses and a great number of interdicted books of foreign publica-tion. How many people were arrested in all I do not know, as the number of political prison-ers is not fully given by the official reports. But the affair did not end here. Simultane-cusly two other gurls and several men were ar-rested in the neighborhood of the printing-office. Then a Mile. Herzfeld was arrested,—the daugh-ter of a Gen. Herzfeld, who occupies a high po-sition in St. Petersburg, being a member of the

Then a Mile. Herzfeld was arrested,—the daughter of a Gen. Herzfeld, who occupies a high position in St. Petersburg, being a member of the State Council. The young and renowned Countess Panin, belonging to one of the oldest Russian families, was also taken. Her stepmother is reported to be still one of the dames d'honneur of the Empress, and her great grandfather was the second Chancellor of State in the time of Catherine the Great. I am told that both young ladies were taken in the act of firing at the police with their revolvers. The names of the other individuals taken up have not transpired as vet. It is not to be wondered at that girls of high families are found involved at such disturbances. The women of Russia have repeatedly taken part in the manifestations of national aspirations, as for instance, Martha Possadnizo, of Novgorod; the Princess Sophia, Peter the Great's enterprising sister, and others. Russian ladies in the olden times of domestic seclusion could not be kept wholly from taking an active part in popular movements, and nowadays they take a lively share in all that concerns their husbands and brothers, and are quite ready to support them when the occasion comes.

Two days previous to the disturbances in Kief their husbands and brothers, an are quite ready to support them when the occasion comes.

Two days previous to the disturbances in Kief Prince Krapotkin, Governor of Kharkoff, was assassinated. The Prince had received several anonymous letters, warning him of his impend-ing fate, but he had not heeded them. Personally the Prince was very popular,—socially as a good husband and father. He had been married about ten years, and leaves one girl of 7, another a little younger, and after his death his wife was prematurely delivered of a boy. As a private man Krapotkin is regretted. Many private houses were hung with black on the day of the funeral. But, on the other hand, the document published by the Executive Committee of the Russian Socialists contains a long list of alleged crimes against the causes of Socialism. tee of the Russian Socialists contains a long list of alleged crimes against the causes of Socialism. He is accused of having "martyred" people in the prisons in the most inhuman manner, one or two women having even died in consequence of the foreign inflicted on them, by Kranathink on the police on the 13th of July, 1878, attempting to retake a political convict named Voinarolsky, who was being transferred from one place of imprisonment to snother under an escort of gendarmes. One of the gendarmes was mortally wounded in the affair. During Fomin's involved the state of the gendarmes was mortally wounded in the affair. imprisonment several attempts were made to release him, but failed; several letters were received by Krapotkin demanding Fomin's liberation, accompanied by threats of vengeance in case the demand was not acceded to. But Krapotkin persisted in keeping Fomin under arrest, and for this, the Socialists say, he was killed. The trial of Fomin began at Kharkoff on the 5th of March all presentions being taken engine. of March, all precautions being taken against possible interference from the Revolutionists Disturbances were apprehended, but as yet tranquillity seems to prevail. Not the least tranquillity seems to prevail. Not the least striking feature in the proceedings of the agitators is the endeavor to make their executions quite sensational. It is reported that some days before his death Krapotkin went to the prison where Fomin was detained, and, seeing the prisoner, told him that his days were numbered. Fomin replied, "Your days, in any case, will be fewer than mine." On the 8th of February a servant girl went to the office of the Kharkoff Messenger and statd that, her master being dead, her mistress had dispatched her to beg that a space be left in the next day's paper, and that the space should be bordered with black for the insertion of the gentleman's obituary. The girl said that her

bordered with black for the insertion of the gentleman's obituary. The girl said that her mistress was mable to write the announcement herself, but would send it to the office later in the evening. But the announcement was never eent, and the entire issue of the paper appeared with the small black-bordered space empty, ready to be filled up by the announcement of death! Everybody noticed it and wondered for whose name the space was intended. In the evening Krapotkin was killed, and simultaneously several rockets were sent up from different ends of, the city. ent ends of the city.

The list of Krapotkin's crimes, as stated by The list of Krapotkin's crimes, as stated by the above-mentioned Socialistic decree, is drawn up in the most accurate mauner. The names of his victims and the dates of their deaths are given. It is almost impossible to believe that such barbarous acts could have been committed in a large and populous city, and with the indispensable assistance of many subordinate officials, without something of it having come to the knowledge of the public, or that such tortures on men and women were inflicted by the orders of a man of such a gentle disposition as Krapotof a man of such a gentle disposition as Krapot-

kin was known to be. QUEEN VICTORIA ABROAD. Dispatch to London Times.

PARIS, March 26.—Her Majesty, after spending the night on board the Royal vacht in Cherbourg harbor, landed this morning at that military port and took a special train of nine carriages to Paris. The train arrived at St. Lazare Station at 6 this evening. Two landaus and a brougham in ordinary livery awaited her arrival. What passed inside the station I cannot say, for strict orders had been given to the railway authorities to close the gates of the Rue d'Amsterdam and to forbid access to it even by the rail way staff. One of the managers of the company -a British subject-was begged to refrain from making his appearance on the arrival of her Majesty, who had also refused to receive one of President Grevy's aides-de-camp. The carriages conveyed her Majesty and her attendants from the station to the Embassy by the Rue du Havre, Rue Tronchet, Rue Royale, and the Faubourg St. Honore, and, notwithstanding the Queen's strict incognita, a considerable crowd had collected at both the extremities of the route, the English residents in Paris form

Mysteres Mondames," but neither romance por philosophy brought econsolation. Explosions of ili-tem er succeeded fits of gloomy melantholy, until finally, after a general smashing of crockery, mirrors, and cut-glass decanters, because the lights on her dinner-table hurt her eyes, the great mad doctor was summoned, and removed her to his establishment as incurable. Poor old Mario, too, has been put into a straitiacket at Milan: and the winner of the great prize of the National Lottery is likely to follow suit, if the law courts do not soon protect M. Aubriort against the persecutions of a host of blackmailers who are cropping up to dispute his ownership of the lucky number.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

Ourtempondence Nate Fork He aid.

Sr. Petensburg, March 16.—Having been for several years absent from Russia, I failed, on av return here, to appreciate at once the expected the Queen on her arrival. The large

dining-room, the gallery fronting the garden, and the ground-floor saloons had been decorated with flowers. Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Ethel Cadocan, and Lord Lyons dined, I am told, with her Majesty. The Queen occuples the first floor of the Embassy. Two sitting-rooms, as waiting-room, and a vestibule lead to the bedroom, which has red furniture, a bronze gilt bedstead with canopy, a writing-desk, a full-length looking-glass, and a Louis XVI table. It is the bedroom of the Princess Borghese, that Pauline for whom Napoleon I, had conceived a warm affection, and the table still bears the initial "P."

Her Majesty will receive to-morrow morning the President of the Republic, who has requested permission to greet her on her passage through France, and M. Waddington, it is believed, will also be allowed the honor of an interview. Mr. Adams, C. B., and the other Secretaries of the Embassy, will likewise probably be received by her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Connyught, who will arrive to-morrow morning at the Hotel Bristol, will lunch with the Queen, who will leave Paris at 4 p. m. in a special train which goes direct to Arone. The rumor of her departure will probably spread, and, notwithstanding her incognita, a crowd will no doubt collect along the Boulevards to witness her passage to the Lyons Station.

The Debats remarks that this is the fourth time that the Queen of Eugland has come to France. "In September, 1843, she paid a visit to King Louis Philippe at the Chateau d'Eu. In 1855, while the English and French armies were fighting together in the Crimea, she came to visit the Universal Exhibition, and remained a week in Paris. Lasply, in 1858, the port of Cherbourg had the honor of receiving her. It is our duty to bow respectfully to the sovereign who for more than forty years has given signal examples of patriotism and virtue, and who, by her strict respect for the Parliamentary system, has made England the freest country that ever existed."

Rome, March 26.—The Duke of Aosta has left Ro

Rome for Turin, whence he will go to Baveno to welcome Queen Victoria to Italy in the name of their Italian Majesties. The Duchess of Genoa and Prince Carignano will also, it is stated, go to Baveno to visit the Queen. Sir Augustus and Lady Paget left Rome this morning for Baveno, where they will remain in attendance on her Majesty during her stay.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY. Dispatch to London Times.
BERLIN, March 23.—The Emberor's birthday

yesterday was celebrated in the usual way as far as outward demonstrations went, though the imperfect state of the Emperor's health, owing to his late fall, compelled him to curtail the tiresome ceremony of receptions. At early morn a corps of trumpeters, standing on the cupola of the Royal Castle, blew a lusty blast, awakening the sleeping city, which was soon all fluttering with the flags of Prussia and the The tricolor of the Republic floated over the French Embassy. The sun shone out, but very coldly, and, despite the cutting east wind and the driving dust, the Linden was crowded with a holiday populace, who gathered around the statue of Frederick the Great around the statue of Frederick the Great—richly adorned with evergreens—opposite the Royal Palace, and vented their loyalty in ringing cheers. The Generals and officers of the garrison paraded in full uniform at the main—guardhouse—over against the Palace, and at midday a field battery of the Guards fired a Royal salute (101 rounds) on the Konigsplatz, beside the Column of Victory, though the loud and contrary wind bore the congratulatory thunder far away from the Emperor's and his subjects' ears. At night innumerable candles burnt in the windows of the citizens and the shookeepers around the laureled bust of their beloved Kaiser.

Inside the Palace the scene was much the same as of old. Rich and various gifts were heaped on the table of the Emperor. Gorgeous flower offerings from far and near were pressed upon his acceptance. His Majesty first of all received the congratulations of his own family and household, after whom came the various Princes and Potentates of the Empire, headed by the King of Saxony, who had specially contrared by the congratulations of the second

like of which will not occur again till the peror celebrates his "golden wedding" in June.

SZEGEDIN.

Quite apart from the late melancholy catas trophie, Szegedin has had an eventful history, although, unfortunately, its chief features are connected with not the brightest phases in the fortunes of Hungary. Although the present fortress dates only since the Turkish occupation of the town in the sixteenth century, it was already a flourishing mart and one of the strongest places of Hungary so far back as King Matthias Corvinus, at the end of the four-teenth century. It was here, in 1526, that the Hungarian Prince Szapolya, encamped at the head of 14,000 men, sealed the fate of Hungary prostrated by the overthrow of Mohacs, and submitted himself as a vassal to Solyman the Magnificent. The Sultan burnt down the greater portion of Szegedin, and on the ruins erected a fortress, which become one of the bulwarks of the Ottoman power one of the bulwarks of the Ottoman power in those regions for over a century and a half. It was the chief town of one of the fourteen sandjaks into which the conquered portion of Hungary was divided, all subject to the Pasha who resided at Buda, with the authority of Beglerbeg. But when, in 1886, Duke Charles of Lorraine recaptured Buda, the hour of deliverance had also arrived for Szegedin. Again, in 1849 the town was fated for a few brief weeks to play a prominent part in the terrible drama of the time. In July, Kossuth and the Provisional Government had to quit Pesth, retiring before the advancing Austrian forces. The seat of authority was transferred to Szegedin, the citizens received Kossuth with enthusiasm, and he assured them that "freedom would start from Szegedin and conquer Europe." The Deputies and magnates assembled, buildings were set apart for adminquer Europe." The Deputies and magnates assembled, buildings were set apart for administrative offices, and a large amount of paper money was issued. Kossuth proposed to set up an army corps of 30,000 men, but he had neither time nor men to carry out his design. The Austrians gave him no rest. At the end of July, the Dictator had to quit his temporary resting place. On Aug. 3, Marshal Hayman entered the town, and at once opened fire on the Hungarian army, posted on the other side of the river, behind the saburb of New Szegedin. This suburb was burned to the ground and a great powder magazine blew up, causing great havoe. Hayman was able to cross the river, and the defeat and fight of the Hungarians completed the downfall of the revolution. A few days later the capitulation of Vilagos put an end to all legitimate resistance. It may be observed that the railway bridge over the Thisses of Screedin. lation of Vilagos put an end to all legitimate resistance. It may be observed that the railway bridge over the Thess at Szegedin, built in 1830, was considered at the time to be the greatest work of the kind in Europe. It is estimated that the amount of land under, water in the immediate neighborhood of the city is about 800,000 riungarian acres, or nearly 960 English square miles. The chief proprietor is Prince Pallavicini, who owns about 100,000 acres, of which at least three-fiths are submerged. The loss of the crops within the funndated district is set down at 10,000,000 of florins (£1,000,000), and of taxes in connection with the same at 1,000,000 of florins (£100,000). The lowest estimate of the mischief done to the town itself sets it down at

mischief done to the town itself sets it down at 5,000,000 florins, or £500,000. STATE VS. CHURCH. ROME, March 24.—At Sulmona on the 19th inst. the police authorities interfered and prevented a young Sienese lady named Amalia Frati from entering the Order of the Celestines under the name of Sister Maria of the Cross, at the moment the ceremony of taking the veil was about to be consummated. It appears that a few months ago some French Celestine monks and nuns had established themselves at Sulmona with the view of reviving the veneration for the spot where the founder of their Order, the hermit Pietro da Morrone, atterwards Pope Celestine V., had his cave, and where the ancient abbey is now a penitentiary. As both the monks and nuns appeared to limit their work to educational matters, they were in no way interfered with; but, presuming on the liberty accorded them, the nuns ventured not only on adding a new votaress to their number, but sent out semi-public invitations to the beremony. The great hali in the Palazzo Sardi they had rented was filled with spectators. The celebration of mass had terminated, and the ceremony of taking the veil had and nuns had established themselves at Suljust commenced, when the Procuratore del Re. accompanied by his secretary, a carabineer, and a delegate of police, interrupted the proceeding. Ascending the altar step, the Procuratore del Re declared the function to be at an end, and that, the religious orders being prohibited in Italy, he dissolved the assembly in the name of the law. No resistance was offered. It is stated these French monks and nuns have been ordered to leave Sulmona within twenty-four hours.

NEW POST-OFFICE FUNCTIONS. Paris, March 24.—M. Cochery's bill empow-ering the Post-Office to undertake the collection of debts was agreed to to-day by the Chamber. The maximum at present will be 500f., and the creditor will pay 1 per cent, besides 20 cents to the Postmaster and the same to the Collector.
The Post-Office will also receive subscriptions to The Post-Office will also receive subscriptions to newspapers at 3 per cent. M. Cochery stated that the collection system had been in operation for seven years in Germany, where in 1875 1,-627,000 debts, amounting to 229,000,000f., were thus settled, the newspaper subscription scheme being also at work in Germany, Belgium, and other countries. M. Laroche Joubert objected to the condition of a particular envelope being used and also to the proposed minimum of 20f. He likewise proposed that payments on account should be accepted, but these amendments were rejected.

BAL DES ARTISTES.

The Annual Ball of Parisian Actresses at

the Opera.

Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.

Paris, March 18.—The Actresses' Ball, which as given last Saturday night, was an extremey brilliant affair. It was held at the Grand Opera instead of, as heretofore, in the cramped little theatre of the Opera Comique. To judge by appearances, the change must have led to a handsome addition to the finances of the fund. The boxes were all taken, both on the ground tier and the second one, and the floor was densely packed with gazers and promenaders from midnight till an early hour next morning. The outtiful. For the first time, devices in gas-jets in the shape of lyres were to be seen ornamenting the lampposts on the steps outside. There, too, glowed the great Jablochkoff lamps, lighting the Palace de l'Opera with a very dazzle of pallid daylight. Within, the gigantic theatre looked much as usual. So grandiose are its proportions and so gorgeous is its ornament-tation that the usual decorations of draperies, lowering plants, etc., are not needed, and if used, would be of none effect. Early in the evening the great centre of attraction was the grand staircase, not, as is usually the case, on account of its own magnificence, but because of the general curiosity to witness the entry of the eading actresses. So it was lined with gazers till late in the evening. The house itself pretill late in the evening. The house itself presented a brilliant appearance. It is only on ball nights that it shows to full advantage, since the insufficiency of the lights at the ordinary performances always makes it look dull and dreary. But, ablaze with the gas jets of a myriad of temporary chandelers, its splendor is seen to the best advantage.

Of course, the boxes on the main tier were all filled with the prettiest and heat-dragged.

Palance, and at midday a field battery of the Guards fired a Royal salute (101 rounds) on the Konigsplatz, beside the Column of Victory, though the loud and contrary wind bore the congratulatory thunder far away from the Emperor's and his subjects' cars. At night imnumerable candles burnt in the windows of the citizens and the shookeepers around the laureled bust of their beloved Kaiser.

Inside the Palace the scene was much the same as of old. Rich and various gifts were heaped on the table of the Emperor. Gorgeous flower offerings from far and near were pressed upon his acceptance. His Majesty first of all received the congratulations of his own family and household, sfer whom came the various Princes and Potentates of the Empire, headed by the King of Saxony, who had specially sour perpenditume to receive the personal good wishes of the Senerals, the Ministers of State, and the diplomatic sease of Count von Moltke and Prince Bismarck, the two most illustrious paladins of his Court and the supporting pillars of his Empire. In the spacicus hall where the Congress sat the Chancellor spread a noble banquet to the Pambassadors and ruling dignitaries assembled in Berlin, and fater in the evening the Emperor gave an entertainment, to which about 400 celebrities of various sinds were invited. The learned bodies of Berlin, the municipality, and the theatres likewise devoted themselves to feasting, speech-making, and special entertainments; at the various regimental messes the officers toasted the venerable head of the army, while the men exulted in the epicolings, the like of which will not occur again till the Emperor celebrates his "golden wedding" in June.

her, also in a very elegant tollette of white satin. The Yaudeville may boast of having sent out the belle of the evening in the person of Mile. Dayray. Superbly attired in ball-dress of pale-pink crape and satin that fits her exquisite the formal than the sating that the fits and the sating that the sating that the sating the sating that the sating the sating the sating the sating that the sating the sa

Mile. Dayray. Superbly attired in ball-dress of pale-pink crape and satin that fits her exquisite form with glove-like perfection, with her beautiful arms bare to the shoulders, and a white plume fastened by a diamond bandeau in her dark hair, she carries off the palm of beauty unquestionably. Amid the dancers figure prominently two of the late girl laureates of the Conservatoire—Mile. Berger, with broad straw hat shading her powdered tresset, and the bewitching little Sisos of the Odeon in the simplest possible costume of white cashmere, but adorned better than with lace and diamonds by the freshness of her girlish bloom and the brightness of her laughing dark eyes. Poor pretty children,—the first just 16, and the second but a little over 17,—what are they doing here in this mad whirl?

Here is Gabrielle Gauthier, of the Varieties, beautiful to behold in her splendid and accurate costume of a Merveilleuse; it is in pale-blue crape richly worked with silver, and the headdress is a torsade of pink crape, held down with diamond pins and shaded with pale-pink and blue feathers. It is one of the richest and most characteristic costumes of which the ball can boast. Kate Munroe is dressed as Diana, in a short white satin costume, with a diamond crescent in her yellow hair. Five years ago she was a very dream of beauty, exquisite in form, in feature, and in coloring. Now, chauged by the help of art from a radiant brunette to a lustreless blonde, the once dazzling American girl has undergone a wonderful and not altogether advantageous transformation into an English burlesquer or opera bouffist, a being whereof Lydia Thompson was the perfected specimen. Here is Gabrielle Ellving in male attire as a Louis XV. bridgroom, a rich but altogether unbecoming costume, consisting of a white satin rib-dress and streaming with white satin rib-dress and streaming with white satin ribcoming costume, consisting of a white satin vest and full skirted coat, and a white felt hat turned up at the side, with a bouquet of orange-blossoms, and streaming with white satin ribbons. Her sister accompanies her in the dress of the bride, but it cannot be said that the party looks very bridal. The beautiful Angele, of the Varieties, looks exceedingly handsome in a rich Spanish costume, which sets off to advantage her glowing and luxuriant charms. One of the prettiest costumes of the evening is worn by Mile. Miette; she is dressed as a heartsease, in lifac crape and purple velvet, with a great velvet heartsease in her hair, and one at her breast; she also carries a huge bouquet of that flower. Mile. Bea d'Asco. of the Renaissance, shows resplendent as a pilgrim in a white silk gown, bordered with silver scalloo shells and a broad white felt hat looped with similar shells; her pilgrim staff is in silver, decorated with white ribbons. Very pretty is the costume of Mile. Mary Lebon, who is dressed as a forget-me-not, in a short bine satin dress, looped and garlanded with wreaths of that dainty azure flower. Another dress, representing winter, is very effective, and we recommend it to our lady readers for reproduction. It consists of a short skirt of silver tissue bordered with swansdown, and an overskirt of white satin, also bordered with swansdown, as is the long, tight, low-necked culrass corsage. On the head, a hood with a deep cape of silver tissue bordered with swansdown, and the same soft trimming edges

low-necked cuirass corsage. On the head, a nood with a deep cape of silver tissue bordered with swansdown, and the same soft trimming edges the top of the white satin boots with silver heels.

The crowd at first was too great for much dancing, but about 2 o'clock the promenaders began to disappear, so the actresses left their boxes, and the voungest and prettiest of them enjoyed their waltzes and quadrilles with all the true zest of girls out on a frolic. The elder Coquelin, too, distinguished himself by the gayety and spirit wherewith he led off in the dance. It was not till an early hour in the morning that the ball came to an end, having proved one of the most brilliant and profitable entertainments ever given for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund in Paris.

An Astonished Passer-By.

As a man was passing a house in Portland, Me., the other day, a 2-vear-old girl, who was playing in a second-story room, jumped out of the window and struck fairly on his head. The child fell to the pavement and was badly bruised, though not seriously hurt, and the man, except being half-scared to death, was not much injured.

Corruption in our national affairs has the same effect on the Government that a severe cough or cold has upon the human system. Political reform in the former and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the latter case will remedy the evils. All the druggists

Progress of the Life-Insurance Companies.

An Aggregate Increase of \$2,000,000 in Net Surplus.

The Large Companies' Extravagance in Salaries and Rents.

The Fire-Insurance Companies Still in Trouble.

Threatened Adverse Legislation-An Eccentric Insurance Editor.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune New York, April 7 .- Life-insurance statistics re usually pretty dry reading, but it is only b diligently studying them that one can arrive at any intelligent conclusion with reference to the actual progress of the business. There has been so much odium cast upon the business by the developments of the past two years, that the popular impression has been that the com-panies have all been going from bad to worse. Well, the figures compiled from the latest official reports do not exactly prove that the common opinion is correct, but they demonstrate that the amount being paid for life-in-surance is far less than formerly. The following is a statement of the income of sli the com-panies doing business in New York for the past

Aggregate premiums in 1877. .... 564, 730, 132 Aggregate premiums in 1878. .... 58, 652, 480 OTHER COMPARISONS OF LIFE BUSINESS.

two years:

It appears that, notwithstanding the deficit in premium income, the companies as a whole gained largely in gross assets, and relatively in surplus, as shown by the following:

Gain ..... \$ 7,298,560 Total liabilities except capital, 1877. \$345, 984, 433 Total liabilities except capital, 1878. 350, 134, 811 Gain..... \$ 14,150,378 

 Net surplus of all the companies,

 Dec. 31, 1877 ...
 \$ 63,036,422

 Net surplus Dec. 31, 1878 ...
 65,184,604

 Gain in 1878.....\$ 2,147,182

EXPLANATION OF A PUZZLE. The foregoing aggregates appear at first glance to contradict each other. The apparent fact in the first instance is that the companies lost six millions in their income, and increased their lia-bilities four and a half millions, and yet increased their net surplus over two millions! The reader may ask how this can be. The key to the problem lies in these figures: Policies in force, 1877 ..... 600, 252

Lapsed policies .... These figures prove that the companies were able to deduct from their liabilities the amounts of reserves held against the 23,500 policies which lapsed during the year. This is made

Loss in amount insured .... \$ 84,628,398 Loss in amount insured .....\$ 84,628,308
Briefly, it may be stated that the reduced insurances reduced also the reserves required to be held as a liability against policies in force, and thus, by reducing the liability, gave the companies the benefit of an increased surplus. The additional assets were derived evidently from accumulations of income or earnings upon investments over previous years with diminished losses and expenses.

EXPERIENCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES. The particulars of the experience of companies shows a wide difference. Fourteen out of thirty-eight companies show a falling off in gross assets, the balance a varying increase. The larger companies report the following fig-

 
 Ures:
 Dec. 31,
 Dec. 31,

 Ætna of Hartford.
 \$24,030,578
 \$25,120,804

 Connecticnt
 47,540,003
 48,179,128

 Equitable
 33,388,999
 35,464,092

 Germania, N.Y.
 8,021,944
 8,268,612

 Knickerbocker
 6,564,257
 6,038,332
 Knickerbocker 6, 554, 257
Manhattan 10, 006, 757
Mass Mutual 6, 229, 930
Mutual, N. Y 84, 749, 808
Mutual Benefit 34, 299, 045
New England 14, 907, 105
New York Life 34, 957, 251
Northwestern 18, 103, 514
Penpaylvania Mutual 6, 280, 723
Phoenix 11, 029, 397
Union of Maine 7, 854, 826

INCOME OF THE SAME COMPANIES. The following table shows the income of the companies for 1877 compared with 1878:

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT. Until the bound volumes of the Insurance Department are out, it will be impossible to compare the relative expenses of management for the two whole it will show well for the companies. The expenses, however, reduced for the period named, are yet too large, and should attract attention. There are many offices in this city where superfluous expenses are paid out of polwhere superfluous expenses are paid out of policy-holders' money with a prodigality deserving
the severest rebuke. Especially in the item of
official salaries there is apparently no disposition as a rule to reduce them, but in rents and
other disbursements there has been an improvement. The flasco of the Mutual Life in the 30
per cent rebate question put so many companies
on their mettle as candidates for popular favor
that money was spent to influence patronage
which had better have been saved. Public attention is so closely concentrated upon the variwhich had better have been saved. Fulle attention is so closely concentrated upon the various offices that they are not likely to indulge in much, if any, extravagance this year. Say what we will to the prejudice of State supervision, it lets in a flood of light upon the workings of companies which rould never be attained without it. The inner view is attogether more interesting than the outward signs.

THE FIRE-INSURANCE SITUATION is not promising. The companies in this city are still wrestling with the problem of how to raise rates. Some signs of life have been infused into the proposed Tariff Association; but, as it is based upon the idea of unanimous assent, and at least twenty of the companies have declined to join in the movement, the prospect is not promising in the direction of success. It is quite disgusting to witness the distrust manifested by the companies toward each other. The officials of companies talk as if their office and themselves were the emboulment of honor and consistency, and all their neighbors and competitors were organized cheats and frauds. There are not six companies in New York whose officials are absolutely willing to trust a majority of their rivals. They will regale you by the hour with stories as to how this and that company cheated all the way along from 1873 to 1879, and declare that such companies cannot be trusted now. This sentiment of distrust and fear undelies the whole difficulty of agreeing upon rates and rules for truly reforming the business. All efforts to bring about a uniform agreement have so far proved futile, and will continue to be futile until the companies learn to trust each other. It was wittily said by a lawyer in a recent case that the insurance companies have been cheating the public so long that they have latterly taken to cheating each other. That was a hard saying, but it looks to a man up a tree as if it were deserved. to join in the movement, the prospect is not

THE BUSINESS OF SEVERAL STATES. The returns from the various States give us an insight into the receipts and losses of the an insight into the receipts and losses of the companies therein for the past year. In estimating profits, it must be borne in mind that the expenses of the business, including commissions, expenses of special agents, taxes, fees to the departments, etc., must be deducted. They will average 30 per cent. The returns from New York and Massachusetts are not yet in shape to give them in full. But the following figures, giving a wide range of Northern,

in Pennsylvania of the bodies of the martyrs. If I may judge from the letters still received by myself as Secretary of the Chisolm Monu ment Association, the interest awakened by the first telling of the story is neither dead nor buried in the hearts of this people. An ex-sol-dier from La Porte. O., writes: "If your work fails in the least particle, it will be a disgrace to

every true man and woman in the country." Surely it should not fail. The book which introduces to the country the true state of society in Kemper County, Miss., should go all over the land, and the monument to filial devotion should be built, but the funds received as yet have not been enough to cover the expenses of the second edition of the book, an appendix to which relates the wonderful story of Walter Riley's beroism and truth. Threatened with being burnt alive if he did not say that Chisolm put him up to the did not say that Chisolm put mm up to the murder of Gulley, and promised life and freedom if he did, this brave colored boy chose to did on the scaffold rather than tell an untruth about Chisolm, the iriend of his race. The whole particulars of the event should be read by every one who wishes to measure the element which the colored man throws into politics.

Parlor readings for the benefit of the Chisolm fund have been tried with success, and the sale of the book can be promoted in this way by women of our land who are interested in the object. That there are many such we still hope.

H. C. INGERSOLL,

Secretary Chisolm Monument Association.

MRS. CHISOLM'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1879—My DEAR FRIEND: One month from to-day and two vears will have passed since the terrible 29th of April, 1877, which those who blackened with crime that sunny Sabbath, jestingly or threateningly according to their mood, call the "black Sunday." In answer to your kindly request that I should write you when I succeeded in bringing away the remains of my husband and children who on that day fell martyrs to the unhaliowed hate of the 200 so-called "best citizens of Kemper County," Mississippi, I now address you.

For weary months I have planned and been disappointed in my hopes, till my heart grew sick, but on the 4th of the present month I received from our true friend, Mr. Charles Rosenbaum, a telegram telling me they had sent by express. Three days later came a letter giving me narticulars. When they were disinterred the coffins were found in so perfect a state they were not even solled. These coffins were inclosed in boxes lined with zinc and soldered, and the name of each dear occupant was written thereon. These details were very grateful to me.

I left Washington the morning of the 5th of

and the name of each dear occupant was written thereon. These details were very grateful to me.

I left Washington the morning of the 5th of the present month, passing through Harrisburg, where my son Clay joined me, and we proceeded to Lock Haven, the county-seat of Clinton County, Pennsylvania. Here we were met by Mr. J. C. Sigmund, of the Town of Salona, which lies in a rich valley between two mountain ranges, about five miles from Lock Haven. My kind friends advise me not to attempt the meeting with those, my beloved, who are called dead; but with me, in my thoughts awake, and in my dreams asleep, they are always present, and I feit that next to meeting them in Heaven, I desired to be with them once more on earth. All nature was robed in spotless snow, as if in emblem of their own purity. The mountaintops on every side pointed upward, and the evergreens on their sides reminded me that Heaven is eternal. I need not tell you of the graceful welcome extended by Mr. Sigmund's family and the friends of his household who were there. You can easily perceive that those who had so generously profilered me for my friends the hospitality of a grave among the grand scenery of their mountain home knew how to make fit acceptable. I cannot tell you of that night. I wonder that even I, who have lived through so much, did not die before it was over. And yet, O my God! the delightful happiness of once more being assembled an unbroken family circle under the same roof,—my husband, myself—Cornelia, the first to awaken

Southern. Eastern, and Western exterious will be frome with a winder of the complex of the compl

INDIANS.

Sitting-Bull on the American Side of the Line-An Indian Story of the Death of

Custer.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Wood Mountains, N. W. Ter., March 28.—

Sitting-Bull is on the American side of the line, on Tunerman's Creek. His camp is greatly split up, and he had now only a few lodges with him,—the great scarcity of fuel in this region necessitating his removal, as the timber here, which was very scarce, is about consumed. He must either be on the American side,

fle must either be on the American side, or come into the Mountains and starve, as the buffalo are all on the American side.

Black-Moon, with about 200 lodges, is camped near the Wood Mountains Fort.

An Indian account of the death of Custer will not, I think, prove uninteresting. The indians say that, after the general stampede, Custer tried to raily his men sround him. He waved his pistol in the air, and shot it off twice, to attract his men. Two or three gathered around him; but, as the Indians, still continued to advance, one of the soldiers tried to run away, Custer fired at him and killed him, and then, seeing the case quite hopcless, the Indians gathering around from all parts, turned his revolver on himself, preferring to die by his own hand. The Indians say that they think this person was Custer, as he was a chief; but they are not certain of the fact. Rain-in-the-Face took a soldier prisoner; but he was not allowed to live long, as he was killed at a dance that followed the fight. The Indians here all agree on one thing; that the number of Indians killed in the fight was thirty-six; they give their names.

Communication is still kept up between the Indians here and those at the lower Agencies. The news of the Cheyenne outbreak was here in a very short time.

I am satisfied, from what I have seen of the Sioux here, that their ceturn to the Agencies will not be at a very carly date. The Indians say that, if the buffalo falls, they will go north to the lakes, and live on fish.

SAN JUAN.

What Is Doing in This Mining Region—An
Encouraging Outlook.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
SILVERTON. Col., April 2.—A much larger

SILVERTON, Col., About number of mines have been worked during the past winter in the San Juan region, especially to San Juan County, Col., than during any number of mines have been worked during the past winter in the San Juan region, especially in San Juan County, Col., than during any preceding winter, and generally with very gratifying results. This is especially true of the mines in the vicinity of Animas Forks, on Mineral Point Mountain, in Poughkeepsie and Cunningham Guiches, at Howard's Forks, and on Sultan and Hazelton Mountains. A large quantity of pretty high grade ore is on the dumps of the mines in the above as well as other localities in this and adjoining counties, waiting for the smelters and other reduction-works to start up. These works have heretofore been closed during the winter season,—partially for want of ore, and partially for want of means of transportation from the mines to the mills, and from the mills to the end of the railroad. But it is confidently expected that most, if not all, of the smelters will hereafter run the year round, as the roads have been already greatly improved, and this year will be put into quite passable condition. And the supoly of one will hereafter be amply sufficient to keep all the mills that are in here now, and probably twice as many, running to their full capacity all the year. There is, I think, abundant assurance that the road over Cunningham Pass will be put in condition very early in the season, so that heavily-loaded teams can come right in from Alamosa, the present terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. There are but about five miles of road yet to be constructed.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

Fair Demand for Governments-Large Supply of Foreign Exchange.

Discounts Moderately Active-The Stoc Market Weak.

The Produce Markets Tame and Easier-Hogs and Provisions Lower.

Wheat Falling with the Centle Rain --- Other Grain Bull, in Sympathy.

## FINANCIAL.

There was a fair business in Governments Prices indicated some weakness in the market, except for the 4 per cents, which were firm at quoted rates. The \$10 4 per cent certificate have not come into general demand. The fact that they can be converted into 4 per cents only by being sent to Washington, at a considerable expense for express charges, or by being sold here at a heavy shave,—about \$2.50 per \$1,000,—has prevented the public from seeing anything attractive in them. No little surprise is expressed nd-dealers that the Treasury Department uld have issued them in such a shape. If the Sub-Treasuries are not to be used for the convenience of the people, who are heavily taxed to maintain them, they and their expensive corps of officials had better be abolished. The 6s of 1881 were weak, and eded from 106% to 105%, the 10-40s dropped from 101 to 100%, the 5s of 1881 from 104% to 04%. The new 43% at 104%, and the 4s at 99%,

There was a better supply of foreign exchange ills in the Chicago market on account of an aproved shipping movement. Rates were the me. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484, and French bills were 5221/4. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 4861/4 and 488. In New York the actual ratee were 48614 and 487% @ 88. The posted rates for sterling were 486% aid 4881/4. French bankers' bills were 5171/4 and

and 97 15-16. The Bank of England reported a rain of \$290,000 in bullion.

Chicago banks are now shipping currency to New York to meet the demands of their cus-tomers for New York exchange. The demand discounts is only moderate. Rates are 5@7 per cent on call, 7@8 per cent on time, and 8@10 per cent for some small transactions. Bank cleargs were \$2,900,000. There was a sale of \$25,000 of the Cook Coun-

ty 5 per cents at par and interest. The agitation for a new National Bankrupt law is extending. The Boston Board of Trade has appointed a committee to prepare the draft of a new National Bankrupt law, and has requested the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and similar organizations in other cities, to co-operate in securing the passage of such a law. The New York Chamber of Commerce has decided to appoint a committee for this pur-

The apprehensions of a railroad war to follow the advent of the Chicago & Alton into Kansas City have depressed the stocks of the roads that would be involved. Alton sold as low as 75, and closed at 751/4; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern was down to 8%, and the preferred receded from 31% to 31, getting at one time as low as 30%; St. Joe common was not quoted on the "ticker," but the preferred sold down to 43%. Wabash was weak. The resignation of Commodore Garrison, the persistent at-tacks on the road in the courts, and the prospects of the appointment of a Receiver have all had their share in depressing the stock. It de-clined from 19½ to 18%, and seems farther than ters. The Granger stocks showed some night. Since Tuesday there has been an advance in Northwestern common of 1%, to 62%; in the preferred of %, to 91%; in St. Paul common Michigan Central and Lake Shore de clined, the former from 84% on Tuesday to 83%, and the latter from 71% to 71%. Rock Island lost 1/4, to 1311/4. The coal stocks were inactive Jersey Central lost 1/4, to 401/4; Delaware & Lackawanna opened at 48%, advanced to 491/4, and closed at 48%; Missouri, Kansas & Texas opened at 10%, and declined to 10%.

Illinois Central advanced from 84 to 84%;

Union Pacific from 73% to 74%, Erie, from 25% 10 25%. Western Union from 107 to 107%, and

Northwestern gold bonds were 100%, St. Paul Sinking Funds 103%, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 731, and Alton gold 7s

the dealings were large, especially in Erie, Kansas & Texas, and Canada Southern issues. Erie new consolidated seconds, under purchases of \$539,000, advanced 11/8 per cent, to 70; and of \$533,000, advanced 1½ per cent, to 70; and do consolidated 7s, under purchases of \$181,000, from 105½ to 106½; do funded 5s rose from 71½ to 72½; Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented advanced 1½ per cent, to 60½; and do seconds 2½, to 28½,—\$307,000 of the former and \$303,000 of the latter changing hands. Canada Southern firsts rose from 79% to 80, on purchases of \$170,-000; and Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 891/4 to 91. The transactions in the latter amounted to 42@42½, and St. Louis & San Francisco class C to 42. New Jersey Central firsts rose to 115; do conventible assented to 87½; do incomes to 87; St. Paul firsts to 124; do consolidated sinking funds to 103%; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 109%; Union Pacific sinking funds to 111; and St. Paul I. & M. Division to 107%. Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex matured coupon fell off from

Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 59@59¼,

and the seconds 26%.

Railroad earnings recently reported are an increase for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy of \$68,187.96, net, for February, and of \$104,506.17, net, for January and February; an increase of \$1,582, gross, by the Alton in the fourth week of March, and of \$37,237, gross, since January and \$21,053,000, gross, by Kenter the State of \$21,053,000, gross, b 1; an increase of \$21,053.99, gross, since Jan.
1; an increase of \$21,053.99, gross, by Kansas Parific for the fourth week of March; an increase of \$8,381, gross, by St. Louis, iron Mountain & Southern, in March, and an increase of \$8,498, gross, by St. Joe in the fourth week of March. The Union Pacific earnings for March show an increase of \$138,000.

The report of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad for 1878 shows that the road is stocked for \$63,325 a mile, and bonded for \$27,392 mile. The earnings of the Company were \$320,-122 over all charges and expenses. The earnings included \$400,000 made by hauling the Alton cars to Kansas City. This year the Alton will do this work for itself. The report assures the stock-holders that the extension to Omaha will be finished this year.

The Wall-street man, "Rigolo," of the New York Sun, writes of Efie:

York Sun, writes of Efie:
A careful perusal of the Erie reports shows that for the last seven years its average receipts, with the exception of one year only, have exceeded \$15,000,000. The whole problem was to reduce the working expenses. The narrow gauge and strict economy in the management have solved it. According to Mr. Jewett's statement, the road can now be worked as cheaply as the New York Central or the Pennsylvania, neither of which spends more than 55 to 57 per cent of the gross receipts. Taking round figures, Erie's earnings can now be confidently put at \$16,000,000, and its expenses at \$10,000,000. This leaves a balance of \$6,000,000 to cover fixed charges, the highest figure of which, ander the reconstruction scheme, is to be reached in 1884, and to amount to \$4,315,000. There is still left nearly \$1,700,000 for the benefit of the stockholders.

ing that when people understand the Eric reorganization scheme the stock will sell at 50 and the second consolidated mortgages at par.

The rumors of a new coal combination are de-clared by the Philadelphia Ledger to be improb-

		ingu.
	C. & N. Western. 614 63 61 Do preferred 914 914 91 M. & St. Paul 415 4234 419 Do preferred 825 8254 813 C. R. I. & Pac. 132 132 131	91 4 41 6 82
r	Illinois Central. 84 C. B. & Q. 1144 Chicago & Alton. 764 7634 75 Union Pacific. 734	. 114 75
k	Erie	18 12 5
	H. & St. Jo pref. 43% Del. & Hudson. 40% D. Lack. & West. 48% 49% 48% N. J. Centrai. 40% 41% 40% W. Union Tel. 107 107% 107	4 48
	A. & P. Tel	37 62 10 8
	Do preferred	21 7
	U. S. 6s of '81	105
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.   Sixty days.	515
	Holland 40 Austria 40 Norway 58weden Denmark 40	40) 46 273 273 273
	Sterling. Francs LOCAL SECURITIES.	484 5223
	Chicago Municipal 78 110	Asked •111

	France 5171/	515
	Switzerland	515 95%
	Germany 95 Holland 40	40%
	Austria	46
	Norway.	27%
	Sweden,	27%
	Denmark	27%
	COMMERCIAL BILLS.	
	Sterling	484
	Francs	52214
	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
1	Bld.	Asked.
1	Chicago Municipal 78 *110	*111
1	Chicago Water loan 78*1101/2	*111%
1	Chicago Municipal 6s1051/4	*10614
1	Chicago Water loan 6s	•107
i	Chicago Lincoln Park 78 F. 103	*104
1	Chicago South Park 781024	*1031/4
1	Chicago West Park 7s *103%	*10414
1	Chicago West Fark 78. Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip). 97½ Cook County 78. Cook County (short) 78. 100	981/4
4	Cook County 78	*102
1	City Railway (South Side)	10.5
1	City Railway (West Side) 175	
1	City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent	1
1	certificates	*105%
1	City Railway (North Side) 119	121
4	City Railway (North Side) 7 per cent	
ı	bonds*104%	•105%
1	Chamber of Commerce	581/2
ı		
ı	*And interest.	
ı	COIN QUOTATIONS.	
۱	The following are the Chicago quotation	ons for

Austrian norms (paper).
Five francs
Prussian thalers
Holland guelders
Kronors (Swedish).
Mexican and South American Spanish doubloons..... BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April 9. - Governments were weak

except 41/4s and 4s. Railroad bonds were generally strong. State securities were dull.

The Bank of Commerce has given up \$10,000. 000 of its 4 per cent loan subscriptions to the ondon Syndicate, in order to enable Secretary Sherman to comply with his contract with these bankers'. Stocks were irregular. Northwestern com

mon and Union Pacific were strong, while Wabash and Michigan Central were depressed and lower. Others were without special feature. Transactions were 144,000 shares, 8,500 Erie, 5,500 Lake Shore, 9,000 Wabash, 33,000 Northwestern common, 14,000 preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 12,000 Lackawanna, 8,000 New Jersey Central, 12,000 Michigan Central, 8,500 Union Pacific, and 5,000 Western Union.

ern Union.

Money market easy at 5@7 per cent, closing at 5@6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak, at 486¼;

GOVERNMENTS.
Coupons of 1881...106 | 10-40s, reg ......101

New 5s
New 41/48
New 4s 99%
STOCKS.
W. U. Telegraph 107% C., C., C. & I 41
Onicksilver 124 N. J. Central 40%
Quicksilver, pfd 34% Rock Island 1314
Pacific Mail 14 St. Paul 41%
Mariposa 102 St. Paul, pfd 82%
Mariposa, pfd 103 Wabash 18%
Adams Express105% Fort Wayne105
Wells, Fargo & Co 100 Terre Haute 1021/2
American Express. 484 Terre Haute, pfd105
U. S. Express Chicago & A.ton 75%
N. Y. Central C. & Alton, pid 110
Erie 25% Ohio & Mississippi. 11%
Erie, pfd 4814 Del., L. & Western, 49
Harlem 154 A. & P. Telegraph. 37
Michigan Central 834 C., B. & Q114%
Panama 135 Hannibal & St. Joe. 15
Union Pacific 741/2 Do preferred 431/2
Lake Shore 71% Canada Southern. 61
Illinois Central 84 Central Pac. bonds. 109%
Cleveland & Pitts 92% Union Pac. bonds 109%
Northwestern 62% U. P. Land-Grants. 109%
Northwestern nfd 9114 U. P. Sinking-F'ds, 112%

Tennessee 6s, old. 38 Virginia 6s, new ... 34%
Tennessee 6s, new ... 32 Missouri 6s. ... 104%

Virgina 6s, old... 33%

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 9.—The Public to-morrow says clearings the past week, as compared with the preceding year, show the following increase: New York, 7 4-10; Philadelphia, 3 9-10; Chicago, 33 3-10; San Francisco, 3; St. Louis, 9 1-10; Mitwaukee, 10 6-10; Pittsburg, 23 2-10; Indianapolis, 14 5-10; New Haven, 16 8-10; Syracuse, 3 6-10. The following cities lost: Boston, 8 9-10; Chicinnati, 2 5-10; Baltimore, 9; New Orleans, 13 8-10; Louisville, 3 8-10; Providence, 26 6-10; Cleveland, 6-10; Lowell, 3. The increase in the aggregate is not large, and the increase at all cities outside of New York is even smaller, but the returns nevertheless point to a considerable advance since last year in the quantities of products transferred, prices having meanwhile declined. In this respect the result does not vary far from that of the previous weeks since Jan. 1, and is especially encouraging as to activity in the iron, coal, and grain interests.

erests. NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487.
FOREIGN.

London, April 9.—Consols, 96 15-16, Railroad bonds—Reading, 13½; Erie, 26; preferred, 47½. United States bonds—67s, 104; new 5s, 107½; 41/4s, 107%; 4s, 1021/4. Paris, April 8.—Rentes, 115f 71/4c.

# REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for

record Wednesday, April 9: gomery).
Twenty-first st, n w cor of Purple st, s f, 100x166 ft, dated April 2 (Louis Fitzgerald to Edward L. Montromery).
Artesian av, n w cor West Kinzie st, e f, und ½ of 150x120¾ ft, other lots, dated Jan. 10 (Robert Meadowcroft to P. H.

und \( \) of 150x123\( \) ft, other lots, dated Jan. 10 (Robert Meadowcroft to P. H. Rice)...

Indiana av, 33I ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x160 8-10 ft, improved, dated April 2 (Kossuth H. Bell to Charles W. Willard)

Green st, 100 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 1 (Daniel Foley to Kate Brassil).

West Indiana st, 173\( \) ft e of Western av, s f, 50x100 ft, dated April 7 (Myron J. Crum to W. Yung).

The premises No: 691 Wabash av, also West Harrison st, n e cor of Homan av, 10 acres, dated March 24 (John De Koven to Howard Potter).

Burling st, 225 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 25x 124 ft, improved, dated April 5 (Ann and George Adkins to John E. Siebel).

Thirty-third st, 347 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x151 ft dated April 2 (William Marshall to Laura J. Evans).

South Haisted st, 204 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x99 ft, dated Feb 20 (A. and J. Niemczewski to George S. Knapp)...

Sophia st, n e corner of Orchard st, s f, 122\( \) x123 ft. improved, dated April 5 (Andrew Kollmansberger to Windsor Leland).

West Washington st, n w cor of Hoyne st, s f, 19\( \) x7I ft. improved, dated April 5 (Andrew Kollmansberger to Windsor Leland).

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West Washington st, n w cor of Hoyne st, s f, 19\( \) x7I ft. improved, dated April 5 (Andrew Kollmansberger to Windsor Leland). 4,500

2,943

	THE CHICAGO TRIBUT	i i
	Kern)	I CANDTS BP
I	COMMERCIAL.	

COMMERCIAL, Latest quotations for April delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days Tuesday.
10.30
6.37¼
3.85
5.05
1.04
88
31¼
21¼
44½ Wednesday 10, 20 Mess pork. 

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago: RECEIPTS. | SHIPMENTS.

	1879.	1. 1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	12,837	16, 175	9, 113	10,778
Wheat, bu	48, 100		93,418	37,580
Corn, bu				208, 762
Oats, bu			62,651	28, 149
Rye, bu	10,756	4,550	2, 178	16,620
Barley, bu	7,700	8, 248	9,754	5, 103
Grass seed, lbs	39, 270	173,504	87, 135	137, 466
F. seed, lbs		30,800	49, 200	109,998
B. corn, lbs	760,000	12,000	60,026	1,568
C. meats, lbs	804,950	433,700	1,533,480	508, 630
Beef, tcs			188	290
Beef, bris			157	4
Pork, bris			1,584	8,513
Lard, lbs	156, 674	12,750	154, 200	187, 328
Tallow, lbs	69,406	28,800	76, 670	25,000
Butter, lbs	68,619	65, 923	46,676	69,081
D. hogs, No	46	35	******	
Live hogs, No.	17, 261	22, 118	5,415	3,577
Cattle, No	3, 156	3,604	1,080	1,750
Sheep, No	2,689	1,725	1,575	529
Hides, Ibs	272,090	131, 407	203, 420	82,130
Highwin's, brls			50	2
Wool, ibs	81,593	22,480	28,017	42,069
Potatoes, bu	2,910	2,352	359	5
Coal, tons	4,248	3,303	727	517
Hav, tons	124	200		*****
Lumber, m ft.	522	3,070	2,132	2,377
Shingles, m	720	770		194
Salt, bris	1,460	6,036	2,505	1,105
Poultry, lbs	140		*********	******
Eggs, pkgs	1,631	938	196	690
Cheese, bxs	1,234	459	1,613	541
G. Apples, brls.	1,152		820	*****
Beans, bu	123		55	41

The following grain was inspected into stor in this city vesterday morning: 6 cars No. 2 white vinter wheat, 12 cars No. 2 spring, 27 cars No. 8 do, 14 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (60 wheat); 34 cars high-mixed corn, 9 cars new do, 7 cars new mixed, 109 cars No. 2 corn, 6 cars rejected (165 corn): 1 car No. 1 oats, 19 cars No. 2 white, 22 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (46 oats); 6 cars No. 2-rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car extra No, 3 barley. Total (279 cars), 125,000 bu. Inspected out: 46,791 bu whest, 16,585 bu corn, 20,926 bu

oats, 23,828 bu barley.
Our note about extortionate charges in New York on grain sent there from the West has brought out a whole raft of indorsements from parties who claim to have been milked dry by charges piled high as Pelion on Ossa. There are not a few people here whose bitter experience in that direction has made them resolve that they will send no more stuff to New York to be handled on their account, -not if the Court understands herself.

It was reported yesterday that (new) wheat for

June delivery was offered yesterday in St. Louis for 99c, while seller May was quoted at \$1.04. That is a discount of 5c per bu on the prospects for the growing crop of winter wheat. A commission house in this city yesterday tel-

egraphed to Liverpool an offer to ship a cargo

of wheat at current quotations. A reply was received to the effect that it could probably be sold at about 2s per qr decline.

An Ottawa telegram to the New York Mercantile Register states it is understood that Mr. Bentley, Brazilian Consul, who has been in that city for the nast few weeks, has entered into an arrangement with the Canadian Government to subsidize a line of steamships to ply between Halifax and Brazil, by which it is hoped to develop a direct trade in sugar, tea, and coffee be that the Brazilian Government have signified their intention of granting a subsidy to the line

similar to that given by the Canadian Government. A small trade has of late years been carried on between Canada and Brazil, but shipments have been made via New York and Boston. It is said the first steamer will sail in Sep-A correspondent has been figuring on lard stocks in this city. He takes stock on hand Nov. 1 last at 29,000 tes, adds 117,175 tes received, and 405,960 tcs manufactured since then .-

making a total supply of 552,185 tes. Subtracting 289,619 tes shipped, leaves 262,516 tes as the stock on hand at the beginning of this month. The published report of stocks April 1 was 236,320 tes, or 26,196 tes less than given by the above comparison. Somebody has evidently "dropped" a figure somewhere. Who can it be! Our correspondent has taken the yield at 44 lbs from 2,943,115 hogs; and the difference between the reported results and shipments is reduced 16% per cent for weight of packages. If there be any grain yet to be delivered on April contracts, it will be carried around to-day. The season of winter storage expires on the 15th inst., and, as receipts must have five days to run on 4c storage up to that date, winter-stored grain delivered after to-day will be subject to 11/4c storage at the expiration of five days after delivery. This makes it necessary for the seller to subtract 1/4c from the selling price, whereupon the whole storage charge is assumed by the buyer. Grain delivered after next Tuesday must have five days to run on 11/4c storage, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to

the transaction. The leading produce markets were rather tame yesterday, and easier, in spite of the rain. They were rather weak till near the end of the session, when a partial reaction set in. Provisions were weakened by the fact that hogs were plentiful and lower. Wheat was depressed by news of dullness in England, and other grain was tame in sympathy. The rain was not heavy, was generally regarded as of the "good growing" variety, which neutralized the fact of smaller receipts. The reported shipments were fair in volume, but the fact of big stocks in store was referred to by many as an argument in favor of lower prices, and there was a widespread disposition to discount the effects of an

anticipated good harvest yield of cereals. The position of the dry-goods market was the same as for a number of days previous. Trade continues satisfactorily active and prices are strong. Several brands of sheetings and shirtings have advanced 1/61/5c within the past ten days. There was a good general demand for staple and fancy groceries, and the general tenor of prices remains firm. Coffees, rice, and sirups were the firmest articles in the list. The quotations of sugars were modified to the and firm. Fish were unchanged. The butter and cheese markets were dull, with a declining tendency. In the oil markets there were no changes. There was a quiet market for leather. Coal was dull and unchanged.

The lumber market was unchanged, the demand being fair and the offerings liberal. The receipts were small, and most of the cargoes were taken to the yard docks. Larger receipts are expected, as Muskegon and some other ports are reported to be open, and several vessels have cleared for these points. The demand for wool was fair at unchanged prices. Hides were steady, except a decline in calf-skins. Seeds were quoted somewhat steadier, the orders being rather more numerous, and sellers feit send and. Oranges were firmer, and other green fruits steady. Poultry was plentier, and in good local request at slightly reduced prices.

7,200 bu do at 326,344% con track. Total, 130,-000 bu.

OATS—Were more active, opening at the decline of the previous evening and recovering afterwards, closing at the inside fluores of the session. The receipts were fair and sold promptly by sample. Regular oats brought 214,6214c, and closed at the inside. June opened at 25% c, sold at 25% c, and closed at this range. July brought 22% c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu. No. 2 at 214,6214c; 13,200 bu by sample at 25% c on track, and d,000 bn mixed at 25% c, and closed at the inside. June opened at 25% c, sold at 25% c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu. No. 2 at 214,6214c; 13,200 bu by sample at 25% c on track, and design the covering afterwards, closing at the inside figures of the session. The receipts were fair and sold promptly by sample. Regular oats brought 214,6214c, and closed at the inside. June opened at 25% c, sold at 25% c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu. No. 2 at 214,6214c; 13,200 bu by sample at 25% c. and closed at the inside. June opened at 25% c, sold at 25% c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu. No. 2 at 214,6214c; 13,200 bu by sample at 25% c. and closed at the inside. June opened at 25% c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu. No. 2 at 214,6214c; 13,200 bu by sample at 25% c. and closed at the inside. June mand being fair and the offerings liberal. The

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the quantities of our, wheat, and corn imported into the United om for the periods named: MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipnents of wheat at points named yesterday: Shipped.
98, 618
21, 654
180, 000
10, 000
3, 000
18, 000
13, 000
31, 000 ..... .. 326, 710 370, 272 Total ....

April 9.—Receipts—Flour, 16,674 bris; wheat, 106,200 bu; corn, 119,334 bu; oats, 21,025 bu; corn-meal, 380 pkgs; rye, 3,764 bu; barley, 775 bu; mait, 725 bu; pork, 1,656 bris; beef, 2,335 tcs; cut-meats, 4,784 pkgs; lard, 1,379 tcs; Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 11,000

brls; wheat, 180,000 bu; corn, 83,000 bu; oats, The monthly report issued by the Lumberman's Exchange gives the following statement

of the stock of pine products in this city on April 1, with comparisons: The receipts of lumber from Jan. 1 to April 5 were 35,554 m ft, and the shipments 110,072 m

at the Port of Chicago April 2 Best, Russell & Co., 5 cases of cigars; John W. Wills, 5 casks of gelatine; Chicago Stamping Company, 880 boxes of tin plate. Collections, \$3,664.59.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active as compared with the previous day, and ranged lower. Liverpool reported a decline in meats, and the local hog market was weak, with a larger supply. The foreign advices made shippers hold off, and the local trading seemed to be largely in changes over from one month to another. The early feeling in product was steady, but the market weakened towards noon, then reacted, and again turned downward, but the decline was not

latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls seller April at \$10.30; 250 brls do at \$10.20; 22,250 bris seller May at \$10.25@10.35; 12,500 brls seller June at \$10.35@10.45; and 250 brls seller July at \$10.52\frac{1}{2}. Total, 36,250 bris. The market closed dull at \$10.20@10.25 for cash or seller April, \$10.25@10.27\% for May, and \$10.37%@10.40 for June, Old pork quoted at

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.37%@9.50, Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.37%@9.50, and extra prime at \$8.37%@8.50.

LARD—Declined 2%@5c per 100 lbs, and closed 2%c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 750 tcs spot at \$6.42%; 13,000 tcs seller May at \$6.42%; and 10,250 tcs seller June at \$6.42%@6.47%. Total, 24,000 tcs. The market closed tame at \$6.35 for spot or selter April, \$6.37%@6.40 for May, and \$6.42%@6.45 for June. July was nominal at \$6.50.

MEATS—Were dull, except in-local transfers, and a shade easier; shippers holding off. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at \$3.80; 20,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.85% at \$7% seller May, and \$4.95@5.00 seller June. The following were the clesing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short ders. ribs. clears. clears. Loose, part cured \$3.67\% \$4.87\% \$4.90 \$5.07\% Boxed ... 3.80 5.00 5.05 5.20 April, boxed ... 3.80 5.00 5.05 5.20 May, boxed ... 3.87\% 5.10 5.12\% 5.27\%

BREADSTUFFS.

\$5.15@6.50, 550 brls spring double extras at \$3.75@4.25, and 100 brls do extras at \$3.62½. Total, 1,025 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

SHORTS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$9.50. Middlings—Sale was made of 40 tons at \$9.50@

at less than 44%c. May was easier, selling at 40c. Seller the month was quiet at 44%c. The sample offerings sold readily, the sales being 1,200 bu (equal to No. 2) at 45%c49c, and 400 bu (No. 1) at 40%c on track, and 800 bu (No. 1) at 50% free on board. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dall and easy under fair offerings, with no demand except for extra No. 3 to fill an outside order. Extra 3 sold early at 36c, and later at 35%c. A., D. & Co.'s receipts were quiet at 40c. April do was nominal at 35%c. No. 2 in A., D. & Co.'s sold at 88c, and it was rumored that regular or April was offered at 68c, and May at 68c. No. 3 was quiet at 32c. Casn sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 68c; 4,600 bu extra 3 at 35%g. 38c; 800 bu by sample at 50@68c on track. Total,

36c; 800 bu by sample at 50@63c on track. MORNING CALL Mess Pork-1, 750 bris at \$10.32\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May and 10.42\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Lard-2, 750 tos, at \$8.40\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Lard-2, 750 tos, at \$8.40\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Short ribs-300,000 ibs at \$4.85\(\frac{1}{2}\),87\(\frac{1}{2}\) seeller May. Wheat-210,000 bn at \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\),693\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May and 94\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Corn-5,000 bn at 36\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, sales being made of 120,000 at 92%@92%c for May and 98%@96c for June. Corn—10,000 bu for June at 30@38%c. Oats—10,000 bu for June at 25%c. Moss pork—3,000 bris at \$10.30 for May and \$10.42% for June. Short ribs—1,150,000 lbs at \$4.85@4.87% for May and \$4.97% for June.

May and \$4.97% for June.

LATER.

Wheat was easier and rather slow. May sold at 92%c down to \$23%c, closing at the inside. June sold at 93%@94%c, and closing at 93%@93%c. Corn was quiet at 35%g. 255%c for May and closed at 35%c. June sold at 36%3c, and closed at 35%c. July sold at 36%c.

Oats were steady at 25%c for May and 25%c for June.

Oats were steady at 25%c for May and 25%c for June.

Mess pork was steady, sales being made of 6, 250 bris at \$10.27%@10.30 for May, \$10.40@10.42% for June, and old pork sold at \$8.50.

Laru was steady, sales being made of 2,000 tes at \$6.42%@0.45 for June, \$6.37% for May, and \$6.37% for cash,

Meats—Sales, 300 tes sweet pickled hams sveraging 16 lbs at \$7.20@7.25; short ribs, 1,200.000 lbs at \$4.79% for June. Wiltshire hams, 200 boxes singed, averaging 40@45 lbs, at \$6.60 for April, May, June, and July.

LAST CALL. LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$10.25@10.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May, and \$10.35@10.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Sales 1.750 bris at \$10.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May and \$10.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Lard closed at \$6.37\(\frac{1}{2}\)@6.40 for May, and \$6.42\(\frac{1}{2}\)@6.45 for June. Sales 250 tos at \$6.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Continues in moderate demand.
Small lots are filled at quotations. Some of the
dealers intimate that concessions would be made or car-loads: BUTTER-The supply of fine table butter continues light, -not equal to the current consump-tive demand, -and consequently holders are un-able to realize very full prices. Of the lower

easy. We quote: 
 Good to choice dairy
 17@21

 Medium
 12@15

 Inferior to common
 5@10

 Roll butter
 8@13
 BAGGING-Nothing new was developed in this 

casional order on export account, there was next to nothing doing in this market. Prices at the sea-board being lower than here, there is at present no shipping demana. We quote: 
 shipping demand.
 We quote:

 September and October, full cream.
 8½68½

 Part skim, new.
 6 67

 Full skim.
 3½64½

 Low grades.
 2 63

 COAL—Was unchanged.
 There was a small demand from the city and country trade at the subjoined prices:

 Lackawanna, large egg
 5 6,25

 Lackawanna, small egg
 6,0068

 Lackawanna, malt
 6,0068

Evaporated
New York and Michigan
Southern
Ohlo.
Peaches, unpared, halves.

Peaches, unpared, quarters.
Raspberries.
Blackoerries
Pitted cherries.

Mendaling, Java. ...

Costa Rica
Choice to fancy Rio.
Good toprime.
Common to fair.
Roasting.

NUTS.

linonk
Wilmington
Partisherrie, Indians block
White asn block
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were active

May, boxed...... 3.87½ 5.10 5.12½ 5.27½

Long clears quoted at \$4.82½ loose and \$4.97½
boxed: Cumberlands, \$5.00@5.12½ boxed: longcut hams, 7½@8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 727½c
for 16 to 15 lo average; green hams, 6½@6½c for
same averages; green shoulders, 3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4½@4½c for shoulders, 5½@5½c
for short ribs, 5½@6c for short clears, 8½@9½c
for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at \$5.00@5.50 for No. 1
white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4½@4½c for
brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at
\$8.75@3.00 for mess, \$9.75@10.00 for extra mess,
and \$16.50@17.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6½@6½c for city and 6½
@6½c for country. 

FLOUR-Was rather more freely traded in by local buyers, and let alone by shippers, the latter being deterred from operating by the weakness in wheat. Sales were reported of 375 brls winters at

were 140 tons at \$9.12% on track, and \$9.25@9.50 free on board cars. Also 10 tons from corn at \$8.80 on track.

FEED-Sale was made of 30 tons at \$11.00@ CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$12.00@ 12.50 per ton on track.
SPRING WHEAT-Was tame and rather weak. 12. 50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was tame and rather weak. The market for next month declined %c, and closed %c below the latest prices of Tuesday, with a widening of %c in the June premium. The British markets were reported dull and lower. New York dull and easier, and the weather in the West was regarded as favorable for the coming crop, which more than neutralized the effect due to a decreased volume of receipts with comparatively large shipments. There were very few outside orders on the floor. Buyers at other points were holding off, and in the absence of their business the local feeling was bearish. The chief point in the situation scemed to be a fear that some, if not all, of the wheat here will be thrown on the market. It was argued that the wheat in question has cost the owners about \$926'cfor May delivery, and that, if the market should fall below that point, they may conclude to sell out. The shipping demand was tame, but the lower grades were relatively steady, No. 3 closing at 78%c for lots on first storage. No. 2 closed at 91c for receipts dated this week, to 87%c for regular. Seller May opened at 93%c, soll at 93%c, declined to 92%c, improved to 92%c, fell back to 92%c, and closed at 92%c. Seller June ranged at 93%c 94%c, closing at 83%c. Soll at 93%c. Soll at 93%c. Soll saies were reported of 17,500 bu No. 2 (regular) at 87%c, and 28,700 bu they sample at 65c@\$1.00. Total, 53,200 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 1,600 bu by sample

and 26, 700 bu by sample at 6502\$1.00. Total, 53, 200 bu.
WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 1, 600 bu by sample at \$1.03\(^1\)\_62.04.

Schrenings—Sale was made of 40 tons at \$15.00 (1.70.)

CORN—Was dull, and declined \(^1\)\_6c, closing \(^1\)\_6c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Liverpool was reported easier, and New York inactive, though closing steady. Our receipts were rather light, including none by canal, but sympathy with wheat took the life out of buyers of corn futures, that part of the market being almost lifeless during a great part of the session. The demand for spot in store opened late. Fresh receipts in store were steady, however, those dated this week closing at 34\(^1\)\_6c, while those dated this week closing at 34\(^1\)\_6c, while those dated last week were about \(^1\)\_6c less, there being that much difference in the storage charges for carrying the two into May. Regular, corn was heavy, with few sellers and few buyers; this being the last day on which it can be delivered on contracts without deducting \(^1\)\_6c per bu from the selling price. Regular corn closed at 31c. Samples, free on board cars, sold at 35\(^0\)\_635\(^1\)\_6c, closing at 35\(^6\)\_6c. Seller June sold at 33\(^1\)\_635\(^6\)\_6c, closing at 35\(^6\)\_6c. Seller June sold at 33\(^4\)\_635\(^6\)\_6c, closing at 35\(^6\)\_6c. Seller \(^1\)\_9c sold at 36\(^4\)\_633\(^6\)\_6c, closing at 35\(^6\)\_6c. Seller \(^1\)\_9c subject were reported of 100,000 bu No. 2 (regular) at 30\(^6\)\_631\(^6\)\_6c; 600 bu do at 34\(^6\)\_6d 4\(^6\)\_6c. Totak. Totak, 130,000 bu.

OATS—Were more active, opening at the decline of the previous evening and recovering after-

Teliow
New Orleans white, clarified.
New Orleans prime to choice
New Orleans fully fair to pri
New Orleans fair. Cassia.... Pepper Nutmegs, No. 1... Wante my Savon imperial.

German mottled.

Peach biossom:

HAY—Was steady, the sales being prairie. The demand is small and mowith now and then an inquiry from lum No. 1 timothy.

No. 2 do.

Mixed do. Upland prairie
No. 1.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and cept calfskins, which are easier unde supplies, with only a local demand: Light-cured hides, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.

Heavy do, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.

Damaged or grabby do, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.

Buil hides
Part cured, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.

Calf, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.

Deacons, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b. Calf. 8 b. 10
Deacons, 8 b. 40
Dry flint, 8 b. 13 G14
Dry salted, 8 b. 5 634
Green city butchers', 8 b. 5 654
Sheep pelts, wool estimated. 8 b. 28
LEATHER—No important new features were developed. There was just a hand-to-mouth demand, and values were steady and firm as previously quoted: Vionsly quoted:

Calf, No. 1...\$ 90@1.00 Line. ......\$ Calf, No. 2... 65@ 85 B u ff a l o Veals, No. 2. 50@ 75 Chicago sole Kip........ 40@ 70 "B.A. "sole Upper, No. 1 21@ 23 "B.A. G. Upper, No. 2 16@ 20 D." sole... Harness..... 30@ 34 Insole.......... OAK. 6, 25 1.90 Sperm.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure.....
Neatsfoot oil, extra.....
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.... Straits
Turpentine.
Miners' oil, extra yellow.
Miners' oil, white.
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg.
Gasoline, 87 degrees.
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees
Natural, 30 degrees.
POTATOES—Were in fair request, exce

Fish—Excepting an advance in Holland herring of 5@10c, there were no price changes. Business continues fair, and the market maintains a steady tone:

No. 1 whitefish, \$\frac{9}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{4.40}{2}\cdot 4.50 \\
Family whitefish, \$\frac{9}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{2.25}{6}\cdot 2.35 \\
Trout, \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{2.25}{6}\cdot 2.35 \\
Trout, \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{2.25}{6}\cdot 2.35 \\
Trout, \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{2.50}{6}\cdot 2.35 \\
Mackerel, extra mess, \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{10.6}{6}\cdot 0 \\
Extra shore, \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{10.50}{6}\cdot 0 \\
No. 1 shore, \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{5.00}{6}\cdot 5.00 \\
No. 2 shore, \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot br\ 1 \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{5.00}{6}\cdot 5.00 \\
Large family \\ \quad \text{.} \frac{5}{2}\cdot \\
Fat family, new, \$\frac{4}{2}\cdot br\ 2 \\
Family kits \quad \quad \quad \text{.} \frac{5.00}{6}\cdot 5.02 \\
Expands \quad \quad

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. 
 Receipts—
 Cattle.

 fonday
 2, 482

 hesday
 3, 156

 Vednesday
 4,000
 were weak under fair arrivals, with only a moderate inquiry. Cranberries were quiet:
Appies, \$\partial \text{br1}, \text{ in cars.} & \$1.50\partial 2.00
Appies, \$\partial \text{br1}, \text{ from store.} & \$1.75\partial 2.50
Cranberries, \$\partial \text{br1}, \text{ from store.} & \$1.50\partial 2.50
Cranberries, \$\partial \text{br2}, \text{ store.} & \$3.50\partial 4.50
Dranges, \$\partial \text{box.} & \$3.75\partial 4.50
Valencia oranges, \$\partial \text{case.} & \$10.00
Bananas. \$\partial \text{brare} \text{brare} & \$3.50\partial 4.50
Cocoanuts & \$3.50\partial 4.50
GROCERIES. There was a satisfactory demand. 6, 167 5, 415 Total.... 2,319 11,582 1,904

than on Tuesday or the day before, and the de-

Ritra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing
1, 400 lbs and upwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed
ateers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 lbs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers,
weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 lbs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh,
weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common
steers and common to choice cows,
for city slaughter, weighing 800 to
1, 050 lbs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing
700 to 1, 050 lbs. HOG SALES.

212 184 218 SHEEP—There was no let-up for this class of stock, and the ma as on the two preceding days of offerings were mostly of good to Av. 108 106 129 99 98 98 122 104 EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 9.—CAT to-day, 731 head of through and 94 total for two days, 1,190 through total for two days. 1, 190 through and 358 least the supply is exceedingly light, and likely to be so only two Eastern buvers on hand, and they are buying sparingly; the most of the trade being to country and local butchers at a slight decline from yesterday; best, \$5.00@5.30; fair to good \$4.70, 4.90; common, \$3.75@4.25.

Hoos—Receipts to-day, 1,705 head; total for two days, 2,605; Yorkers, \$3.65@3.85; Philadelphias, \$4.20@4.30.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 1,300 head; total for two days, 5,100 head; good to extra wooled, \$5.25@6.25; clipped, \$4.25@4.75.

@6.25; clipped, \$4.25@4.75.

©6.25; clipped, \$4,25@4.75.

BUFFALO. April 9.—CATTER—Receipts, 1,129; fair demand at \$4c decline; choice to extra shippers, \$4.75@5.60; medium to good, \$4.25@4.60; light butchers', \$5.80@4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMES—Receipts, 4,400; market dill and low; heavy receipts depressed the trade; fair to good Western sheep, \$5.60@5.90; choice to extra, \$6.00@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,680; fair demand for local trade; Eastern dealers holding off; sales Yorkers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; good to choice medium and heav, \$4.00@4.15.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. LOUIS, April 9. —CATTLE—Good demand and prices a shade higher for shipping; other grades steady and unchanged; good to caolee heavy stean, \$4.85@3.20; do light, \$4.50@4.75; receipts, 1.900; shipments, 700.

Hoos—Lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.40, 3.60; packing, \$3.25@3.60; butchers' to select heavy, \$3.65@3.85; receipts, 5, 700; shipments, 1,300.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Berves—Receipts for the days, 3,000; market dull and weak; range a prices, 9@10½c; exporters took 200; no subments.

SHEEF—Receipts for two days, 5,000; market very tame at barely sustained prices. Some good spring lambs \$5.50 per head.

SWIKE—Receipts for two days, 10,200; demail light; quotatious nearly nominal; two cars Chicaphogs, 154 lbs, \$4.20.

hogs, 154 lbs, \$4.20.

KANSAS CITT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., April 9.—The Price Curred reports: Receipts, 316; shipments, 213; fair attendy; native shipping steers, \$3.90@4.75; saive stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.30; native cows, \$2.40@2.75.

Hoss—Receipts, 1,985; shipments, 323; demandair but prices easy; fair to choice packing. \$1.30@3.45; light shipping, \$3.00@3.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Hoas—Quiet; commands, \$3.90; butchers, \$3.90@4.05; receipts, 2.90@shipments, 490.

FOREIGN.
The following were received by the Chicago Bould of Trade:

The following were received by the Chicago Bost of Trade:

1.tvenpoor. April 9-11:30 a. m. Flour. 66@10s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 11d@6s4d; spring. 7s 6d@8s 2d; white, 8s 10@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d. 8d. Corn, 4s 6d. Pork, 52s. Lard, 33s 9d. Livenpoor. April 9.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 25s short ribs, 27s; long clear, 27s; short cleas, 27s 6d. Beef-Prime mess, 74s; India mess, 7si extra India mess, 8ss. Cheese—Choice, 42s, Shoulders, 21s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 50s. Hams, long cut, 20-B average 36s.

36s.

LONDON, April 9-LIVERPOOL-Wheat raise easier; California club, 9s 3d@9s 5d; California white, 9s@9s 2d. Corn rather easier, 4s 6d. Mark Lane-Wheat very duil. Carpoes of coast-Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Carpoes of passage-Wheat slow.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

Liverpoot, April 9-11:30 s. m. -Flouria.

1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 6d.

Provisions-Pork, 52s. Lard, 33s 9d.

Liverpoot, April 9.—Cotton-Firm at 6 1:14.
63-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and suport, 2,000; American, 5,500.

CREESE—Fine American, 44s.

Anywerp, April 9.—Petholeum-234s.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

New York, April 9.—Grann—Fairly and movement in wheat; quoted weaker and tree lar; winter grades generally yielded a trife on the offerings, and restricted inquiry, until near close, when more call was noted, and from export interest for realistic control of the control of th

1 white and No. No. 1 white and No. latter hardened a little as firmly; spring dull for early de previous figures; cable advices vorable tenor; May No. 2 1 \$1.04@1.02\%. Corn modera what unsettled and generally mixed Western ungraded at 420 % Rye firm.

ty. Rye drm.
PROVISIONS—Hog products
lower on considerable pressure
tve account; mess for early c
closing at \$10.62%@10.75 for old; forward delivery in less d 10@15c, closing for April at May at \$10.65; June at \$ st \$10.50. Cnt meats at lower quotations. Weste quoted weak; long clear qu Steam lard less freely dealt in lower prices; 1,300 ics at tos off quality at \$6,40.

Tallow-In moderate den quoted at 6 9-16c. Sucars-Raw about steady tve; Cuba muscovado at 6% good refining; refined rather i WHISKY-Dull; quoted at \$1 reported of 50 bris at \$1.05%.
FREIGHTS-Movement on a grate scale in chartering line tinued weakness in rates; ber gagements by steam, 1,400 New York. April 9.—C

40. Pro-1, 123 4.50 -1, 107 4.50 -1, 0.12 4.40 -1, 264 4.50 -1, 010 4.30 -1, 010 4.30 -1, 010 4.30 -1, 010 4.30 -1, 010 4.30 -1, 010 4.30 -1, 010 4.30 -1, 010 4.30 -1, 010 4.30

11.41c; June. 11.58c; Jul 11.84c; September, 11.63c. FLOUR-Limited demand; r FLOUR-Limited demand; 1 super State and Western, to good extra, 33.60@3.90; 8 @4.50; white wheat extra. Ohio, \$3.70@5.00; St. Louin nesota patent process, \$5.50 @Balin-Wheat-Steady; re rejected auring, 77c; No. 4 flour, 93@94c; No. 2 sprin do, 92½c; nngraded winter No. 3 do, \$1.07d.1.08; No. 1 do, \$1.1½.01.14½; un @1.11; No. 2 amber, \$1.1 white, \$1.10@1.10½; No. 2 No. 1 do, \$1.1½.01.11½. B 58½c. Barley nominally unch receipts, 119,000 bu; ungrad-4c; steamer, 44½.044½c; Oats firmer; receipts, 21,000 33½c; No. 2 do, 35c; mixed white do, 35@38½c. hax—Steady and unchanged GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sumand; firit to good demand: Louisiana. 6½.07½c. PETROLEUM—Quiet but fi Sic; refined, 9½c. Tallow—Steady; 6½.@6%c. RESIN—Quiet at \$1.41. TURPENTINE—Firm at 34c bi EGGS—Market dull; Wester Leather—In good demandency weights, 19@21c. Wool—Market dull; domes pulled, 17@34c; unwashed, \$1.00.75 for new. Beer stead super State and Western,

pulled, 17@34c; unwashed, 90 Paovisions—Mess pork, \$9. 0 (20. 75 for new. Beef stead family mess, \$13.50 Cut me changed. Lard steady; prime 60.
BUTTER-Nominally unchang
CHEESE-Market duli; West
WHISKY-Market duli; \$1.00

BALTIMO BALTIMORE, April 9 .- FLO fine, \$3.00@3.75; do extra family, \$4.75@5.50. Grans—Wheat—Western du Pennsylvania red, \$1.13%@1.1 winter red, spot and April, \$1. \$1.12@1.12%; June, \$1.12 @43%c; May, 43%@4%c; steamer, 40%@41c. Oats steady unchanged. Rye dull and unch unchanged. Rye doli and unch
HAY—Quiet and unchanged.
Provisions—Quiet and steady
@10.75. Bulk meats—Loose
clear rib sides, 5½@5½c; pack
con—Shoulders, 4½c; clea
Hams, 9½@9½c. Lard—Refi
BUTERS—Steady and unchang
Edgs—Quiet and weak.
PETROLEUM—Steady and unchang
WHISKY—Dull and unchang
WHISKY—Dull and unchang
FRIGHERS—TO Liverpool pe
too. 35 3-16d; flour, 25 3d; gri
RECLIFTS—Flour, 1, 185 bris
corn, 134, 900 bn; oats, 5, 631
SHIPMENTS—Whent, 13, 000
bn.

NEW ORLI NEW ORLEANS, April 9. teady; superfine, \$3.00; XX 54. 25@5. 00; high grades, 35. Gnara—Corn active and firm yellow, 46@47c. Oats steady, Hay—Dull and nominal; HAY—Dull and nominal; 12.00; prime, \$14.00; choice, Phovisions—Pork quiet; old @11.25. Lard steady; tiere \$7.00@7.62½. Bulk mes shoulders, loose, \$3.85; pack 5@5½c; clear, 5¼@5½c, shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5¾ sugar cured, market dull; c in size.

in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; We (21.10.)
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; It oprime, 11%(215%c. Sugrement) 44(25%c; fair to prime to choice, 5%(26%c; y7%c. Molasses steady, with mon, 22(23c; fair, 24(236c. Rice fair demand at BRAN—Steady at SOc.

PHILADELI
PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—1
nesota extra family, \$4.50.
\$5.50; St. Louis faney, \$6.
\$4.90; Minnesota patent pi
flour in fair demand at \$2.75.
GRAIN—Wheat—Market du
\$1.12; Western red, on t
Rye nominally unchanged,
western rejected, on track,
er, do, 42@42%c. Oats, den
firm; mixed, 30@31c; white
PEOVISIONS—Demand fair a
beef, \$12.50. Mess pork,
\$4.50@9.25; picklet
Western, 6%.67c.
BOTTER—Nominally uncha
EGGS—Quiet; Western, 12
CHESSE—Unsettled; Western,
12.61.
CHESSE—Unsettled; Western,
12.62.
WHISKY—Market duil; Wes
RECEUTS—Flour, 3, 300 b
corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 156,
barley, 500 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9. FLOUR-Easier; family, \$4 GRAIN-Wheat weaker; p \$1.04@1.06. Corn steady, 37@38c. Oats steady at 2 56c. Barley quiet and unche

Provisions—Pork quiet; h Lard in fair demand, but a \$6.32\(\frac{4}{6}6.35\). Bulk meats \$4.85\, and \$5.00\). Bacon qu' and \$5.62\(\frac{4}{6}\). Bulk meats \$4.85\, and \$5.00\). Bacon qu' and \$5.62\(\frac{4}{6}\). Whisky—Dull and droopi creamery, 28630c; choice V 20c; choice Central Ohfo, 16 Linesky Oil—Steady at 65 St. Louis, Mo., April 9.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but pl. 02%@1.02% cash:\$1.02% ash:\$1.02% clost May: \$1.034@1.024, clost 18%@98c July; No. 3 do, and lower for futures; No. 33%@33%c May; 34%@34% No. 2, 25%@226c cash; no 48%c. Barley dult; prime t WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04. PROVISIONS—PORK INSTITUTE 10.45. Lard nonunally undinactive and lower; clear ribs. \$5.38 RECRIPTS—Flour. 3,000 br. corn. 27,000 bu; oats. 10.00 burley, 1,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour. 12,000 bu; corn. 176,000 bu; oats. 3 ley, none.

BOSTO
BOSTON, April 9. —FLOUR—
GRAIN—Corn in moderate
yellow, 48@47½c; steamer
fair demand; No. 1 and extr
2 white, 35c; No. 3 white an
see. Hye. 64@65c.
RESELPTS—Flour, 4.200 b
wheat, 1d, 000 ba.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2.200
wheat, 33,000 bu.
WOOL—Nominally unchang

Wool-Nominally unchang
Wool-Nominally unchang
TOLED
TOLEDO, O., April 9.—6
satra white Michigan, \$1.
Michigan, \$1.03%; amber
April, \$1.05; May, \$1.06%
2 red winter, spot, \$1.05%

37.75 37.76 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 37.70 3.75 here was no let-up in the demand of stock, and the market was as firm

EAST LIBERTY. ary, Pa., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts lead of through and 94 head of local; days, 1.190 through and 358 local; exceedingly light, and likely to be so: exceedingly light, and nerly to e so; stern buvers on hand, and they are gips; the most of the trade being to ocal butchers at a slight decline from est, \$5.00@5.30; fair to good \$4.75@

a, \$3.75@4.25.

injuts to-day, 1.705 head; total for 195; Yorkers, \$3.65@3.85; Philadel-24.30. set 30. cepts to-day, 1,300 head; total for 00 head; good to extra wooled, \$5.25 id, \$4.25@4.75. BUFFALO.

pts, 3,680; fair demand for local dealers holding off; sales Yorkers, good to choice medium and heavy,

April 9.—CATTLE—Good demand and higher for shippings other grades thanged; good to choice heavy steers, to light, \$4.50@4.75; receipts, 1, s, 700.

33.25@3.60; butchers' to select 3.55; receipts, 5,700; shipments,

\$5.50; St. Louis fancy, \$6.00; Michigan good, \$4.90; Minnesota patent process, \$6.87%. Ryedour in fair demand at \$2.75@2.87%.

Grain—Wheat—Market dull: ungraded, \$1.10@\$1.12; Western red, on track, \$1.12%@1.13. Rye nominally unchanged. Corn less active; Western rejected, on track, 40@41%c; do scenner, do, 43@42%c. Oats, demand light, but holders firm; mixed, 30@31c; white do, 32@32%c.
Provisions—Demand fair and market firm. Mess beef, \$12.50. Mess pork, \$10.37%@10.50; hams quoted, \$8.50@9.25; pickled, \$7.25@8.25. Lard, Western, 63@7c.
Butten—Nominally unchanged.
Eggs—Quiet; Western, 12%@13%c.
Cheese—Unsettled; Western creamery, 7%@7%c; do good, 6@7e.
Whisky—Market dull; Western, \$1.06. ipts for two days, 5,600; marks arely sustained prices. Some good 5.50 per head. ipts for two days, 10,200; demand me nearly nominal; two cars Chicago WHISKY-Market dull; Western, \$1.06. RECEIPTS-Flour, 3,300 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; cats, 156,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 500 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., April 9. -Cotton-Higher at

FLOUR-Easier; family, \$4.60@5.50. GRAIN-Wheat weaker; prime to choice red, \$1.04@1.06. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 37@38c. Oats steady at 29@32c. Rye dull at 56c. Barley quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS-PORK quiet; held at \$10.75@11.00. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; steam, \$6.32\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\left(6.35\). Bulk meats dull; held at \$3.65, \$4.55, and \$5.00. Bacon quiet; \$4,12\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$5.37\(\frac{1}{2}\), and \$5.62\(\frac{1}{2}\).

WHERY-Dull and lower at \$1.01.
BUTTER-Dull and drooping; prime to fancy creamery, 286,230; choice Western Reserve, 186,200; choice Central Ohio, 166,17c.
Linszed Oil.—Steady at 65c.

St. Louis, Mo., April 9. - FLOUR-Dull; lower GRAIN-Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 red fall, 11.024@1.024 cash:\$1.024@1024 April; \$1.03% May; \$1.034@1.024, closing at \$1.03%, June; 18%@98c July; No. 3 do, \$1.00. Corn inactive and lower for futures; No. 2 mixed, 33%c cash; 334@33%c May; 34%@34%c June. Oats higher;

Sylvasyke May; 34% 634% June. Oats higher; Nor-2, 25% 626c cash; no options. Rve quiet; 48% c. Barley dult; prime to choice, 506055c. Winsar-Skeady at \$1 04.
Provisions-Pork inserve and lower; jobbing, \$10.45. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats inactive and lower; clear ribs, \$4.85. Bacon dull and lower; clear ribs, \$4.85. Bacon dull and lower; clear ribs, \$5.35; clear, \$5.45.65. 50.
RZCENFFA-Flour. 3, 000 bris; wheat, 13, 000 bu; corn, 27, 000 bu, oats, 10, 000 bu; rye, 1, 000 bu, barley, 1, 000 bu, 12, 12, 000 bris; wheat, 18, 000 SHIPMENTS-Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn,176,000 bu; oats, 38,000; rye, none; barley, none.

Boston, April 9. - FLOUR - Quiet and unchanged GRAIN-Corn in moderate demand; mixed and yellow, 46@47%c; steamer, 45%@46c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. white, 35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33%@

2 white, 35c: No. 3 waite and
24c. Rye. 64@65c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4, 200 brls; corn, 36,000 bu;
wheat, 16,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2, 200 bu; corn, 44,000 bu;
wheat, 33,000 bu.
WOOL—Nominally unchanged.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., April 9 .- GRAIN-Wheat firmer; exira white Michigan, \$1.05½; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.05½; amber Michigan, spot and April, \$1.05; May, \$1.06½; June, \$1.07½; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.05½ asked; \$1.05½ bid; Adriatic, with shingles, the Gracie M. Filer, to my own."

May, \$1.06%; June, \$1.07%; No. 3 red, \$1.01%; Western amber, \$1.07; No. 2 amber Illinois, nominally \$1.12. Corn steady; high mixed, 36%c; No. 2 spot, 36c; May, 36%c; June, 37%c; No. 2 white, 37%c; rejected, 35%c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 spot, 28c bid; May, 28%c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKER, April 9.—Flours—Dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened %c higher; closeweak; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, 99c; No. 1 Milw waukee, 95c: No. 2 Milwaukee, 90%c; April, 87%c; May, 92%č; June, 94c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 77%c; No. 4, 72@73%c; rejected, 63@63%c. Corn firmer; scarce; No. 2, 34%c. Oats stead and unchanged; No. 2 fresh, 24c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 484c. Barley neglected and nominal; No. 2 spring, fresh, 61c; April, 58c. Provisions—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet; new, \$10.20. Prime steam lard, \$6.35.50@3.90. RECEITTS—Flour, \$6500 bris; wheat, 28,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, 22,000 bis.

LOUISVILLE Louisville, Ky., April 9. -Corron-Firm, at 10%c. FLOUR-Firm and unchanged GRAIN-Wheat-Market firm; red and amber, \$1.00@1.02. Corn steady; white, 38c; mixed, 37c. Oats quiet, but steady; white, 32c; mixed, 29c. Rye firm at 54c.

HAY-Quiet at \$8.50@10.50. Provisions—Pork firm at \$10.75. Lard steady choice leaf tierce, \$7.50; do keg. \$8.25. Bulk meats strong: shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 5@5%c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 5%65%c. Hams, sugar-cured, 814@914c. Whisky-Market dull at \$1.01.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, April 9. -Hogs-Active and fire at \$3.60@3.90; receipts, 3,500; shipments, 960. GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 red. \$1.031400 1.03%. Corn—Western mixed, 35@35%c; No. 2, 27@28c. Phovisions—Clear rib, \$4.75; May, 4%c; shoulders, 3%c, cash. Lard—Prime steam, 6%c. Sweet pickled hams, \$1.07@1.08. be good extra, \$3. 60@3.90; good to choice, \$3:95 
@4.50; white wheat extra. \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.70@5.00; St. Lonis. \$3. 80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@7.75. 
GRAIN—Wheat—Steady: receipts 108,000 bu; rejected spring, 77c; No. 4 do, \$7@888. Rye flour, 93@94c; No. 2 spring, \$1.04; ungraded do, 92½c; ungraded winter red, \$1.00@1.10; No. 3 do, \$1.07@1.08; No. 2 do, \$1.14½; No. 1 do, \$1.14¼@1.14½; ungraded amber, \$1.0 
@1.11; No. 2 amber, \$1.10@1.11½; ungraded white, \$1.10@1.10½; No. 2 do, \$1.09½@1.12; No. 1 do, \$1.11½@1.11½. Rye steady; Western, 58½c. Bariey nominaly unchanged. Corn frmer; receipts, 119,000 bu; ungraded, 42@45½c; No. 3, 44c; steamer, 44½@44½c; No. 2, 45@45½c. Oats frmer; receipts, 21,000 bu; No. 3 white, 39½c; No. 2 do, 35c; mixed Western, 31¾@32c; white do, 35@36½c.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat-Receipts, 1, 257 bu; shipments, 401 bu; No. 2 cash, 90c; April, 91%c; No. 3 cash, 90c; April, 9014c. Corn-Receipts, 3, 971 bu; shipments, 8,650 bu; dull and lower; No. 2 cash, 28c; April, 271/c.

DETROIT. DETROIT. Mich., April 9. - FLOUR-Quiet. GRAIN-Wheat lower and firm; extra,\$1.05% No. 1 white, \$1.03%; April, \$1.03%; May, \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\): June, \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\): milling No. 1, \$1.01.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 21,566 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 9,365 bu.

334c; No. 2 do. 30c; mixed western, 5124355c; white do. 35@36%c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged; 40@45c.

Hors—Quiet and unchanged.

Gnoceries—Coffee firm. Sugar steady; fair demand; fair to good refining, 0½@6%c. Molasses firm. Rice in good demand: Carolina, 6%@7%c; Louisiana. 6%@7%c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet. but firm; united, 80%@ S1c; refined, 9%c.

TALLOW—Steady; 6%@6%c.

RESIN—Quiet at \$1.41.

TURPENINE—Firm at 34c bid, 35c asked. BUFFALO. BUFFALO, April 9.-GRAIN-Wheat dull; sales, 500 bu; No. 1 Duluth, \$1.10. Corn quiet; sales 10 cars new, on track, at 40½c. Oats steady sales, 1,500 bu: Western at 31c on track. Ry ted. Barley-Some inquiry, but no sal OSWEGO.

Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. light middles and heavy weights, 19@21c.

Wool.—Market dull; domestic fleece, 26@38c; pulled, 17@34c; unwashed, 9@24c.

Provisions—Mess pork, \$9.40 for old; \$10.62% 620.75 for new. Beef steady; packed, \$11.50; family mess, \$13.50 Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; prime steam, \$6.57%@6.60. Oswego, April 9. -GRAIN- Wheat-in fair demand; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.12; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.05. Corn nominally unchanged. PEORIA. PEORIA, April 9. - HIGHWINES-Inactive; sales, 50 bris at \$1.02%.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, April 9. -Copron-Pirm: middling, 10%c; low do, 10%c; net receipts, 1,390 bales; gross, 2.190; exports to Great Britain, coastwise, 8,976; sales, 4,000; stock,

MENERIS, Tenn., April 9 .- Corron -Firm; held higher; receipts, 698 bales; shipments, 1,119; stock, 41,019; sales, 3,150; export, 2,300; spinners, 500; speculation, 350; middling, 10%c.
Sr. Louis, Ma. April 9.—Corron—Firm and unchanged: middling, 10%c; sales, 95 bales; receipts, 800; shipments, 1,700; stock, 18,565. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 9.—PETROLEUM—Firm; quotations unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8c. OIL CITY, Pa., April 9.—Persoleum—Market opened steady, with 814c bid, advanced to 824c, declined to 804c, closing at 814c bid; shipments, 43,000 bris, averaging 31,000; transactions, 190,000. Pittsburg, Pa., April 9.—Petrsburg—Quiet; crude, \$1.01% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. New York, April 9.—Business fair to-day with obbers; cotton goods in steady demand, and very firm; prints in good request, and low-priced makes in light supply; ginghams more active, and Amoskeag staple ginghams advanced to 9c; dress goods in fair demand; men's wear of woolens quiet; forign goods in light demand.

yellow, 46@47c. Oats steady, with a fair demand. Hay-Dull and nominal; ordinary, \$10.00@ TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, April 9 .- SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 12.00; prime, \$14.00; choice, \$16.00. Phovisions—Pork quiet; old, \$9.50; new, \$11.00 @11.25. Lard steady; tierce, \$6.25@7.00; keg,

MARINE NEWS.

DETROIT VESSEL-OWNERS. Yesterday forenoon the Executive Committee of the Detroit Vessel Owners' Association held another meeting at the office of Merrick, Fowier & Esseltyn, but without accomplishing anything definite adjourned over until next Tuesday at the same place. The matter of grain rates was casually discussed, and also of lumber rates from Saginaw to Buffalo and Obio ports. On the latter, \$2 to Buffalo and \$1.50 to Ohio ports was considered a fair price. One other bone of contention was whether Bay City and Saginaw could be brought within the control of the Detroit body. With regard to grain rates, the general opinion was to the effect that rates hat will bear comparison with those established by railroads should be adopted, and that losses should be made up on west-bound cargoes, particularly of coal. Post and Tribune, yesterday.

Vessel-owners are asking for a promise of 3 cents per bushel on wheat to Buffalo, but it is not granted. The steam-barge Chauncy Hurlbut is now having her cargo unloaded at the upper elevator. The wheat is wanted East, there are cars ready to be filled, and therefore the transfer is made. It is believed that nearly every loaded vessel in the harbor will be unloaded within a few weeks. The price vessel-owners are asking,—3 cents,—the prospect of by railroads should be adopted, and that losses owners are asking,—3 cents,—the price vessel-owners are asking,—3 cents,—the prospect of a late opening at Buffalo, and the fact that the wheat can be elevated from the boat at one-half cent per bushel, has led to this determination on the part of shippers. There are over 300,000 bushels of wheat in vessels here.-Free Press.

THE SHORTAGE QUESTION. In speaking of the failure of the late Convention of Vessel-Owners at Cleveland to take action on the shortage question, a Detroit cor-respondent of the American Ship makes the following very pertinent remarks:

A motion for the adoption of a resolution to get up a bill of iading, that no shortage be pald for, was iaid on the table, and no further action taken upon it. Such a resolution, above all others, should by no means have been defeated. That some measures for the doing away with such an outrageous swindle was not effected is greatly to be deplored, as in nearly all cases the vessel is made the victim of one of the worst evils connected with our lake shipping. worst evils connected with our lake shipping. A cargo of grain is received on board at Chicago, the hatches are battened down, and are not disturbed throughout the entire voyage; yet on its discharge at the port of destination it is rom one to 500 bu short; while, on the other hand, an overplus seldom occurs, and, if so, is scarcely worthy of mention. That some rascal-ity is carried out, at one end of the route or the other, there can be no shadow of doubt, and the vessel made the sufferer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, April 9 .- The water in the Sturgeon Bay Ship-Canal is fifteen inches lower than t was last year. The ice is still a foot thick in that region; which, of course, will prevent any dredging for several days yet. It is expected that Jesse Spalding, President of the Company, will soon be in Milwaukee, so that it is probable that the contract for the 3,000 feet of docking yet to be built will be let some time this week.

week.
In addition to the presence of the famous schooner-yacht Idler, which has been purchased by Chicago yachtsmen, the great lakes will be favored with a visit by the fast schooner-yacht Palmer, owned by Rutherford Stuyvesant, of the New York Yacht Club. She will come by way of the S. Lawrence River and the canals. The Palmer holds a place among the fleetest of the New York yacht squadron.

The movement of vessels in yesterday was quite brisk, but the outward-bound craft were few in number. The arrivals included the schrs Rosa Belle, Julia B. Merrill, and Game Cock, and steam-barge Michael Grob, all lumberwith ties and posts, from Jacksonport; the steam-barge Tempest, with lumber, from South Haven; the schr Skylark, with posts, from Whitefish Bay; the schr Ida, with ties, from Horn's Pier; and the scow Magdalena, with cordwood, from the head of the lake. The departures were the schrs J. V. Jones and Myrtle, for Muskegon, to load lumber for this port; the schr Annie O. Hanson, for Manistee; and the schr Beloit, for Kewaunee.

NOT VERY HOPEFUL. Port Colborne Press: A large number of Canadian vessel-owners are building hopes of a good season's work on the large quantity of grain at Lake Michigan ports. But, taking last year as a guide, we greatly fear but very little of this grain will be moved by Canadian vessels. It is not the intention to open the canal until the 1st of May, and likely even at the date it will not be open for navigation, like last year, when a delay of six days occurred after the ex-pected time of opening, giving other ports, notably Buffalo, a clear start of a month. Last spring there was as much grain in Western ports as there is now, but it was nearly all moved be-fore the Weiland Canal opened.

THE GRAIN TRADE. The Chicago Board of Vessel-Owners has assurances from the large propeller lines—including the Commercial, Union, Western Transporation, and Anchor Lines—that they will adhe to the rates fixed on grain. This fact makes the ombination very strong, and the prospect is better than ever for the vessels in the grain trade obtaining fair rates of freight. Vessel-men were informed yesterday that there were 6,000 cars loaded with grain, and lying on side-tracks in this city awaiting transportion to the East, a fact—if fact it be—that causes said vessel-men to believe they will get about all the freight they can attend to at card rates on the opening the lake grain trade.

GONE AND DONE IT. The Detroit City Council has decided to buy Belle Isle for \$200,000, bridge the American channel of the river, and bond the city to the amount of \$700,000 for the purpose. The Michigan Lerislature is to be petitioned for the necessary enabling act. Seven Aldermen voted in the negative.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Capt. Jonas Richards returned to Manitowood last evening.

The schr Lottie Cooper is receiving her outfit preparatory to an early departure. The steam-barge Fayette and consort schi Windsor have cleared for Manistee, and will probably leave port to-day. They will return with lumber.

The tattered storm-flag was fluttering lively before a southeast breeze last evening, and a heavy rain and thunder and lightning combined to make navigation decidedly disagreeable. The Canadian steam-barge Lothair and consort

Corisande will go into dry-dock at Miller Bros. shipyards to-day for an overhauling. The schr Milwaukee Belle goes into Doolittle's dry-dock for an overhauling.

At the office of the Lumber Vessel-Owners'

At the office of the Lumber Vessel-Owners' Association yesterday the schr Phænix was reported chartered at card rates on a cargo from Hamlin to this port. The schr Jessle Phillips has cleared from Manitowoc for Manistee, where she loads lumber for Chicago at card rates. The Buffalo German and the Rochester German are "outside" insurance companies that have opened a marine agency in this city. By that is meant that they are outside of the big pool. They will have ample opportunity to cut the pool rates if they so desire. The pool has not the field to itself. not the field to itself.

not the field to itself.

A new steam yacht, built by W. R. Brown,
will be launched next Saturday from Fox &
Howard's old dock on Goose Island. She is
sixty-five feet over all, and nine feet breadth of beam, and will draw about four feet of water. She has been supplied with a Lewis engine, and is designed for pleasure purposes. The docks of the Lumber Exchange begin to assume the appearance of the busy season. Yesterday there was quite a large congregation

of vessel and tugmen, lumbermen, and steve-dores at "The Market," and several lumber-laden craft were at the docks. But the heavy rain-storm had a dampening effect on every-thing. ELSEWHERE. The light at Point Aux Barques, Lake Huron, has been lit.
The Kingston News says Captains at that port ning to move, and the steamers have begun

their trips.

Capts. Wheeler and Vincent have left Oswego for Detroit to fit out their vessels, the schrs J. for Detroit to fit out their vessels, the schrs J. R. Noyes and Belle Mitchell. rolt men are figuring on carrying a large quantity of iron ore from Escanaba to that port

duantity of rob ore non-at 90 cents per ton.

Messrs. Smith & McCarthy, of Chebovgan, have left specifications with Detroit snipbuilders for a steam-barge of 173 feet keel, 32 feet beam, and 13 feet hold. and 13 feet hold.
Oliver Bugbee, who died at Buffalo Saturday last, was a large vessel-owner, and well known among lake mariners. He brought out the bark Ogarita, which was at one time the largest

sailing-vessel on the lakes.

The Cleveland Heraid now says it was a little premature in announcing that sailors' wages had been fixed, but it thinks \$1.50 will be the rate out of that port. The Seamen's Union has not established the rates.

Mr. Stewart's Body.

Mr. Stewart's Body.

New Fork Sun. April 6.

Since it was announced upon the authority of Mrs. Stewart's statements to her friends that the body of the late A. T. Stewart had been rebody of the late A. T. Stewart Memorial covered by Judge Hilton, the Stewart Memorial Cathedral at Garden City, L. I., wherein the body will finally be interred, has been overrun by visitors. Some of these come from a distance, and their patronage has swelled to a not inconsiderable extent the income of the Garden

City Hotel.

Impelled by morbid curiosity these visitors have searched every nook and corner of the graceful pile whose interior is yet incomplete. They seem to be impressed with the idea that the body is concealed about the premises. Not content with annoying the workmen engaged in erecting the mortuary chapel in the crypt under the chancel, they have broken and carried away portions of the delicate stone tracery that had cost so much labor and money. To that had cost so much labor and money. To prevent this, an order was given some weeks since that no one should be allowed to enter the building without giving a password or countersign that had been agreed upon. "Indeed," said in a gentleman who is in a position to speak authoritatively, "this rule has been observed so strictly that Judge Hilton himself would find the difficult to gentleman the laboratory with the said with the said

it difficult to gain admittance without giving the word."

The promulgation of this order, when it became known to the surrounding villagers, created a marked sensation. Although before this they had smiled at the firmly expressed belief they had smiled at the firmly expressed belief of the strangers that the body was in the cathedral, they soon caught the infection themselves. They swarmed about the place, peered curiously through the great peaked windows, which could be attained only by standing upon each other's shoulders, and stared in blank amazement at the grotesque faces of the gargoyles that capped the window arches above them. It has been definitely learned that the body of Mr. Stewart is not in the cathedral, and will not be taken there until the two sarcophagi are placed in position upon the marble flooring are placed in position upon the marble flooring of the mortuary chapel.

Running Down a Black Mountain Wolf.

Running Down a Black Mountain Wolf.

Henry County (10). Democrat.

Mr. S. L. Kittley, the proprietor of the hotel at Brownington, Mo. on Friday last started out to summon witnesses who lived on Hillegras prairie, in the southeastern part of this county, and, while riding leisurely along, he espied a large black wolf in a wheath-eld close by. Spurring his horse to its utmost speed, he at once gave chase, and for miles over the prairies and through fields, with here and there a small skirt of timber, on they sped, the wolf in the lead, but the brave rider and dauntless little borse always in sight, and often close upon the wolf's heeis. It was a reckless ride over fences and through farms, with never a pause for breath. As they passed farm-houses, the rider shouted for help, and others joined in the chase, until the number of pursuers was a dozen or more. Still the little horse kept the lead, while one after another of the fresh steeds fell to the rear. After a run of twenty or twenty-five miles, and when within a quarter of a mile of Lowry City, a small village in St. Clair County, the race ended, and the little horse ran directly over the wolf, knocking it down. Kirtley was unarmed, and, springing from his saddle, grasped the vicious animal by the mouth, pfnioning its jaws as with a death grip. Men came to his aid, and a strong cord was bound around grasped the vicious animal by the mouth, pin-ioning its jaws as with a death grip. Men came to his aid, and a strong cord was bound around the wolf's mouth, rendering it harmiess. The cords were unintentionally drawn so tight that the animal died of strangulation and exhaustion shortly after being captured. It proved to be a full-grown black mountain wolf, fully three feet high, and weighing probably 100 pounds.

Granddaughter—"But you will go to the funeral of your old friend, grandpa?" Octogensrian—"O, I don't know. Don't talk to me o' funerals. Much as ever I shall be able to get

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SHOULD TAKE THE PAPERS. I knew two friends as much alike As ever you saw two stumps, And no phrenologist could find A difference in their bumps.

One took a paper, and his life Was happier than a king's: His children all could read and write, And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and,
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him—as it should. Had he been reading of the news At home, like Neighbor Jim, I'd bet a cent this accident Had not befallen him.

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT. New York World.
"I've got a frightful cold," some one said t

"Cham," " and I don't know what to do to ar-rest it." "Swallow a policeman!" A restaurateur at Berlin has devised an ingen ious plan for keeping his place free from beg-

gars, street nuisances, deadbeats, and other un lesirable customers. He just puts a policeman's hat on a table near the door, and when the undesirable customer looks in it meets his fascinated gaze, and be closes the door gently and departs holding his breath.

A gentleman presents himself at the Police Headquarters to leave a description of his daughter, who had been missing for two or three days and was thought to have got her hence with all-advised celerity and the coachman. "Describe her minutely, if you please," says the clerk. "Well," says the parent, "she's pretty tall and light-complected, and is about three or four years younger than you'd take her to be."

"Yes, your Honor." says the prisoner, "I admit that I broke into this house to rob it, but I did not intend to add violence to my crime." "You did not intend—of course you didn't. But if the witness had heard you, had cailed out 'Who's there?' had"— "On of course, if he'd begun it I should have had to defend myself and so would you if any more and so would not intended. you while you were peaceably going through his house." (Held in \$10,000).

At Monte-Carlo a traveler mees, in single At Monte-Carlo a traveler mees, in single combat with the tiger, a recently-made widower. He can hardly repress an exclamation of surprise. "I know," said the other, with a sigh, "it looks a little heartless, but I only do it to forget my great sorrow. She, sir, was a woman that—well, well, you knew her, and her loss I deeply feel. Never shall I find such another wife, sir; losing her has cast a gloom over all my life. In fact, if you will but observe it, so auxious am I to show respect to that excellent woman's memory that I play nothing but ronge et noir, and bet on nothing but the black,"

Mr. - comes to be the victim of an accident Mr. — comes to be the victim of an accident, and as they are placing him on a stretcher to carry him up-stairs from the back, be summons the servant girl, an honest young peasant, and tells her, "Hurry up-stairs and let my wife know about this accident to me; but don't give her a shock—put on a cheerful face while you are telling her." The faithful domestic discharges her mission with enthusiasm, and remarks in a busky voice: "My master sent mehe le! he!—to tell you that—ha! ha! ha! ha!—he had—to! ho! ho!—he had—(there, I've burst my stay-laces)—he had—it was too funny, and I've langhed till my sides are sore—he had broken his leg—ho! ho!" (Rolls over upon the carpet in ecstacies of laughter).

The Hungarian Deputy, Szedenyi, has just

carpet in ecstacies of laughter).

The Hungarian Deputy, Szedenyi, has just died, leaving 6,000,000 francs to his nephew. He was the most economical man in the country, and the shocking badness of his hat—within the memory of man he had never worn a new 'tile—was historical. "Great Heavens!" said a friend on meeting him in the streets of Pesth, "why don't you shoot that hat and get one about a quarter way decent!" "Oh, it makes no difference what sort of a hat I wear in Pesth," replied the millionaire; "every one knows me, and my reception doesn't depend on my head-gear." A couple of months later the same friend met him again, this time on a Parisian boulevard, in the hight and heyday of the Exposition. All was different except the hat. The friend repeated his protest against the unseemly head-covering. "Oh, bless you," the instead-covering. "Oh, bless you," replied Szendenyi, "there's not a soul out here knows me from Adam, and it makes no earthly difference what sort of a hat I wear." For twenty-five years the old man was a member of the Budget Commission; if he had not been there would have been risk of a rising of taxpayers. Only a few weeks ago, when the appropriation for pensions was under discussion. payers. Only a few weeks ago, when the appropriation for pensions was under discussion, the vigilant Deputy observed that the total for 1878 exceeded that for 1878. "What," exclaimed the watch-dog of the Treasury, "17 florins more than last year for pensions! Do

none of these devouring myriads ever die?" THE BOOTBLACK'S JOKE.

New York Sun.
"A little more skill expended on that he would make a more commendable job of it." This was said to a Bowery bootblack near the corner of Grand street early on Tuesday fore-

"D've mind hittin' me there agin, boss? I didn't quite tumble." "Touch up the heel a little more; make it

shine." "Certain; but yer see, boss, this here wine blows the shine off faster'n a feller can put it "I didn't know that 'twas blowing as hard as Blowiest April Fool's Day ever knowed in

"Blowiest April Fool's Day ever knowed in the Bowery."
"Indeed!"
"Certain. You ought ter seed the clerk in the store up here on the corner get fooled his self. He come out wid a brick in his ore hand and an oid hat in the other, 'n then he clapped the brick down on the walk and slapped the hat over it, 'n' went in 'n' got where he could peek out'n' the winder. All the fellers was watchin', and bimeby an old duffer come along, 'n' drew up 'n' ktcked the hat clean out into the middle of the street. The brick wa'n't there."
"Where was it!"
"The wind blowed it out from in under the hat while the feller was goin' back into the store. But that was before the wind begun blowin' much. My pard's out a copper on this

blowin' much. My pard's out a copper on this

blowin' much. My pard's out a copper on this racket."

"How's that?"

"Why, yer see, he got up the alley there and heat a copper most red-hot wid a piece o' taller candle and chucked it out on the sidewalk. But the wind blowed it cool before it struck, 'n' an ole apple woman walked off wid it. Mebby yer think the wind was blowin' then; but 'twan't nothin' to the way it blowed later."

"No?"

"Certain. Why, there was a feller just be yont the Bowery Garden there, he fastened a thread to a silver quarter 'n' slung it out on the walk. Another feller as seed him do it went up and was goin' to step on the thread 'n' bag the quarter. The sharp feller bauled in his money, but he'll have ter let it go for a 20-cent piece."

A STRANGE CASE.

Tussaud's, complaints had of late frequently

been made to the manager of the nefarious

practices of evidently experienced pickpockets.

A detective was engaged to watch the premises.

Among those suspected was an elegantly-dressed elderly gentleman of military aspect,

"How so?"

"Wind blowed the nicks out o' the edges, and cleaned all the figgers off the side that was up. I tell yer, boss, it's the blowiest April Fool's Day ever knowed in the Bowery. Hi, there! shine?" The gamin was on the track of a Jerseyman was coming series, the street in seyman who was coming across the street in a

West Virginia publishes in a local paper, "An Ode to the Springs." Of course it's alum ode. Youkers Gazette. Why don't they start a college there! It could begin with plenty of alum-Berlin Correspondence London Globe.

A very strange case, which surprises eminent nigh.—Graphic. legists, came before the Criminal Court a few

A categorical question: Did you ever see a cat sup catsup?—St. John Torch. Did you ever catch up a brick bat to throw at cats up on the woodshed roof?—Rome Sentinel. Did you ever look for a dog and find the dog-gone dog gone?—Bradford Breeze. days ago. At Castau's Panopticum, the Berlin

A tenant had been importuned so frequently for his rent that in a climax of exasperation he turned on the landlord with the cogent and conclusive retort: "Now, you needn't put on so many airs, old man. Why, I owe enough in this town to buy up all your old houses."

who, to judge from his broken accent, appeared to be a foreigner. He was often noticed to approach young ladies wearing the now fashionable, but tempting, outside pockets. In order to try him a voung lady of respectable family was requested to take her stand as a casual visitor, in one of the most frequented parts of the museum. She was inspecting some curiosity when the suspected individual, perceiving, perhaps, a purse ostentatiously placed in the lady's pocket, came to her side, pushing himself forward. She immediately felt for the portemonale, which was, however, missing. An alarm was raised, and on two, nay, even three, witnesses attesting they had seen the hand of the accused in the lady's pocket, he was arrested, and, despite his protestations, taken to the police station. He confinued to assert his innocence, showed his passport, proving him to be a Mr. Basilewitch, an ex-Colonel in the Russian army, and handed his pocketbook, filled with about 2,000 francs in French notes, to the Commissioner, who, believing on his statement, dismissed him without even searching his person. Mr. Castau, relying on the testimony of the various witnesses, appealed to the Court, which, after a thorough investigation, found the Russian guilty, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. Dr. Von Lauer, the Emperor's private physician, who has known Mr. Basile-A New Milford man pulls his teeth with a flat

and be went over the barn with it, he self severely on the ridge-pole-

witch for years, spoke highly in his favor. So did the proprietor of the notel where the Colonel was stopping. Baroa Arapoff, the Councillor of the Russian Embassy, who came forward on behalf of his countryman, for whom he stood bail to the amount of 30,000 marks. Mr. Basilewitch's counsel immediately protested against the verdict in the first 4ostance. The trial before the Court of Appeal is anxiously expected, the more so as the public is rather displeased with the hasty decision of the Magistrate. As Mr. Basilewitch unquestionably is possessed of considerable means he could have no possible reasons for committal of a petty theft. Mr. Castau, the proprietor of the Panopticum, ought to have been more cautious in urging such grave accusations against a visitor on whom the stolen article has certainly not been found.

BRIARLEY AS A STRIKER. From Mrs. Burnett's Novel, "Haworth's," in the Apri Scrioner's.

The lot of Mr. Briarley was melancholy in

deed. Among the malcontents his portion wa derision and contumely; at home he was re ceived with bewailings and scathing severity. "An' that theer was what tha wur up to, wa it?" cried Mrs. Briarley, the day he found him self compelled by circumstances to reveal the true state of affairs. "Tha 'rt j'ined th' strikers

that's what we're goin' to do, our dues. That's what we're goin' to do,

It was dinner-time, and in the yard and about the street at the front the young members of the family disported themselves with vigor. Without Janey and the baby, who were in the house, there were ten of them. Mrs. Briarley went to the door and called them. Roused to frantic demonstrations of joy by the immediate prospect of dinner, they appeared in a body, tumbling over one another, shricking, filling the room to overflowing.

Generally they were disposed of in relays, for convenience sake. It was some time since Mr. Briarley had beheld the whole array. He sat upright and stared at them. Mrs. Briarley sat down confronting him.

"What art tha goin' to do wi' them while tha bring th' mesters down?" she inquired.

Mr. Briarley regarded the assembly with naive bewilderment. A natural depression of spirit set in. It was dinner-time, and in the yard and about

"Theer—theer seems a good many on 'em Sa-"Theer-theer seems a good many of the Sararann," he said, with an air of meek protestation. "They seem to ha'— to ha cumylated!" "Theer's twelve on 'em," answered Mrs. Briarley, dryly, "an' they've all getten mouths, as tha sees. An' their feyther's goin' to bring th' mesters down a bit!" Twelve pairs of eyes stolldly regarded their immediate progenitor, as if desirous of discovering his intentions. Mr. Briarley, was embar-

rassed.
"Sarann," he faltered, "send 'em out to
play 'em. Send 'em out into 'th open air. It's
good fur 'em, th' open air is, an' they set a mon UPHOLSTERY GOODS

back."
Mrs. Briarley burst into lamentations, cove ing her face with her apron, and rocking to and Which they are offering at PRICES LOW-ER than ever known before. "Aye," cried she, "send 'em out in th' airto examine our stock before purchasing.

Wah Shung, the Sixth street laundry man, entered the drug-store opposite his dive yester day evening, and, throwing down a nickel, said: " Flive sentee opium."

in conversation: "Buy much opium, Wah?"

"Like it?"
"Belly good," and a happy smile spread over his mummy-like features.
"Tell me something about it," said the Enquirer man; "what kind of an effect does it produce—how does it make you feel?"
"Makes Chinaman feel likee,"—and here he was stuck for a comparison to denote perfect happiness and contentment; "makes China-man feel likee—likee Melican man Gen. Grant, allee time plenty money, no much workee, takee

allee time pienty money, no much workee, takee things easy."

"Makes you forget your troubles, does it?"

"Yes; foglet troubles allee same likee when you sleet."

"See nice things in your dreams?"

"Helly nice. Everything big and beautiful"; and he made an euraptured gesture with his

hands.

"Everything grand, I suppose?"

"Belly grand. Chinaman's cellar look likee
Gibson House."

"Is it possible?"

"Smoothin'-iron look likee train of cars and

oothin'-iron look likee train of cars and ashee-wash-tub like a steamboat "You don't say so! And what else?"

"Oh, heep else. Wah Shung feel likee sold out and gone back to China with \$2,500."

MME. BONAPARTE'S WIT?

Baltimore Gazette.

It was while residing in Vienna that she made the retort to the English Ambassador at the Austrian Court, which was repeated all over Europe. The story is that at a State dinner given by Prince Metternich it fell to the English Embassador to escort Mme. Bonsparte. In Embassador to escort Mme. Bonaparte. In the drawing-room, previous to the dinner, they had conversed upon the character of Napoleon, whom the Englishman hated and Mme. Bonaparte admired, and the Embassador had suffered from her sarcasm. At dinner he thought he would get even with his opponent. So when the soup was over he asked her if she had read Mrs. Trollope's book on America. Mme. Bonaparte said she had.

"Well, Madame," he asked, "did you notice that Mrs. Trollope pronounces all Americans vulgarians?"

"Yes," replied Mme. Bonaparte, "and I am not surprised at that. Were the Americans the descendants of the Indians or the Esquimaux I should be astonished; but, being the direct descendants of the English, it is very natural that they should be vulgarians."

QUIPS. A rifle team-A gang of house-breakers. It is easy enough to get up a joke; the only

trouble about it, after you have got it up is to get it down other people. "Two for a scent," as the drug clerk said when a young couple entered the store and

World. Of course there is. If it were not in it it would be only onnet .- Philadelphia Bulletin. "When do you intend to go back, Mike?" asked one exile of another. "If I live till I

Drilling her class in poetry, the teacher queted from the familiar lines of Tennyson:
"You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother, dear." "Now," she asked, "why did the girl want to be called early;" "Don't know." replied Tommy, "unless it was because that was her name."

iron. This is simple and effective. He ties the tooth with a wax-end to the flat-iron and then flings the latter. We once knew a man who did this with a plowshare. He threw the plowshare over a barn, but, being heavy, the momentum was too great for his power of resistance, and he went over the barn with it, butting him.

has tha?"
"Aye, Sararann, l've j'ined 'em-an'-an' we're goin' to set things straight, bless yo'that's what we're goin' to do. We—we're goin'
to bring the mesters down a bit, an'—an'—get

happen they'll fatten on it. It's aw they'll get, poor childer. Let 'em mak' th' most on it." HOW OPIUM MAKES HIM FEEL.

Arched Instep Shoes, While the clerk was getting him the drug and Enquirer representative engaged the Chinaman

"Flive, ten, flifteen centee worth a day."
"Use it on shirts?"
"Helic, no! Smoke it."
"Like it?"

they should be vulgarians."

The Ambassador said nothing more on this

asked for a bottle of cologne. There's a b in every one's bonnet.-New York doye, and God knows whether I will or not, I intend to visit ould Ireland once more before I lave this country."

Athletic young men are all anxious to walk 100 miles in 100 hours; but just ask one of them to saw up ten sticks of hard wood, and their strength evaporates as quickly as if a stroke of paralysis had interviewed them.—Salem Demo-Some sojourner at one of the alum springs

who, to judge from his broken accent, appeared to be a foreigner. He was often noticed to ap-

"It seems to me your loaves are not of the same weight." muttered a fault-finding housewife to a baker, as she poised a couple of loaves from his basket; "do you suppose you can cheat me?" "I don't want to cheat you," repiled the man of bread, not relishing such an insinuation; "I know the loaves were weighed, every soul of them, and one weighs just as much as t'other, by gracious! and more too, I dare say, if the truth was known!"

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NOTICE.

Bonds of the Northern Pacific

Railroad Company.

Under the Pian of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the Court, the time in which Bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Pian, by the conversion of Bonds into Freferred Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the Committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June.

Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., No. 23 Fifth-av., New York. The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FIEDERICK BILLINGS,
Dec. 18, 1878. Chairman Purchasing Committee.

BIDS

Will be received by the Committee on Public Service at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners up to 1 o'clock Monday, April 14 next, for furnishing ice at so much per 100 pounds to the following offices, namely: Recorder's Probate Court, City-Hall and Jall, and Criminal Court Building.

E. C. Chicago, April 8, 1879.

EXCURSION.

EXCURSION

DENVER

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GENERAL IMPORTERS AND JEWELERS. STATE & MONROE-STS., CHICAGO, ILL.

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10:30 a m 2 3:40 p m 10:30 a m 3:40 p m 10:30 a m 3:40 a m 9:15 p m 1 7:00 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m.. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. o-Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-sts.
b-Depot corner of Canal and Kingle-sts.

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Chicago & Mendota Express ... 7:25 a m \* 7:30 p m
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Nebraska & Kanasa Express ... 9:20 a m \* 4:10 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express ... 10:00 a m \* 3:20 p m
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Pacific Fast Express ... 10:30 a m \* 3:20 p m
Daviner & Grove Accommodation 10:35 a m \* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 10:35 a m \* 1:35 p m | Mendota & Ottawa Express | 5:30 pm \* 8:55 and Autors Passenger | 5:30 pm \* 8:55 and Passenger | 5:30 pm \* 7:15 at Preeport & Dubuque Express | 9:30 pm \* 6:35 and Omaha Night Express | 9:30 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm | 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express | 9:05 pm |

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C., R. I. & P. and U. P. R. R. I will leave here
Wednesday, 16th April, at 10:30 a. m., with anot
party. If you want to go to Denver or Leaville che
call on me or address me at Burdlek House, Chie
G. L. RHODE.
6. L. RHODE. PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, 16 Broad-st., New York, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange Buy, sell, and carry through the New York Stock I change, all the active stocks as long as desired, on 3 cent margin. First-class stock privilexes negotiated from 1 to 2½ per cent distance. Explanatory circular and daily stock report mained free on application. Leave. | Arrive. CAST-IRON For Water and Gas, coated and tested 300 pounds to square Inch. All sizes on hand and delivered at any place required.

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Leave. Arrive.

ADMITTED BY ALL THAT STEVEN the Photographer, over it also makes the best Card and Cabinet Photographs in the city (specially Children's Picture).

old; forward delivery in less demand at a decline of 10@15c, closing for April at \$10.50 for new, and May at \$10.65; June at \$10.70@10.75; July tes of quality at \$6.40.

Tallow-In moderate demand, with prime quoted at 69-16c.

Sugans-Raw about steady and moderately acttve; Cubs muscovado at 6%@6 7-16c for fair to good refining; refined rather more sought. WHISKY-Dull; quoted at \$1.05%@1.05%; sales reported of 50 brls at \$1.05% cash.
FREIGHTS-Movement on a comparatively mod-

No. 1 white and No. 2 red, which

latter hardened a little and left off more firmly; spring dull for early delivery; held at about

previous agures; cable advices of somewhat unfi rorable tenor; May No. 2 Northwest option at

\$1.04%1.04%. Corn moderately active, at somewhat unsettled and generally rather easier prices; mixed Western ungraded at 42@45%c, as to quali-

ty. Rye firm.

Provisions—Hog products show less firmness

lower on considerable pressure to sell on specular

tve account; mess for early delivery less sought, closing at \$10.62%@10.75 for new, and \$9.40 for

erate scale in chartering line, indicative of con-tinued weakness in rates; berth quotations show-

ing no change of importance; for Liverpool, en-gagements by steam, 1,400 pkgs of provisions at

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Corrox—Inactive at 11%G11%c; futures firm; April, 11.29c; May, 11.41c; June. 11.58c; July. 11.73c; August,

11.84c; September, 11.63c. FLOUR-Limited demand; receipts, 17,000 brls;

super State and Western, \$3.25@3.60; common

good extra, \$3.60@3.90; good to choice, \$3:95

RESIN-Quiet at \$1.41.
TORPENTINE-Firm at 34c bid, 35c asked.
EGGS-Market duli; Western, 13g-13;4c.
LEATHER-In good demand; hemlock sole,
uenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light middles and

66. Виттек—Nominally unchanged. Симене—Market dull; Western, 2@81/с. Whisky—Market dull; \$1.051/4.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Floure—Western super-fine, \$3.00@3.75; do extra, \$4.00@4.65; do family, \$4.75@5.50. Grain—Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2

Pennsylvania red, \$1.13\%@1.13\%: No. 2 Western winter red, spot and April, \$1.11\%@1.11\%; May,

\$1.12@1.12%; June, \$1.12. Corn-Western steady; Western mixed, spot and April, 43%

@43%c; May, 43%@4%c; June, 43%@44c; steamer, 40%@41c. Oats steady and quiet; firm and

Provisions—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, \$10.50, 10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders 24.64.

Provisions—Quietand steady. Mess pork, \$10.50 & 10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3½.64c; clear rib sides, 5½.65½c; packed, 4½.65½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 6c. Hams, 9½.69½c. Lard—Refined, tierces, 7½c. Butter—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

Petroleum—Steady and unchanged.

Coffee—Firm and unchanged.

Whisky—Bull and unchanged.

Whisky—Bull and unchanged.

Terriouts—To Liverpool per steam, steady; cotto, 38.3-16d; four, 28.3d; grain, 7d.

Receits—Flour, 1, 185 bris; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 134.900 bu; costs, 5,631 bu; rye, 425 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 9.—Flour-Quiet but steady; superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX,

GRAIN-Corn active and firm; white, 441/045c;

\$7.00@7.021/4. Bulk meats—Market easier shoulders, loose, \$3.85; packed, 3%@4c; clear rib.

5@5½c; clear, 5½@5½c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 5%c; hams, sugar cured, market dull; canvased, 8@9½c, as in size.

WHISKY-Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

GROCERIES Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary

to prime, 11\( \) 15\\ \] c. Sugar steady, with fair demand: 4\( \) 65\\ \\ \) c; fair to fully fair, 5\( \) 60\\ \) former choice, 5\( \) 60\\ \\ \) 60\\ \\ \) (65\\ \) c. Molasses steady, with a good demand; common, 22\( \) 23\( \) c, fair, 24\( \) 26\( \) c, prime to choice, 27\( \) 635c. Rice fair demand at 5\( \) 67\( \) c.

Bran-Steady at 80c.

PHILADELPHIA. PRILADELPHIA, April 9.—FLOUR—Firmer; Minnesota extra family, \$4.50@4.75: Ohio choice, \$5.50; St. Louis fancy, \$6.00; Michigan good,

unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged.

ere was a further shrinkage in values. The weakness was due in part to the weakness, a drazling rain falling eater part of the day,—but chiefly to in the receipts. Trade opened slow, to firm Tuesday, and at that de-

SHEEP SALES.

BUFFALO.

April 9.—CATILE—Receipts, 1, 139; t 4c decline; choice to extra ship5.60: medium to good, \$4.25@4.60; \$5.80@4.25.

AMBS—Receipts, 4, 400: market dull y receipts depressed the trade; far ern sheep, \$5.60@5.90; choice to 6.25.

er, but not quotably lower; receipts, April 9.—Breves—Receipts for two market dull and weak; range of c; exporters took 200; no ship-

KANSAS CITY.

Il Disvatch to The Tribune.

Mo., April 9.—The Price Current of the 316; shipments, 213; fair and shipping steers, \$3.9004.75; ns-and feeders, \$2.75@3,30; native 75. 75. ita, 1,095; shipments, 323; demand casy; fair to choice packing, \$3.30 upping, \$3.00@3.25.

April 9.—Hods—Quiet; common, thi, \$3.50@3.75; backing, \$3.65@3, \$3.90@4.05; receipts, 2.990;

TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.
were received by the Chicago Board pril 9—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 89
—Winter, 8s 11d@984d: spring, die, 8s 10@98 4d; club, 9s 3d@98
d. Pork, 52s. Lard, 33s 9d. pril 9.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 25s; ; long clear, 27s; short clear, rime mess, 74s; India mess, 77s; s, 88s. Cheese—Choice, 42s, 88s. Cheese—Choice, 42s, 60. Tailow-Prime city, 35s 9d, ork—Prime mess, Eastern, 55s; Hams, long cut, 20-m average.

1 9-LIVERPOOL-Wheat rat club, 9s 34@9s 5d; California i. Corn rather easier, 4s 6d. beat very duil. Cargoes of iet. Corn steady. Cargoes of

dispatch to The Tridune. ril 9-11:30 a. m.—Flour-Na. 66l.
Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 0. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; orn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d. 2s, 52s. Lard, 33s 9d. 3l 9.—COTTON—Firm at 6 1-163 00 bales; speculation and ex-

rican, 5, 500.
merican, 44s.
9.—Petroleum—23%. EW YORK. Sw York was pribuse.

pril 9.—Grain—Fairly active at; quoted weaker and irregulat; quoted weaker and irregulative dinquiry, until near the call was noted, mainly interest for grades

# FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Our Experts and Imports from 182I to 1878, Inclusive.

Where Our Exports Go to, and Where Our Imports Come from.

Our Trade with Great Britain-Wheat and Corn Exportations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7 .- From the folowing tables the extent of our foreign commerce from 1821 to 1878, and the annual excess of imports or exports, can be gathered:

Imported into, and exported from the United

		of imports	or export	s. (Specie	1
value	18. )		DISERVE O	2 2 2 E	29. B
	1	1 .		Excess of	30. R
Year	The state of	-	exports		31. Ch
ending	Exports.	Imports.	over im-	ports.	32. Al
		3.	ports.	Dorts.	04. A
Sept. 30	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
1821	54, 496, 323	54, 520, 835		24,512	33. Du
1822	61, 350, 101 68, 326, 043	72, 481, 371	***************************************	18, 521, 594 4, 155, 328	I
1823	00 079 105	72, 170, 037		8, 197, 932	34. To
1825	90, 788, 333	90, 189, 310	549,023		1 1
1826	90, 788, 333 72, 890, 759	A CONTRACTOR OF A	***********	5, 202, 752	35. Po
1827	74, 300, 347	71, 332, 938		16,998,873	36. Da
1828	67, 434, 651	81,020,083	345, 736	10,995,873	37. Gr
1830	71, 670, 735	67,068,915 62,720,956 95,885,179	8,949,779		38. At
831	71, 670, 735 72, 295, 652	95, 885, 179	**********		39. Sp
1899	FIL 5201 (0.84)			13,601,159	A
833	87, 528, 732 102, 280, 215 115, 215, 802 124, 388, 704	101, 047, 943		13, 519, 211	i i
834	102, 200, 215	198 784 905	***********	6, 349, 485	40. Fr
939	124 338 704	176, 579, 154	***************************************	21, 548, 493 52, 240, 450	0
837	111, 443, 127	130, 472, 808	*********	19,029,676	41. Sw
898	104, 978, 570	95, 970, 288	9,008,282	******	42. Tu
839	112, 251, 673	156, 496, 958		44, 245, 283	43. Fr
840	123, 663, 932	98, 258, 706	25, 410, 226		A
842	111,817,471 99,877.993	98 075 071	3,802,924	11, 140, 073	ie
une 30		00,010,012	0,000,000		44. Gr
843	82, 825, 689 105, 745, 832	42, 433, 484	40, 392, 225	******	a
844	105, 745, 832	102, 604, 606	3.141, 226		45. Lil
945	106,040,111	113, 184, 322	*** ******	7, 144, 211 8, 330, 817	46. Az
247	108, 583, 248	122 424 849	34, 317, 249	0, 330, 011	C
48	138, 199, 515	148, 638, 644	04,011,010	10, 448, 129	47. Br
849	106, 745, 652 106, 040, 111 109, 583, 248 156, 741, 598 138, 190, 515 140, 351, 172 144, 375, 726 188, 915, 259 166, 948, 231 203, 489, 282	141, 206, 199	********	855,027	01
850	144, 375, 726	173, 509, 526		29, 133, 800	48. All
851	188, 915, 259	210, 771, 429		21, 856, 170	p
802	209 460 262	207, 440, 386	***************************************	40, 456, 167 60, 287, 983	el
154	235, 616, 496	297, 623, 039		62,006,543	49. De
55.	218, 909, 503	257, 808, 708		38, 899, 205	50. Mic
56	281, 219, 423	310, 432, 310	**********	29, 212, 887	81
357	166, 948, 231, 235, 486, 282, 235, 616, 496, 218, 909, 503, 281, 219, 423, 293, 823, 760, 272, 011, 274, 292, 902, 051, 263, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 553, 833, 2576, 057, 219, 219, 219, 219, 219, 219, 219, 219	348, 128, 342	9 070 000	54, 304, 582	1
50	272,011,274	203, 338, 604	8, 672, 620	38, 431, 290	Tot
80. 1	333, 576, 057	953, 616, 119		20,040,062	The t
81	219, 553, 833	289, 310, 542	**********	69, 756, 709	10
82	190, 670, 501	189, 356, 677	1, 313, 824		countri
100	203 964 447	243, 337, 815	**********	39, 371, 368	cent o
104	58, 837, 988 66, 029, 303	199 745 580	*********	79, 716, 277	States,
100	148, 859, 522 4	134.812.0681		85, 952, 544 1	importe
68 2	281, 952, 899 286, 117, 697 492, 771, 768	357, 436, 440		65, 483, 541	tries en
89 2	296, 117, 697 4	17, 508, 379	*******	49 186 640	cent of
70	12 920 172	30, 938, 408	*******	77 403 506	from th
79	44, 177, 586 6	28, 595, 077		82, 417, 491	
35	22, 479, 922 6	42, 136, 210		19, 656, 288	the im
4 5	92, 771, 768 4 142, 820, 178 5 144, 177, 586 6 162, 479, 922 6 186, 283, 040 5 118, 442, 711 5 140, 384, 671 4	67, 406, 342	18, 876, 698		Kingdo
5 5	18,442,711 5	33,005,438	70 040 400	19, 562, 725	\$157,24
76 5	40, 384, 671 4	50, 741, 190	78, 643, 481 .	*******	\$101,24

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION mported into and exported from the United States from 1821 to 1878, inclusive; showing annual

1877.... 692, 475, 220 451, 323, 126 151, 152, 094 1879.... 694, 865, 766 437, 051, 532 257, 814, 234

Year ending	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
Sept. 30	Dottars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821	10, 478, 059	8,064,890	2,413,169	
1822	10,810,180	3, 369, 846		
1823	5, 372, 987	5,097,898		
1824	5, 372, 987 7, 914, 552	8,378,970		1, 364, 418
1825	N. 797, 055	6, 150, 765	2,646,290	
1838	4, 704, 563	6,890,968	********	2,176,403
1827	8,014,880	8, 151, 130	********	136, 250
1828	8, 243, 476	7,488,741	753, 735	******** ****
1829	4, 924, 020 2, 178, 778	7,403,612		2, 479, 592
18:0	2, 178, 773	8, 155, 964	********	5, 977, 191
1831	9,014,031	7, 300, 940	1,708,986	******** ****
1932	5, 656, 840	5,907,504	*******	251, 164
1833	2,611,701	7,070,383	**** *** ****	4, 458, 667
1834	2,611,701 2,076,738	17, 911, 632		15,834,874
1835	6, 477, 770		*******	6,653,672
1836	4, 324, 336	13,400,881		9,076,545
1837	5, 976, 249	10, 516, 414		4, 540, 165
898	3,508,046	17.747,116	D 101 COM	14, 239, 070
1839	8, 776, 743	5, 595, 176	3, 181, 567	********
810	8,417,014	8,682,813	F 045 000	465, 799
841	10, 034, 332	4,988,683	5, 045, 699	******* ****
842	4,813,539	4,087,016	726, 523	
18434	1,520,791	22, 320, 335	*******	20, 799, 544
844	5, 454, 214	5,890,429	4 500 050	376, 215
845	8, 606, 495	4,070,242 8,777,732	4, 596, 253	
846	3, 905, 268	8,777,732	127, 536	***********
847	1,907,024	24, 121, 289		22, 214, 265
848	15,841,616	6, 380, 284	9, 481, 332	*******
849	5, 404, 648	6,651,240	0 204 000	1, 246, 592
×50	7, 522, 944	4,628,792	2, 894, 202	
851	29, 472, 752	5, 453, 503	24, 019, 249	
812	42, 674, 135	5 505,044	37, 169, 091	*** **** ****
853	27, 486, 875	4, 201, 382	23, 285, 493 84, 342, 162	**** *** ****
854	41, 281, 504	6,939,342	52, 587, 531	
855	56, 247, 343 45, 745, 485	3,659,812	41,537,853	**** *** ***
856	45, 743, 455	4, 207, 632	56, 675, 128	**********
857	69, 136, 922	12, 461, 799	33, 358, 651	******* 4***
858	52, 633, 147	19,274,496	56, 452, 622	*******
8 9	63, 887, 411	7, 434, 789 8, 550, 135	57, 996, 104	*******
860	29, 791, (80	46, 339, 611	01,000,101	16,548,531
861	36,887. (40)	16, 415, 052		10,010,001
e <b>6</b> 3	64, 156, 611	9, 584, 105		
864	105, 398, 541	13, 115, 612	92, 280, 924	******
865	67, 643, 226	9,810,072	57, 833, 154	
866	86,044,071	10, 700, 092	75, 343, 979	
867	60 424 272	22,070,475	38, 797, 897	
869	60, 884, 372 93, 784, 102	14, 188, 368	79, 595, 734	*************
869	57, 138, 380	19,807,876	37, 830, 504	
×70	58, 155, 666	26, 419, 179	31, 736, 487	
871	98, 441, 988	21 270 024	77, 171, 964	
872	79.877.534	21, 270, 024 13, 743, 689	66, 133, 845	******
	84, 608, 574	21, 480, 937	63, 127, 637	
874	66, 630, 405	28, 454, 906	38, 175, 499 .	
	92, 132, 142	20,900,717	71, 231, 425	
	56,506,302	15, 936, 681	40,589,621 .	
	56, 162, 237	40, 774, 414	15, 387, 823 .	
878	33, 740, 125	29, 821, 314	3,918,811	

WHERE OUR EXPORTS GO TO. The tables of the exports of merchandis show that 54.57 per cent of the total exports of nerchandise for the last fiscal year were

merchandise for the man	nocci jear	
Great Britain. The follow	wing table sh	lows the
amount of exports to each	foreign coun	try, and
amount of exports to cach	of the total and	or Jy torice
the respective percentages	of the total an	iount:
1. The United Kingdom (England, Scotland,		
(England, Scotland,	I	er cent.
and Ireland)	387, 430, 730	54.57
2. France	55, 319, 138	7.79
3. Germany	54, 809, 845	7.73
4 British North American		
Possessions	38, 284, 421	5,39
5. Belgium	23, 537, 581	3.32
6. Cubs and Porto Rico	38, 284, 421 23, 537, 581 13, 543, 052 13, 300, 047	1.91
7. Netherlands	13, 300, 047	1.88
Possessions	11, 106, 931	1.57
	8, 741, 100	1.23
10. Brazil	13,300,047 11,106,931 8,741,100 8,686,704	1.22 1.16
11. Spain	8, 205, 466	1.16
12. British West Indies and		
British Honduras	7,606,401 7,460,7 <b>0</b> 4	1.08
13. Mexico	7, 460, 704	1.05
14. China (including Hong-		
Kong)	6, 867, 255	0.97
15. British Possessions in		
Australasia	6.771./295	0.95
16. Greece	6,771,295 4,890,326 4,818,966	0.69
16. Greece	4, 818, 966	0.68
18. Gibraltar and British	-,010,000	0.00
Possessions in Africa		
and adjacent islands.	4, 715, 151	0.66
10 United States of Co-	2, 120, 102	0.00
19. United States of Co-	4, 495, 322	0.63
19. United States of Colombia	4,011,541	0.56
Os Denmark	3, 303, 488	0.47
21. Denmark		# 0.40
22. Anstria 23. Sweden and Norway 24. Venezuela 25. Japan	9 807 580	
23. Sweden and Norway	2,807,560 2,804,665	0.39
24. Venezueia	0 048 907	0.39
25. Japan	2. 246, 827	0.32
26. Argentine Republic	2, 152, 109	0.30
27. Chui	1,989,961	0.28
28. British Guiana	1,975,970 1,736,099	0.28
29. Hawalian Islands 30. French West Indies	1, 730, 038	0.25
25. Japan 26. Argentine Republic 27. Chili 28. British Guiana 29. Hawalian Islands 30. French West Indies and French Guiana.	1 500 007	0.00
and French Guiana	1,590,665	0.23
31. Dutch East Indies	1, 400, 003	0.30
and French Guiana.  31. Dutch East Indies  32. Central Amer. States  33. Urugnay	1,456,362 1,254,757 1,093,432	0.18
33. Uruguay	1,093,432	0.15
Africa, and adjacent		
islands	1,026,348	0.14
35. Turkey in Europe and	3 '01# 000	
Acia	1,017,099	0.14
36. Pera	1,017,099 1,005,638 888,841 746,309	0.14
37. British East Indies	888, 841	0.13
38. Danish West Indies	746, 309	0.11
39. Dutch West Indies	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	21.11
	689, 377	0.10
40. Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands		
Cape Verde Islands	647, 108	0.09
41. Turkey in Africa	396, 062	0.06
41. Turkey in Africa 42. French Possessions in		
18/Ands	374, 672	0.05
13. French Possessions, all		1
other	311, 423	0.04
14. Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands	THE REAL PROPERTY.	7
St. Pierre Islands	300, 798	0.04
45. British Possessions, all		
other	212,525	0.03
46. Spanish Possessions in	STATE OF THE STATE	-
Africa, and adjacent		Market Co.
Africa, and adjacent	161, 674	0.02
47. Liberia	104,902	0.01

49. All other countries in South America.
50. All other islands and ports.

71,371

55,606

41,058

10,437

...\$709, 906, 428 100, 00

ore—In the above table domestic exports are ed in mixed gold and currency values. WHERE OUR IMPORTS COME FROM.

ports of merchandise from each foreign country luring the year ended June 30, 1878, with the

terms the year entered subset of the total amount:

1. United Kingdom (England, Scotland, and Ireland, Scotland, and Ireland).

2. Chia and Porto Rico. 61, 702, 149 14

3. France. 43, 378, 870 9

4. Brazil. 42, 968, 973 9

5. Germany. 34, 790, 103 7.

following table shows the value of im

Possessions.
7. China (including Hong Kong).
8. British East Indies.
9. Spanish Possessions, all other.
10. Japan.
11. Veneznela.
12. Italy. 18, 120, 483 12, 081, 595 4.15 7,890,928 7,446,547 7,310,297 6,711,006 1.81 1.70 1.67 1.54 Italy.... United States of Co-5, 848, 043 1.34 18. Belgium
19. Spain
20. Hayti and San Domingo
21. Central American
States
22. French West Indies
and French Guiana.
23. Netherlands
24. Hawatian Islands
25. Uruguay
26. British Guiana
27. Peru 3, 265, 646 3, 213, 298 0.75 2,968,996 0.68 0.61 0.56 0.49 0.35 Peru.
Gioraltar, and British
Possessions in Africa
and adjacent islands.
British Possessions in 1, 270, 453 0.29 1, 185, 905 671, 320 , 670, 466 Australasia .... ll other countries and ports in Africa not 625, 091 0.14 lsewhere specified... itch West Indies and 624, 934 0.14 0.10 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.06 anish West Indies... panish Possessions in Africa and adjacent rench Possessions, all 202, 736 0.05 eden and Norway... ench Possessions in Africa and adjacent 109, 229 0.02 reenland, Iceland, and Faroe Islands... 105, 884  $0.02 \\ 0.01$ ore, Madeira, and ape Verde Islands... itish Possessions, all 61, 203 0.01 36, 865 0.01 15, 614 9, 469 0.01 64 .. \$437, 051, 532 100.00 total value of imports from the sixteen

6. British North America

25, 357, 802

es first named amounted to 90.79 per of the entire imports into the United the remaining 9.21 per cent having been ed from the thirty-two remaining counnumerated. It will be seen that 24.55 per the total imports of merchandise was e United Kingdom. It also appears that ports of merchandise from the United and her dependencies amounted to 4.953, or 35.96 per cent of the total in ports of merchandise from all countries. The mports of merchandise from the countries of Europe amounted to \$203,931,526, or 46.67 pe cent of the total imports into the United States OUR COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain is the largest customer of the United States. The commerce between the United States and the United Kingdon ports and exports-during the year ended June 30, 1878, constituted 43.14 per cent of the total foreign commerce of the United States, and our commerce with that country and her dependencies constituted 53.01 per cent of our entire foreign commerce. The total exports of domestic merchandise from the United States during the year ended June 30, 1878, amounted to \$709.906.428, of which \$387,430,730, or 54.57 per cent, consisted of exports to the United King-dom. During the same year the total value of the imports of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries amounted to \$437,051,532, of which \$107,290,677, or 24.55 per cent, consisted of imports from the United King-dom.

Great Britain is the most formidable competitor, and at the same time the largest customer, of the -United States. Under the relations of maritime reciprocity the merchant maritime of that country has secured a large share of the countries. Besides, in the exportation of producus of manufacture, the industries of this competition in the manufacturing industries of Great Britain. But, in our commerce with the United Kingdom, the interests of the American agriculturist are highly subserved. To that intry is sent 69.21 per cent of our exports of ton, 64.91 per cent of our exports of provisions, and 54.75 per cent of our exports of live animals. It also appears that 64.51 per cent of our exports of the products of agriculture is to the United Kingdom. The exportation of agricultural products to that country is, in fact, one of the most important branches of our entire foreign

The following table, prepared by the Statis-The following table, prepared by the statistical Bureau, shows the value of the exports of merchandise from the United States to the United Kingdom, and the value of the imports of merchandise into the United States from the United Kingdom, during each year ended June 30, from 1850 to 1878, inclusive: Year Exports to Imports from ending the United the United Total imports

of	T.1.00 17:	17	Total Make	1
	Ju'e 30 Kingdom.	Kingdom.	and exports	1
3	1850\$ 70,636,188	\$ 74,632,158	\$145, 268, 346	ł
e	1851 100, 846, 934	92,749,219	193, 596, 153	ı
	1852. 81, 267, 691	89, 149, 855	170, 417, 546	ł
d	1853 102, 670, 371	129, 980, 541	232, 650, 912	l
	1854 117, 129, 576	146, 353, 381	263, 482, 957	ł
ЫI	1855 91,734,854	106, 435, 716	198, 170, 570	l
	1856. 128, 199, 745	121, 844, 311	250, 044, 056	ł
7	1857 134, 955, 516	126, 734, 039	261, 689, 555	l
9	1858 129, 459, 847	88,966,301	218, 426, 148	l
3	1859 133, 124, 802	125,607,038	258, 731, 840	l
3	1860 168, 960, 346	138, 495, 113	307, 455, 459	ł
9	1861 108, 371, 113	104, 917, 910	213, 289, 023	ı
2	1862*. 85, 869, 155	74, 759, 710	160, 628, 865	l
ĩ	1863 128, 437, 250	112, 898, 201	241, 335, 451	l
	.1864 96, 874, 441	142, 204, 433	239, 078, 874	ŀ
8 7	1865 103, 480, 022	85, 182, 367	188, 662, 389	l
3	1866 287, 515, 663	202, 275, 650	489, 791, 313	ı
2	1867., 225, 090, 224	172, 398, 128	397, 488, 352	ł
6	1868 198, 365, 490	132, 012, 522	330, 378, 012	ı
0	1869 185, 053, 685	158, 890, 015	343, 943, 700	ı
8	1870. 248, 185, 642	152, 066, 269	400, 251, 911	l
	1871 273, 202, 540	220, 768, 371	493, 970, 911	
5	1872., 265, 496, 835	248, 772, 324	514, 269, 159	ı
7	1873., 316, 861, 874	237, 298, 218	554, 160, 092	ı
"	1874 345, 350, 584	180, 042, 813	525, 402, 397	
-	1875 317, 111, 142	155, 297, 944	472, 409, 086	
5	1876 336, 052, 050	123, 373, 281	459, 425, 331	
8	1877 345, 961, 055	113, 734, 258	459, 695, 313	
0	1878. 387, 430, 730	107, 290, 677	494, 721, 407	

\* Domestic exports from 1862 to 1878, inclusive are stated in mixed gold and currency values. are stated in mixed gold and currency values.

In our trade with the United Kingdom during certain years prior to 1865, the value of imports was in excess of that of exports: and, during was in excess of that of exports: and, during other years, the value of exports was in excess of that of imports; but, during every year subsequent to the year 1864, there has been a rapidly increasing excess of exports over imports. During the year ended June 30, 1878, the value of the exports of domestic and foreign merchandise amounted to \$837,480,780, and the value of the imports of merchandise from that country amounted to \$107,290,677,—the value of exports being more than three and a half times the value of imports, and the excess of exports over imports amounting to \$280,140,053.

It is an interesting fact to note that while the It is an interesting fact to note that while the

commerce between this country and the United Kingdom, during the last fiscal year, constituted 43.14 per cent of our foreign commerce, it was only 15 per cent of the foreign commerce of Great Britain. OUR WHEAT-EXPORTATIONS. The growth of our wheat-exportations during he last half-century is beyond comprehension. The following table, from official sources, shows the entire exportations of wheat and wheatflour to Great Britain and Ireland from the year

1830. Commencing in 1830 with an exportation

of 32,037 bushels of wheat and 326,182 bushels of

	wheat-flour, the exp	ortations ha	d increased
Ł	during the fiscal year o	i 1878 to 54,6	64,732 bush-
3	els of wheat and 1,615,4	79 barrels of	flour:
Ĕ.	Year ended	Wheat,	Wheat-
(40)	Sept. 30-	bu.	flour, bris.
	1830	. 32,037	326, 182
e	1831		879, 430
	1832		
ı	1833		22, 207
3	1834		
	1835		5,376
	1836		161
3	1837		
	1838		8, 295
	1839		167, 585
н	1840		620,919
	1841		208, 984
9	1842		208, 024
8		. 110,000	200,021
-	June 30— 1843*		19, 436
8	1843	. 22, 238	167, 296
9	1844		35, 355
1	1845		1,015,244
	1846		
	1847	2, 544, 563	2,457.076
П	1848		958, 744
4	1849		953, 815
	1850		369,777
ı	1851		1,004,783
1	1852	. 2,049,557	1,531,994
-1	1853	3 574 248	1, 378, 035

\*Nine months. The same relative increase is true as to other countries, but Great Britain is taken as an illustrative type, as it is the country to which the largest percentage of our exportations goes.

OUR INDIAN-CORN EXPORTATIONS. The following statement shows the develop ment of the increase in our exportation of Indian corn and corn-meal to Great Britain and

	Ireland during the period	from 1830	to 1878:
7	2.0	Indian	Indian
,	Year ended	corn,	cormeal
5	Sept. 30-	bushels.	Verrela
	1830	51,416	5
	1831	190, 469	37,71
	1832	322	
	1833	3, 240	61
	1835	253	
	1837	12	30
Н	1838	135	
	1839	519	4
	1840	104,841	ALC: YELL
	1841	12,548	
1	1842	123,665	
1	June 31-		
1	1843*	******	
1	1844	89,073	00
1	1845	135, 688	
1	1846	1, 192, 680	50, 164
1	1847	5, 526, 525	713, 083
1	1848	5, 062, 220	226,600
1	18491	2, 396, 242	90, 438
1	1850	5, 947, 206	10,670
1	1851	2,760,329	4,558
1		1,894,700	2,687
1	1853	1,653,840	602
1	1854	5, 965, 850	37, 935
1		5, 935, 284	3, 875
Ì		7, 692, 585	7, 181
J		4, 775, 206	673
1		3, 215, 198	1,236
1	1859	376, 123	1,077
1		1,941,325	951
1		8, 127, 522	2, 836
1	1862 1	4, 473, 797	1,674
1	18631	0, 700, 707	2,330
1	1864	663, 369	1,081
1	1865		459
1	1867	9 107 084	5, 412 2, 180
1	1868	8 707 988	1,062
1	1869	1 257 501	4, 304
1	1870	40 900	6, 363
ı	1870	905.445	1, 220
1	1872	779, 331	1,757
1	1873	334, 759	935
ŀ	1874 20	3, 299, 323	1,757
1	1875		4,016
1	1876	2, 452, 240	279
1	1877	, 466, 435	9, 492
1	187865	, 915, 851	7,088
1			.,,,,,,

\*Nine months.

# WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

pringtide-The Botanic Garden-Popular Love of Flowers-The Conservator Congressional Bouquet-Givers—A Mistake
—Congressional Oratory—Polo on Skates— Jarley's Wax-Works-The Do-Withouts-Living Chessmen - Faithless Dipiomatic Lovers-Mme. Bonaparte-A Witty Wom-an-Masonic Celebrations-The Sherman Girls-How Don Cameron's Whisky Was Distributed-Gen. Miles' Career-Burnside's Fabulous Dog-Cart-A Hebrew Betrothal
-The Volunteer Militia and Their Expected Visitors-The Cameron-Oliver Case Chat Topics. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6 .- We thought that winter had left us, but he persists in sending chilling blasts which struggle with the sunshine of the lengthening days. Yet Nature is clothing the trees in their vernal liveries. decked with bud and blossom, and the grass of 1879 is springing up through the dead leaves of 1878, as a bright hope grows through and above a wilting sorrow. A few days more and we shall have those glorious days when-to use the expressive phrase of an Oriental writer-" the green blood dances in the veins of the rosetrees." Meanwhile our belles have enjoyed the conservatories of

THE BOTANIC GARDEN, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, where there is a glorious display of rare plants and flowers. A delightful resort it is, especially for those whirled about in the wild excitement of the legislative halls, who can in a few moments pass into the presence of beautiful, tranquil objects, and by the contemplation of them freshen up the "flat, stale, and unprofitable" corners of Congressional existence. Whatever our national defects in taste may be, we have, and it increases every year, a national admiration for Flora. The conservatories at the Botanic Garden, to which our naval officers have brought contributions from every clime, and which Congress has so generously taken under its especial patronage, prove that we are

A FLOWER-LOVING PEOPLE. In the centre of the larger conservatory is an Australian forest, composed of many varieties of rare trees from that distant continent, some of them dignified by botanical names almost as long as Burnside's Army bill. Beyond are the tropical plants, and by going into the midst of them, under the shade of the gigantic bananas. one can fancy that he is on one of the spicy isles of the Pacific. Around, in flourishing condition, are cinnamon trees, coffee plants, dates in clusters, fan palms with their graceful leaves, the jambose apple tree, which, Tom Moore said, blesses Heaven's inhabitants with fruits of immortality," a picturesque assortment of cacti, and a lot of Mexican orchids

SWINGING IN THEIR LOG-CABIN CAGES swinging in their log-cabin cages as if not of earth. But the glory of the Super-intendent, a countryman of Burns named Smith, is a fine growth of ivy on the rear wall of a hot-house. It is lineally descended from the famous, ivy which clusters over Melrose Abbey, slips of which were taken by Washington Irving to Sunnyside, his rural home on the bank of the Hudson. From this naturalized stock Martin Van Buren brought slips to Francis P. Blair, who cultivated it at Silver Spring, where Smith obtained the parent slip of his beautiful parasite. The liberal appropriations for the Botanic site. The liberal appropriations for the Botanic Garden are inspired by the knowledge that

CONGRESSMEN ARE THEREBY BENEFITED. Each Senator, Representative, and Delegate re-ceives every spring a box full of new plants, shrubs, flowers, and bulbs. In addition, he has two large bouquets a season, and oftener, if he can beguile the Chairman of the Library Com-mittee in either House, who are the dispensers of bouquets. Strange stories could be told by the messengers who carry out these bouquets every afternoon, often leaving them, with the compliments of married Congressmen, where he wives of those gay old boys never visit. One day about a year ago the wite of A SENATORIAL LEADER

was surprised and delighted by the receipt of a superb bouquet from her liege lord, who had not for some time shown such a delicate attention. But on turning over his card, which was attached to the bouquet, she saw that it was intended for another—for the daughter of a deceased statesman who now sees but little of her husband, who is tolling in a distant State to rebuild his bankrupt fortunes. The messenger had read the engraved card, not what was written on the back of it, and the jealous wife thus accidentally received what was intended for the object of her husband's regard. But on turning over his card, which was attach-CONGRESSIONAL ORATORS

are just now in their glory, and the House of Representatives has, during the past week, re-minded one of Reade's definition of the French Assembly: "A menageric of wild beasts, fed with peopered tongue." That innutritious condiment has been dished up early and late, and the Southern Iadies, who are here again in force for the first time since 1860, have been on hand to animate and applaud the champions of the to animate and applaud the champions of the Lost Cause. The greatest ornatorical effort on their side was by Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, who astonished his colleagues by getting himself up for the occasion. Discarding his usual coarse morning suit, he appeared in a full evening dress of black broadcloth, with his long mustache trimmed, and his hair brushed. His speech enchanted the dames and demoiselles from Dixie in the galleries and the Confederate Brigadiers on the floor of the House, but it kept the Northern Democrats in a terrible state of suspense. They know that they will have hard work to defend their arrogant allies, and they are in constant fear lest something be said that are in constant fear lest something be said that

POLO ON SKATES attracted a fashionable crowd to the skating-rink on Wednesday night. There were twelve players on each side, distinguished by wearing red or blue caps, and some of them displayed great dexierity in striking the ball, as they glided swiftly about on their roller-skates. Their admiring lady-friends among the spectators became much excited, and bet gloves, chocolate caramels or candy with lavish prodigality, but to their disgust the umpire announced that the game was a drawn one, and that all bets were "off." This was not acceptable information to the ladies, some fair ones asserting that the blue caps were the winners, while others "yowed and declared" that the red caps had won.

MRS. JARLET'S WAX-WORKS have been thoroughly rehearsed during the past week by a party of our handsomest young belies, and the voluble dame will exhibit her "figgers" on the night of the 15th, at Willard's Hall, for the benefit of the church orphanage. Later on the same evening, the Misses Westons are to have a Dickens party, at which Micawber, Mrs. Micawber, Mrs. Squeers, Mrs. Milsey, Sam Weller, Martin Chuzzlewit, Bob Sawver, Dolly Varden, the Marchioness and Little Nell will be presented by leading society people.

THE "DO-WITHOUS" THE "DO-WITHOUT"

is the appropriate name assumed by a club of belles who "do without" many articles of lux-ury, and appropriate the cost thereof to the purchase of food and clothing, which they personally distribute among the meritorious poor.
Another club, "The Belles of the Kitchen,"
make gruel, jellies, and other delicacies for the
destitute sick, so that after all those who ornament society are not heartless. Some of them
will slee appears in will also appear in

"THE GAME OF CHESS," which is being rebearsed under the direction of Mrs. Paymaster Williams of the Navy, and will be played at Lincoln Hall on the evening of the 19th for the benefit of St. John's Home. Each piece is to be represented by a beau or a belle, the colors having been taken by the brunettes and the blondes, respectively, and conducted by ushers from source, as the players. ushers from square to square as the players change the position of the pieces on a chessboard. There was a rehearsal a few evenings since at the house of Mrs. Carroll, at which the blonds were victorious, owing to the superior skill of the player on that side.

THE GOSSIP TOPIC OF THE WEEK

was the announcement on Tuesday that Rustem Effendi, the Secretary of the Turkish Legation, was engaged to Miss Ellie Stanton, a daughter of the great War Secretary of President Lincoln, followed by another announcement on Tursday that the engagement was "off." The young lady has since left for Bristol, R. I., where she has relatives, and "they say" the trouble was caused by the refusal of her guardians to unconditionally give him, after the projected marriage, the control of her property. projected marriage, the control of her property.

These foreign-Legation fellows always have an rese foreign-legation fellows always have an eye to business, and marry with a certainty that their incomes will be increased. Several of them have drawn lucrative prizes in the matrimonial lottery, but some others have acted scandalously when they have found that their lady-loves would not bring handsome dowers. One of our most cultivated belies was thus DESERTED BY A DIPLOMAT

a few years since, after he had won her affections, because her father, a Judge of the Court of Claims, would not settle on her a sum larger than his salary, which was his only income. There was much indignation among those who knew the circumstances, and he found it convenient to get transferred to another post of

OLD MADAME BONAPARTE, who now lies dead at Baltimore, was a frequent visitor here in her younger days, and used to be regarded as one of the belles of Washington. When her husband's brother, the First Napo-leon, annulled her marriage, there were hot-headed Congressmen who wanted to have her cause espoused by our Government. But, on reflection, they thought better of it. She was not only handsome in her youth, but charming n conversation before her troubles had changed her keen sparkling wit into cynical and embit-tered temper. Wellington and Talleyrand, Jef-ferson and Lafayette, were among her admirers, and she was also complimented by Mme. Reca-mier, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mme. De Stael, and Mrs. Dolly Madison. Strange to say, she always idolized al ways idolized

THE FIRST EMPEROR, although he was the cause of her separation from his brother Jerome, and when the latter complained because she had accepted an aunity from the former, she said: "I prefer sheltry from the former, she said: "I prefer shet-ter under the wing of the eagle rather than the pinions of the goose." When she last came here she was a worn and decrepted old lady, who had the reputation of being very avaricious and very hard on her tenants at Baltimore. She is known to have written a mass of personal reminiscences, and much curiosity is expressed as to whether her heirs will permit their publication. It is rumored that it is very severe upon the sterner sex, and exposes their attempts to lead her astray.

THE FREEMASONS of the Scottish Rite will eat their Paschal Lamb on Thursday night, when the shining lights of that branch of the fraternity will gather around the festive board with the genial Albert Pike as presiding officer. He is showing marks of old age, but can make an eloquent speech and tell a good story, as in the days when he was a Cap-tain of dragoons in the Mexican war. After Easter the commanderies of Knights Templar will give several entertainments, at which ladles will be welcome guests, and learn all the secrets.

A TRIO OF HANDSOME MATRONS has graced the galleries of the Senate and House during the past fortnight. They were nee (I believe that's the correct word) Sherman, but are now Mesdames Hoyt, Senator Cameron, and Gen. Miles. A good story is told of young Mrs. Cameron. Some Pennsylvania admirer of the Senator sent him a box containing a dozen bottles of old whisky, which he sampled, and said that it must be shared with his friends. No sooner did he leave for the Capitol than she sooner did he leave for the Capitol than she wrote pretty notes to her favorites among those friends,—Gen. Van Vliet. Anthony, Edmunds, Chandler, and seven others, and sent each a bottle of the choice beverage. When the Senator came home to dinner he brought a varty of friends, and when he went to his sidehoard to friends, and, when he went to his sideboard to give them an appetizer, he found that his gener-ous wife had literally shared it with his friends. GEN. NELSON A. MILES,

who is the husband of one of the three Misses Sherman that were, is one of those to whom the War brought advancement. When hostlities commenced, he was a clerk in a hardware store at Boston, and he might have been there now had he not enlisted. Having a fine presence, and taking to military life, he was promoted, step by step, until he was a Colonel of moted, step by step, until he was a Colonel of volunteers in command at Fortress Monroe when Jeff Davis was brought there a prisoner. Secretary Stanton was pleased with his strict obedience to the orders sent to him regarding the prisoner, and, when the army was reconstructed, he was made Colonel of a colored regiment and Brevet Major-General. After a while he married Miss Sherman (a niece of the General), and west transferred to the command General), and was transferred to the command of a white regiment. He has won some laurets as an Indian-fighter, and he is now on his way to his post, at Fort Veagh, in the mountains of Montana. If he can

CAPTURE SITTING-BULL during the coming summer, it will add to his laurers, and strengthen his chances for succeeding old Gen. Townsend as Adjutant-General, should the army be reorganized in accordance with Burnside's bill. Burnside, by the way, appears to be a standing topic for some of the paragraphists, who fall back on him and his doccart, whenever, nothing else occurs as a dog-cart whenever nothing else occurs, as a housewife depends upon a cold ham in her pantry when strangers drop in unexpectedly. As the General has not had a dog-cart or any of a year, it must require a considerable stretch of the imagination to picture him driving down Pennsylvania avenue, with a pretty girl at his side. Neither is there any foundation in fact for the stories about his giving dumer-parties almost daily. The General is a widower, and he continues to reside in the house fitted un for continues to reside in the house fitted up for his wife before her death. He has his old army servants, and often takes a friend or two home with him to enjoy his "pot-luck." OUR HEBREW POPULATION

is pleased with the announcement that Miss Ida, one of the seven daughters of Mr. Solomons, a leading bookseller here, will soon be married by Mr. Peixotto, a New York Israelite, who has held several positions under Government. She is very handsome, and took the part of "Jeptha's daughter" at some tableaux here a few

eccived many hearty congratulations on the rindication of his loyalty as a soldier.

Congress expects to adjourn by the 1st of day, and society proposes to make the closing ortnight of the present month "awfully oily," which it has not been of late.

RACONTEUR.

# NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

Private Conference of Democrats of All Fac-tions in the State—Attempt to Secure Har-mony for the Campaign of 1880—Seymour Named for Governor.

New Fork Tribuns, April 7.

A conference of prominent Democrats from different parts of the State was held Saturday

afternoon at the residence of August Belmont The conference was the result of a meeting of a small number of Democratic politicians, held some time ago, and had been in contemplation for two months. The invitations were sent out by Mr. Belmont, and, so far as can be learned, the persons to whom they were sent were selected by him. Among them were men who have been more or less prominent in the different factions of the party, and the purpose of the conference was to discuss the present disorganized condition of the New York Democracy, and to consult as 'to the best measures for securing harmony of action in the coming campaign and success

in the coming campaign and success at the polls in November. Among Mr. Belmont's guests were Sanford E. Church, Augustus Schoonmaker, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, Amasa J. Parker, George F. Comstock, Erastus Brooks, Allen C. Beach, Comptrolfer Kelly, Henry L. Clinton, William Purcell, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Augustus Schell, C. C. B. Walker, S. L. M. Barlow, Alexander T. Goodwin, Hugh McLaughlin, George M. Becbe, Elijah Ward, Daniel Ward, H. Sturges, Daniel Lockwood, J. M. Davies, Lewis S. Payne. Edward Hagan, Charles W. McCune, Charles Donohue, George W. Wingate, Alfred Wagstaff, Benjamin A. Willis, William R. Travers, John Hunter, R. M. Skeels, E. O. Perrin, and many others. Responses from a large number who were not able to be present were read. They all expressed hearty approval of the purpose of the meeting and wished it great success.

August Belmont made a brief address of welcome. He said it was a source of gratification.

ome. He said it was a source of gratification to him to see so many party leaders present. It had been thought best to have a private confer-ence, and he was proud to offer his residence for the purpose. The object of the meeting, he said, was to exchange views as to the best methsaid, was to exchange views as to the best meta-ods to be adopted to secure harmony in the party throughout the State, in order to insure success in the approaching Presidential election. In conclusion, he said: "Upon the Empire State depends, in a great measure, the success of the party in 1889. There must be harmony. The different elements must unite and work together for the common good. The best methods to ac complish the end in view need careful considers

Ex-Gov. Hoffman was called upon, and said:

"I have no personal ambition. All I wish is
the union of my party and its future success.
There should be no sectional strifes nor party
differences. We should unite upon a common
platform and throw our whole force into the
Gubernatorial canvass. I have in my mind the
same of a gentleman who is honored and loved Gubernatorial canvass. I have in my mind the name of a gentleman who is honored and loved by every Democrat in the State; one who would be the brightest standard-bearer that could be selected. I need not tell you that I refer to the Hon. Horatio Seymour. If there was imminent danger that the next State election would result in a Republican victory, I think Gov. Seymour would be the only man for the emergency. But gentlemen, I suggest him because he is loved, honored, and respected by the great mass of the people." of the people."

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer seconded this nomina-

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer seconded this nomination in a forcible manner, saying that the best
way to obtain a thorough reorganization of the
party was to unite upon a man who was
respected by Democrats and Republicans alike.
If ex-Gov. Seymour could be induced to accept the nomination he would be the strongest
candidate who could be selected.

Ex-Judge Comstock doubted whether ex-Gov.
Seymour would allow his name to be presented
to the Convention, but said that if he would he
would doubtless receive a unanimous nomination.

William Purcell, of the Rochester Union and Advertiser, said he came to listen to the sugges-tions of others more experienced than himself, and to aid in efforts that were making to unite the Democratic party throughout the

State.

George Beebe, of Orange County, said that, although he had been defeated for Congress by a Republican, he was confident that Gov. Seymour could carry the district by a majority of 3,000. A conversational discussion followed, in which

nearly all the gentlemen present participated. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer then offered resolutions to the effect that "The end aimed at can best be attained by the nomination for Governor at the election next November of some Democrat who is the representative of the whole party rather than of any division or section, and that the first choice is Horatio Seymour, providing he will consent to the use of his name." It was further resolved that, "in order to ascertain whether ex-Gov. Seymour will consent, a committee consisting of August Belmont, Sanford E. Church, William Dorsheimer, August Schell, Elijah Ward, George G. Comstock, and H. Sturges be appointed to wait upon him and report at the next meeting."

Attorney-General Schoonmaker suggested that the conference was going too far and too fast; the delegates chosen by the people were the proper persons to make nominations. He concurred in all that had been said in regard to election next November of some De the proper persons to make nominations. He concurred in all that had been said in regard to ex-Gov. Seymour, but thought it unwise to make so premature a selection. He feared the action of those present was liable to be misrepresented by the converted of the part and resented by the opponents of the party, and to be attributed to a desire to advance personal in-

Erastus Brooks replied, regretting that Mr. Erastus Brooks rebiled, regretting that Mr. Schoonmaker took the view he did. "It is a matter not only of State but of national importance," he said. "If we lose the State we may lose the next Presidential election. In view of past experience, a man of Horatio Seymour's tried integrity should be our candidate for Governor next fall."

Senator Goodwin said he thought he know

Senator Goodwin said he thought he knew ex-Gov. Seymour's feelings on the subject, and doubted whether he could be induced to accept a nomination. He believed that nothing except a unanimous call would induce him to leave the quiet of his farm. Hugh McLaughlin said that the people of Kings Counsy had the greatest regard for ex-Gov. Seymour, and in his opinion he was a good man for either Governor or President, but he did not think the people should ally themselves to him in advance of the convention.

John Kelly was called upon, and spoke as follows: "My greatest desire is the success of the party, State and National. The methods to secure the unity of the elements which make up the whole party in this State, which you have considered, are of the greatest importance. There has been no period before or since the War when the success of the Democratic Senator Goodwin said he thought he knew

tance. There has been no period before or since the War when the success of the Democratic party was so much desired as it is now. There has been a growing distrust as to what the policy of the party will be since it has come into the possession of both branches of Government. The wisdom of the legislation we Government. The wisdom of the legislation we can saiely repose in the hands of our Congressmen; yet an equally important trust remains with the leaders of the party in the several States of the Union. With New York rests, in all probability, the success of the party in 1880, and to make victory certain then, what slight differences may exist between local factions should now be speedily healed. The easiest road to a perfect union, in my opinion, is the selection of a candidate for Governor in whom the greatest confidence can be reposed. One more worthy than ex-Gov. Seymour, if he will allow his name to be used, could not be selected."

The resolutions were then adopted, and the The resolutions were then adopted, and the conference adjourned to be called together at an early day to receive the report of the Committee and to take such further advisory action as that report may make necessary, or as may then be

The Land of Trust.

held several positions under Government. She is very handsome, and took the part of "Jeptha's daughter" at some tableaux here a few years since.

THE BOULD SOJER BOTS

of this metropolis are now all members of one volunteer organization, the Washington Light in factory, which is over a hundred and fifty strong, and is being thoroughly drilled by its strong, and is being thoroughly drilled by its strong, and is being thoroughly drilled by its trong, and is being thoroughly drilled by its strong, and is being thoroughly drilled by its and being thoroughly drilled by its and the thing is repeated if you go to the same place a dozen times a day. In fact, you for it is hard to pay for any ordinary purpose until the end of the In Tokio, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kanagawa,

really necessary. But now, although change is abundant, the custom continues, with no signs of disruption or decay. Tradesmen and everybody else suffer greatly by it, having, at the end of each year, a number of debts not only uncollected but uncollectible. Business never will be, and never can be, on any sound or desirable basis in Japan until a thorough reformation shall have been instituted.

# THE VANDERBILTS.

Cornelins J. Gets His Million-Settling Up the Greeley Debt-What the Parties in

Interest Have to Say.

New York Herald, April 7.

When it was announced exclusively in the Herald on the 25th of March last that the contestants in the Vanderbilt will case had decided to withdraw from the field, and that Cornelius J. Vanderbilt had also ordered his lawyers to discontinue the suit he had brought against Mr. William H. Vanderbilt for the \$1,000,000 that he alleged his brother had promised him, it was generally suspected that a compromise had been effected which had satisfied all the pecuniary claims made against Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. As to the compromise there is now no longer any doubt, and it has been made with all the formulas necessary for such a transaction.

The fact is that Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has been given \$1,000,000, the amount which he claimed that his brother had promised him on the condition that he would not contest his father's will, and Mrs. La Bau (now Mrs. Berger) has obtained all she has persistently demanded, and harmony prevails once more among the Vanderbilts, while Cornelius J.'s counsel and Mrs. La Bau's have been well paid for their services.

Much has been said during the past five years regarding the indebtedness of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to the Greeley estate for money loaned him by the late Horace Greeley, and much unfavorable comment has appeared in the press and been expressed by the public affecting Mr. Greeley's judgment in the investment. The loans were made to Mr. Vanderbilt in virtue of the promises made, it is alleged, to Mrs. Van-derbils, shortly before her death, by Mr. Greeley, who pledged himself always to look Greeley, who bledged himself always to look after the interests of her son, and the consolation which this promise afforded the aged lady on her deathbed was, it is said, very gratifying to Mr. Greeley. In 1867 Mr. Cornellus J. Vanderbilt had no alternative but to go into bankruptcy, the creditors numbering 200, with claims amounting in the aggregate, as far as they appeared on the schedules, to \$55,000. Shortly afterward Mr. Vanderbilt gave notes to Mr. Greeley for the amount received by him, and Mr. Greeley made subsequent advancements, amounting in all at the time of Mr. Greeley's

Mr. Greeley made subsequent advancements, amounting in all at the time of Mr. Greeley's death to \$49,000.

Remembering the kindness of Mr. Greeley during the years when he was estranged from his father, the first use Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt made of his new-found wealth was to restore the sums belonging to the Greeley estate to the dead editor's daughters. No application had been made of late years for the payment of this money, and Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt sought out the ladies of the Greeley family at Tarrytown as soon as the settlement of the late Commodore's estate had become an accomplished fact.

In order to verify the rumors in circulation with reference to this settlement with the Gree-

with reference to this settlement with the Gree-ley family, a *Herald* reporter called yesterday at the Coleman House, where Mrs. Esther S. Cieveland, Miss Gabrielle Greeley, and Mrs. Ida Smith, nee Greeley, are stopping. Col. Nicholas Smith, the husband of Ida Greeley, received the Smith, the husband of Ida Greeley, received the reporter courteously, though at first he seemed little inclined to give information about the rumored settlement, alleging that the matter was not yet ripe for publication.

In view of the fact that a good deal was al-

In view of the late that a good dear was an-ready known on the subject, the Colonel finally consented to give official information on the progress of the negotiations, for it turned out that the rumored settlement, though in prog-ress, had not been fully consummated. After-some reflection, Col. Smith said: "I wish it to be stated that Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbit sought the ladies of the Greeley family at their residence in Tarrytown as soon as the affairs of residence in Tarrytown as soon as the affairs of the Vanderbilt family had been amicably settled. There was no outside pressure brought to bean on him from any quarter. He assured the ladies that he was anxious to liquidate the debt in full. No one on our part had seen or communi tuli. No one of our part had seen of containing cated either directly or indirectly with William H. Vanderbilt in reference to Cornelius J.'s indebtedness to the Greeley estate. Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has since shown a desire to carry out the promises made on his visit to Tarry-

"Have any payments been made?"
"Yes, certain payments have been made, and the matter is progressing to a favorable sottlement, but no final settlement has as yet been

"Then there are matters in dispute?" "All I can now say is that the matter is still unsettled, but I believe it will unquestionably be settled definitely within a day or two." "What amount has been paid?"

After reflecting a little, as if performing a nental calculation, Col. Smith replied: "Fifty-interpretable and first the period for a hundred dellars."

mental calculation, Col. Smith replied: "Fiftyeight thousand five hundred dollars."

"How was the debt contracted?"

"It was money advanced by Mr. Greeley during his lifetime to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt tomeet, I imagine, the expenses of Cornelius J.'s
family. The advances were spread over a period of ten years."

"Was that the amount of the original loan?"

"Mr. Greeley at various times lent Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt various sums amounting to
\$49,000. With interest added, the whole debt
appropriates to-day a total of \$71,000, principal

sagregates to-day a total of \$71,000, principal and interest. It is due to Mr. Cornelius J. Vauderbiit to say that, though a large portion of this indebtedness had been outlawed, he refused to discriminate between what was legally recov-

"When was the correspondence relative to this settlement begun!"
"There was no correspondence. Immediately after the collapse of the Vanderbilt will case, Cornelius J. made his visit to Tarrytown, as already described."

already described."

In reply to the reporter's inquiry, the Colonel stated that there was absolutely nothing further of interest to communicate.

In the cozy little house on Lexington avenue the reporter found Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, surrounded by a number of friends. His tall, spare figure was wrapped in a colored dressing-gown, and, as he moved quietly about his appartments, there was about him an air of easy satisfaction as of one who has done a good action and felt unusually happy. Mr. Vanderbilt received the reporter courteously and assured him that he would be glad to give him all needful information.

"The Heral't is anxious, Mr. Vanderbilt, to know the exact terms of the settlement in the will case!"

will case?"

Mr. Vanderbilt looked a little uneasy at the question and replied: "Well, I cannot talk to you on that subject. You may say, however, that all cause for dispute in reference to the settlement in the will case has been removed, and

question and replicit. You may say, however, that all cause for dispute in reference to the settlement in the will case has been removed, and that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevails between me and my brother. This covers the whole ground so far as the public are likely to be interested."

"What about the Greeley settlement?"

"On Saturday last, at the Coleman House, I paid \$61,000 to Mr. Greeley's daughters. That sum was the principal and interest of my indebtedness to the Greeley estate, as \$10,000 had been previously paid to Mr. Greeley's daughters in the spring of 1873, making the whole sum paid \$71,000. I paid this money of my own motion and from my own means, taking receipts from Ida and Gabrielle Greele, which I have now in my possession. The settlement and payment were made at the Coleman House in the presence of Mr. Scott Lord and Mrs. Esther Greeley Cleveland, sister of Mr. Greeley. The husband of Miss Ida, Col. Nicholas Smith, was not present and had no part in the closing of the transaction, beyond making repeated and vigorous attempts to get control of the business of settlement and the funds connected therewith. He carried his importunities and meddling so far that both Mr. Lord and myself refused to have anything to do with him. Since the settlement Col. Smith has protested against that part of it which is covered by two notes of \$6,000 each, and which are amply secured and are payable in one year, with 7 per cent interest.

"These notes, Smith claims, are not negotiable, and he is, therefore, unable to get immediate possession of the money, which, as a friend of Mr. Greeley and his daughter, I feel the Colonel ought not to be allowed to do. In my friendly regard for the welfare of both the daughters, I sadvised them to have the money for Miss Gabrielle. This advice evidently inteferred with Col. Smith's views, and he has entered upon a line of action to prevent any such disposition being made of the money paid over by me to his wife and sister-in law.

"In order to prevent further contr

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